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JAPAN. No. 1 (1875).

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

JAPAN.

1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1875.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1875.

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NIIGATA.

Mr. Gubbins to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Yedo, October* 17, 1874.

In pursuance of your orders I left Hakodate on the 30th of August, and reached Niigata on the 7th of September. The next morning I called on the Kenrei Kusumoto Masataka, and briefly stating the object of my visit, told him that I should look to him for assistance if I needed any. In reply he said he should be happy to give me all the information in his power.

Learning from Mr. Seysner, the German Consul, that the Consular property was lodged in the Custom-house godowns, I proceeded there with him. We took with us a list of the articles which was left by Mr. Enslie with Mr. Seysner on his leaving Niigata, and by this I identified the various articles. Inclosed are a copy and translation of this list which is identical with the one held by the Custom-house authorities.

I found the property sound and in good order. The godown in which it is stored is a fine solid structure, and received no injury in the typhoon which visited Niigata on the 21st August last.

The temple, or rather temples, for there are several buildings in one inclosure, formerly known as the Consulate, are in tolerable repair. They remain unoccupied, except by the priests, but were temporarily used on the occasion of my visit by the school, the school-house having been completely wrecked in the typhoon already referred to. The arrangements for hiring the temple were not made with the priests but with the Trenchô.

2. I had several interviews with the Kenrei during my stay in Niigata, in the course of which I sought to gain information from him on various matters relating to Niigata.

In answer to a remark of mine concerning the harbour question, he stated that nothing had yet been definitely settled regarding it. Mr. Lindau, the Dutch engineer engaged for the purpose, had certainly visited Niigata in the autumn of the preceding year, had made surveys, and had projected a plan by following which, according to him, the bar

of sand which has silted up at the mouth of the river would be removed, and the depth of water on the bar increased from 8 feet to 16 feet, thus rendering it navigable for ships of large burden. The main feature of the plan of Mr. Lindau, the Kenrei stated, was to construct two piers at the mouth of the river, running out into the sea from the shore, somewhat in the shape of the letter V reversed. The fact of thus narrowing the mouth of the river would, according to Mr. Lindau, have the effect of concentrating the force of the current upon the bar, which would be swept away by the increased rapidity of the flow of the river, and the action of the current thus intensified would prevent the bar from silting up again, and so obviate any necessity for dredging. The plans, the Kenrei added, were already prepared, but the estimates were being drawn up at Yedo, and he particularly gave me to understand that he had no authority himself to deal with the matter, that the question was being discussed at Yedo, and would be decided there, and that it only remained for him to carry out whatever plan was determined upon by the Government.

The estimated cost of this work was stated by him to be about 400,000 dollars, but I heard from other sources that Mr. Lindau himself had stated that it would probably not be less than 600,000 dollars.

The Kenrei entered fully into the advantages which would accrue to the port if the present obstruction were removed, but he was careful to abstain from giving any opinion as to the ultimate success of the project if undertaken.

I heard of another plan whilst at Niigata for constructing a harbour. This was to make one at the point where the Aganokawa flows into the sea. The depth of water at the mouth of the river is said to be 16 feet; but the objection to this scheme is that there is no good anchorage for ships when once they have crossed the bar.

The Teradomari cutting, about which so much has been heard, has been definitely abandoned.

On my first interview with the Kenrei he was very reticent on this subject, and finding that the little which he did say was hardly borne out by what I heard from others of the undertaking in question, I resolved to visit the cutting, so as to be able to judge of the accuracy of the information I obtained. The inclosed Memorandum contains a short account of it.

3. The Kenrei seemed surprised, on my return to Niigata, to learn the unfavourable opinion I had formed regarding the cutting. He appeared, in common with other Japanese, to have a high opinion of this ill-advised undertaking.

4. The number of foreign steamers which have visited the port of Niigata during this year has been limited to three as yet—the American steamer "Oregonian," the British steamer "Washi," and the Japanese steamer "Dumbarton," or "Banrei Maru."

For further information regarding the shipping, both native and foreign, entered and cleared at this port, and the cargoes and destinations of the ships, I beg to refer you inclosed translations of statistics of trade for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, with which the Kenrei kindly supplied me at my request.

The National Steamship Company have no contract, I was informed, with the Government as far as Niigata is concerned. But an arrangement is in existence between the merchants of Niigata and the National Steamship Company, by which the latter agree to make a certain number of trips, provided the former guarantee full cargoes. This year the merchants have thus guaranteed three trips; but one of these has been taken off their hands by the Government, who being desirous of transporting a

large quantity of rice received in taxes, some 15,000 piculs, to Yedo as soon as possible, availed themselves of a steamer then in port consigned to the merchants at Niigata.

5. There were, up to the spring of this year, five foreign residents at Niigata, namely, two German merchants, Messrs. Weber and Seysner, the latter of whom is the German Consul, one Englishman, a Mr. Moss, who is a teacher in the school, one Dutchman, Captain Fagg, the captain of the steam-tender the "Niigata-Maru," and a French doctor, named M. Vidal who was attached to the hospital; the latter, however, left Niigata in the spring of this year, his engagement with the local authorities having expired.

6. While at Niigata I visited the prison, hospital, and barracks, and have endeavoured, in the inclosed Memorandum, to give a short description of these buildings. In this I have confined my remarks almost exclusively to the prison, there being very little to say regarding the others. With regard to the school a detailed account of this was communicated to the "Japan Gazette," in the spring of this year, by Mr. Moss, the English teacher engaged by the Ken. This account is so complete that it leaves nothing to be added. There is another school maintained by the Government at Niigata for the instruction of those desirous of becoming teachers in Government schools, who have to go through a regular course fitting them for their duties. I was given to understand that this latter school is not found to answer, as the charges are too high.

7. Acting upon your instructions to visit the island of Sado if possible, I chartered the steam-tender "Niigata-Maru" for that purpose; and leaving Niigata on the morning of the 11th of September, landed at Yebisu, a town at the north of Sado, in the evening. Proceeding through the night by Kago, I reached Aikawa, where the mines are situated, early the following morning. I was accompanied to the mines by one of the foreign employés of the Mining Department. The mines are quite close to the town, and on the way there we passed several old workings, some of very ancient date, which have all successively been abandoned, owing to the water having entered the shafts, and stopped the work. The height of the highest hill of those in which the mines are situated is 1,100 feet, but the principal entrance is only 700 feet above the sea. This is the only one which can be explored comfortably. The opening is of considerable width, and extends for a distance of 300 yards into the side of the hill, when three shafts are reached, which lead in different directions. These shafts are very small, and will have to be enlarged when the projected alterations take place. I was informed that there was such an accumulation of water at present in the mines that the effectual working of them was quite obstructed, the water in some of the shafts being as much as 15 feet in depth.

Mr. Reh, who was sent here in June last to take surveys of the mines and prepare plans and estimates for the removal of the water at present obstructing the work, informed me that he calculated that it would take five or six years to complete the works which will be required to bring the mine into good working order, and that during that time very little ore can be extracted from the mine. He added, however, that they had enough ore on hand to occupy them for two years in smelting, and this statement was confirmed by the Gonsanji of the Aikawa Ken, with whom I had some conversation on my return from the mines. He said it was true that they were not doing much work there, but that they had a large amount of ore on hand, and that they hoped shortly to be able to extend their operations. He spoke most hopefully of the prospects of the mines, whereas the head of the mining office at Aikawa, with whom I spoke for

a few minutes on the subject of the mines, spoke very disparagingly of them.

This kind of contradiction, however, is constantly met with in dealing with Japanese officials. It can fairly be questioned if either really stated his own convictions, and it is very doubtful if they were thoroughly acquainted with the subject.

The building where the quartz is crushed by machinery is a large structure, and side by side with this are the new smelting works now fast approaching completion. The engineer in charge of these works is a Mr. J. Scott, an Englishman, who has been four years a resident in Sado. There are, besides him, four other foreigners residing in the island, all of whom live at Aikawa. These are: Mr. Reh, whom I have already mentioned; a Mr. Janning, an American metallurgist, in the service of the mining department; and two Cornish miners, who are engaged to teach the Japanese the practical part of mining work.

"Women are chiefly employed to wash the ore, and they are also mostly used in the transport of the ore from the mines to the works, where the quartz is crushed and smelted; but men and oxen are also employed in the latter service.

"The tramway, laid down under the superintendence of Mr. Gower some three years ago from the mines to the mining office, is not used now. The reasons they gave me for its disuse were two:—

"1st. That it was found cheaper to employ manual labour; and,

"2ndly. That the tramway system was not found to work well.

"With regard to the first of these reasons I should mention that the daily wages earned by one woman is 4 tempos, and for this they make on an average three trips in a day to and from the mines. As regards the second reason, the occurrence of several accidents, resulting from the careless conduct of the tramway system, probably led to its disuse.

"There is one tramway which is still used, but this is only in the principal entrance—the one leading to the three shafts already mentioned. Ore is conveyed by it from these shafts to the mouth of the entrance"

That up to the present time the mines in Sado have not paid the Government for the great outlay incurred in their working is well known, but it seemed to be the general impression that if the necessary works are carried out properly, and the mines are conducted on a more efficient and less extravagant system, that they must ultimately prove a success.

I found it extremely difficult to obtain any reliable information on the mines and petroleum wells of the Province of Echigo. Some mention is made of these in the translation of the usual Tabular Report, drawn up by the Kenchô of Niigata for the year 1873, which I received from the Kenrei, but for further information I was obliged to look elsewhere.

With regard to coal, I heard in Niigata that the coal mines in the district of Kanbara were not worked much, but that a certain quantity was regularly supplied to the works at the Sado mines. However, while at Aikawa I ascertained that this coal was only used occasionally, and that wood was preferred; and as the island is rich in timber, this is to be had in great abundance. I heard nothing as to any contemplated working of the coal mines under foreign guidance.

With respect to petroleum wells, these having only comparatively lately acquired importance, very little has yet been done. There is a Petroleum Company—established like the Land Transport and other Companies—and the Company would seem to have started on rather a large scale, as in all the villages and towns along the Mikuni Road I

noticed houses, outside of which hung notices stating that they were the inns specially set apart for the members of the Petroleum Company. The most productive springs, I learned, were situated about 9 ri to the north-west of Nagaoka, in the district of Kanbara, and the Kenrei told me that the requisite machinery for working these petroleum wells had been ordered (he did not say from where), and that an American engineer had been, or was to be, engaged to put it up. He spoke, however, in a vague way, and did not appear to be well acquainted with the subject; and while at Nagaoka, I heard from the Mayor that, on examination of several places which it was estimated would yield a large supply, they were found to contain a very little; and he spoke altogether disparagingly on the subject.

The only information I could get in Niigata with regard to other mines—such as gold, silver, copper, lead, &c., was likewise vague and uncertain. On the way to Yedo, however, while stopping at a village called Shiozawa, I succeeded in obtaining some information in respect to gold and silver mines from the Mayor of that place, who, in company with another man, was engaged during five years in exploring the various mountains and hills of Echigo in search of mines, and communicated the result of his discoveries to the Government. There are lead mines in a hill called Ginsan, near Yuzawa.

9. Owing to the unusually severe storms which have occurred along the coast this year, and the excessive rainfall which has caused the country round Niigata to be inundated to a large extent, the rice harvest in the districts bordering on the sea coast and in the neighbourhood of Niigata will not be a success. Further inland, however, an average crop is expected in most places, while in some districts, which have not suffered, the rice is reported to be exceptionally good.

More attention is paid to the cultivation of tea than formerly. That grown in the vicinity of Murakami is considered the best.

The various products of the Province are enumerated in the Tabular Report previously mentioned.

10. Postal communication with Yedo is very regular, the transit of mails generally occupying six days, though sometimes the mails take only four days on the road. The Rikuunkaisha, or "Land Transport Company," holds a licence from the Government for the conveyance of goods in this as in most of the other Provinces throughout Japan. There are branch offices of this Company in all the principal towns and villages. From what I could learn it neither receives any subsidy from nor pays anything to the Government.

11. That Niigata owes a great deal to the present Governor, Kusumoto Masataka, will not be denied by anyone. Under his energetic administration the town has been greatly improved. New streets have been laid out which are provided with lamps, and the canals have been repaired and cleansed of that accumulation of rubbish which marks the sides of canals generally throughout Japan. The prison, the hospital, the school, which have all sprung up since his arrival, testify alike to his energy and practical good sense, and the laying out of a public garden has been the last thing to which he has turned his attention. I was curious to see whether this latter would be used by the Japanese for the purposes for which it was intended, and was agreeably surprised to see it quite a favourite place of resort for the townspeople, who evidently thoroughly appreciated it. Unfortunately, considerable damage was caused by the typhoon of August, so that much of the work will have to be done over again.

With regard to the trade of Niigata, the trade in native produce and articles of native production is mostly carried on as heretofore in Japanese junks; no trade, as far as I can learn, in foreign goods is con-

ducted by means of Japanese shipping. The trade in foreign goods is principally carried on by road communication with Yedo, and it is doubtless in order to facilitate this, as well as communication in general, that the Mikani route is being repaired.

The trade of Niigata cannot fairly be judged by the amount of foreign shipping visiting the port. If we judge by this alone, then the trade of the place may be said to have declined. But if we look at the fact of the town having increased considerably in size within the last two years, while the population has increased in the same proportion, if we take into consideration that the people of other towns are deserting them to take up their residence in Niigata, and mark the various other signs which go to show that the place is really prospering; and if we reflect that it has done this whilst labouring under the double disadvantages of having a harbour, which is no harbour at all, and of bad road communication with the Capital, then I think it may be fairly argued that, though trade in foreign goods and foreign manufactures in foreign bottoms may not be extensive, still that a great trade is being carried on—a trade under the influence of which Niigata is steadily growing in size and prosperity until it bids fair some day to take rank with the principal towns of Japan.

I should not close this Report without mentioning my indebtedness to Lieutenant Sandwith, R.N., who accompanied me, and gave great assistance throughout; and I am also indebted to Messrs. Weber and Seysner, of Niigata, for valuable assistance and information, and to Mr. Reh, of the mining department, for information respecting the Sado mines.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GUBBINS.

Inclosure 1.

Memorandum on the Teradomari Cutting.

Leaving Niigata at daybreak on the morning of the 9th of September, I reached Teradomari at 2 P.M., and after a short rest proceeded to visit the cutting. From Teradomari to the cutting, at the point where it enters the sea, is about a mile and a-half. On first seeing it I was a good deal surprised. I had expected to see a large cutting some hundred yards in width, and, as the road from Niigata to Teradomari intersects it, spanned by a bridge of some length. I saw what appeared to be the dry bed of a small stream, about twenty feet in width, down one side of which a thin channel of water was flowing. Proceeding along the right bank of the cutting, the banks of which here rise to a considerable height on each side, I observed that the bed of the cutting continued to be of the same width, though the sides being cut away to a considerable extent gave it an appearance of greater width than it really possessed. The sides are cut away till within some ten feet of the bed of the cutting, when they become perpendicular, and a traversable path has been made parallel with this along each bank. Continuing along the cutting the same tiny stream of water was observable, fed by small water-courses trickling down the sides of the hills. At the distance of about a mile from the sea the bed of the cutting was obstructed by a quantity of *débris* which had become detached by the rain from the overhanging hills, and had fallen in. Between this point and the village of Watabei, where the hills end, a distance of some three miles, I noticed several

similar obstructions of great or less extent, the intervals between which were filled with stagnant water. From the village of Watabei to the Shinanogawa, where the cutting ends, there is a level stretch of seven miles. The width of the cutting increases slightly shortly before reaching the village in question, and from that place opens out into a breadth of thirty or forty yards, as far as I could estimate it, which continues with little variation up to the further end. The cutting ends abruptly about fifty yards short of the Shinanogawa.

I was informed, when in Niigata, that Mr. Lindau's opinion as to the cutting was, firstly, that it had been made in the wrong place. It has been constructed at right angles to the course of the River Shinanogawa, and should have been made slanting with the river, and curved in gradually, so as to meet the current of the river. As it has been constructed, were the river water to be let in—as it is against common sense to suppose that a river could be turned sharply at right angles into a canal without overflowing the banks on each side—the effect of the cutting being opened would simply be to cause the very inundations in an aggravated form which the cutting is intended to prevent.

Again, no regard whatever has been paid to the water level. The bed of the cutting has been made at an uniform depth from the banks on each side, without regard to the water level, so that to be of any use it would have to be reconstructed.

Besides these considerations, the width of the level part of the cutting and its breadth, where it is conducted through the hills down to the sea, are absurdly disproportionate, and it is not nearly deep enough to serve the purpose for which it was constructed.

Apart, however, from the faulty construction of this work, its utility is very questionable. Certainly, if properly executed, it would have prevented the recurrence of inundations in the immediate neighbourhood, but the effect of drawing off a large volume of water from the river would have been that the bar at the mouth of the river would have silted up yet more than it has done, thus, perhaps, rendering the passage into the harbour quite impassable even for large boats, and therefore causing in an indirect way more harm than the mischief, to prevent which was the immediate object for which it was constructed.

(Signed) JOHN H. GUBBINS.

Inclosure 2.

Memorandum on Prison, Hospital, and Barracks.

The prison at Niigata is situated in an oblong piece of ground not far from the Kenchô. It has one main and two side entrances. There is no principal building, but the ground is occupied by several detached buildings.

On entering I was shown first into a building situated at one end of the ground. This was a long substantially-built shed, divided into two parts, one half being filled with the ordinary treading beams for pounding rice. There were some twenty-four of these, and several bags of rice pounded in this manner were piled up at the end of the room. A few prisoners were there standing and lying about—evidently resting themselves. On inquiring why they were not at work, I was told that they were waiting for rice to come in, as they had finished pounding what was

on hand. Their working hours begin, I was informed, in the morning, and continue until noon, each man being required to pound two measures of rice in that time—a measure being the amount of rice contained in the wooden trough into which the head of the beam falls. In the afternoon they commence work again at 2 o'clock, and are expected to finish off another measure of rice, thus completing three measures in the day, after which they are made to pack up the rice in the usual way in straw sacks ready for storing away. In the other compartment of this building was the cooking-house of the prison, where the prisoners' food is prepared. This is a good sized room, containing several large ovens fitted with iron pots in which the prisoners' food is cooked. Four prisoners are told off to this duty, being selected for this purpose. When I was there, two men and two women were engaged in the work. The prisoners get three meals; one in the morning, one at noon, and the third and last in the evening.

All the buildings distributed over the compound are of the same kind, but that in which the prisoners sleep is a two-storied building. In each building I saw one or two prison officials acting as overseers.

In the next building I went into, the prisoners were engaged in making the coarse paper which is used in the manufacture of "karakami," some being occupied in separating the fibre of the paper plant and others doing more advanced work. In the other compartments of the same building there were prisoners making lacquer-ware, and I was shown specimens of their work, which appeared very good.

In another building tiles were being manufactured. This was but a scanty threadbare-looking shed, just erected to enable the men to work in bad weather. In an adjoining shed of the same description there were several carpenters at work. The working hours of these prisoners I was told ceased at 4 P.M., but when I was there, at 5 P.M., they were still working.

Standing in the yard were large piles of wood cut into various sizes, which the prisoners had cut up for prison consumption.

I next went over the sick-ward or hospital attached to the prison, which stands in the midst of the other buildings, and differs very little from them, except that it is rather more carefully built. I counted some twenty-four beds altogether in each room, for like the other buildings it is built in two compartments, with the entrance in the middle. The rooms are large enough, but the ceilings are low, and the windows might with advantage to the patients be made somewhat larger; still it did not strike me as being very close inside, and on the whole I was favourably impressed. The beds were nearly all occupied, and I was told that there was a daily average of forty people on the sick list, but only a portion of these are removed to this building. There were no women in hospital when I was there, but I was informed that they were not put in a separate room unless there were many women patients, in which case they were confined in one room and the men in the other. Three doctors attend the patients, two being on duty every day.

The next shed I saw was a small one, built for the accommodation of indigent people who are unable to find means of sustaining themselves and their families. Those whom I saw were, judging from their appearance, fit objects for charity. They all looked more or less ill.

I next visited the sleeping quarters of the prisoners. These are in a large two-storied shed, divided into four compartments, access to the two upper rooms being had by means of a step-ladder fixed on each side, within the entrance door. They seemed hardly big enough to hold all the prisoners, and I was surprised to see prisoners, who I was informed were sick, lying about on the floor in all directions.

After this I visited the cells, which are divided into two long buildings, much more substantially made than those previously mentioned, one of which was occupied by prisoners serving out their terms of imprisonment, and whose crimes were mostly of a grave character; and the other filled with those whose cases were still pending. In each case the cells and buildings were the same. Built inside the buildings like large cages, with wooden bars a quarter of a foot thick, the cells appeared to me to be some 15 feet long by 12 broad, and capable of accommodating twelve persons; however, the largest number in one cell was ten. To each cage containing prisoners serving out their sentences was affixed a list containing the names of the occupants, but the cells were not numbered like the other cells. The prisoners serving out their sentences were not arranged in any order, according to the gravity of their crimes, or the length of their sentence; but they were all distributed throughout the four cells anyhow, homicides, murderers, and thieves, &c., mixed up together. Only one man, so I was told, was serving out his sentence for murder, on the occasion of my visit. The prisoners are taken out of the cells occasionally, for the sake of their health, and are put to some outside work. As far as I could judge, with the exception of one or two, they did not look ill, and they most of them ate their rice and vegetables which I saw served out to them, with a good appetite.

Lastly, I went over the execution ground, which is a small place, some twenty yards square, on the right side of the yard, surrounded by a high paling. At one end of this square plot stands a gallows, and at the other a small hut, presumably for the reception of the body.

There is no condemned cell in the prison, nor on the occasion of my visit was there any prisoner under sentence of death; but having heard that it was customary to give no warning to a criminal of his impending execution, but that on the evening before he and his companions in the cell received a plate of fish each, along with the rest of their food, by which they are given to understand that one of their number is to be executed on the morrow, I inquired whether this was the case, but received no confirmation of the statement, though, on the other hand it was not contradicted. I found the prison officials reluctant to give any information.

The prisoners are not forced to wear brown clothes, the ordinary prison costume, but whenever they are put to do work in the streets of the town, or elsewhere, they are obliged to wear a brown dress, and each on going out receives a ticket, which he gives back on his return, and their names are always likewise noted down whenever they leave the prison compound. I was told that they very rarely tried to escape, as they found it useless. It is only those whose offences are of a slight character who are thus allowed to go in and out.

The Hospital.

This is a good-sized and substantial building, built in an open airy locality, and capable of accommodating a large number of patients. Owing to the bad ventilation, however—some of the rooms having actually no window but one opening into an adjoining room—there are very few in-door patients. When I was in Niigata there were some eight in-door patients and fifty or sixty out-door patients. M. Vidal, a French doctor, was attached to the hospital from the spring of 1873, to the spring of 1874. There is at present no European doctor engaged.

The Barracks.

These are good substantial buildings, built evidently on the same plan as those in Yedo, but they are Japanese structures, being constructed of wood, with tiled roofs. The parade-ground is a large piece of ground. There used to be 800 soldiers in Niigata, but since the Saga insurrection their number has been reduced. The recruits are not allowed to wear their side-arms when walking in the town.

(Signed) JOHN H. GUBBINS.

HAKODATE.

Consul Eusden to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Hakodate, March 5, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the following Returns of the trade, shipping, &c., of this port for the year ending 31st December, 1874, viz. :—

1. Imports from England and other countries. Imports from open ports in Japan.
2. Exports to England and other countries. Exports to open ports in Japan.
3. Return of Treasure imported and exported.
4. Return of Foreign Shipping.
5. Return of Duties collected, &c.
6. Return of British and Foreign Residents.

SHIPPING.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1874	58	35,074
1873	55	46,725
Increase	3	..
Decrease	..	11,651

Notwithstanding there is an increase of three ships on the previous year, there is a decrease on the tonnage of 11,651 tons, owing to a number of small sea-otter hunters having visited the port.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1874	14,730	71,046
1873	11,119	132,216
Increase	3,611	..
Decrease	..	61,170

Imports have slightly increased, but exports have fallen off very nearly half from what they were last year, which again was less than what they were the year before, which is not to be wondered at, the natives exporting largely in their own steamers direct, four and five of which visit this port regularly once a month.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Colonization.—This appears to be at a standstill. The colonists are leaving one by one. I am told the stage coach, which ought to have run from Hakodate to Satsporo, is stopped, the horses sold, and the new road going to wreck and ruin.

Telegraph.—The cable was successfully laid across the straits last autumn, and they are now only waiting for the line to be completed from Yedo up to Awamori.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. EUSDEN.

(1.)—RETURN of the Import Trade of Hakodate for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

			Value.
			Dollars.
Raw cotton	piculs	587	7,200
Kerosine oil	tins	2,084	3,259
Sugar	piculs	283	1,518
Miscellaneous		5,814	5,814
Total			17,791

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 4,002*l.* 19*s.*

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

FROM OTHER PORTS IN JAPAN.

			Value.
			Dollars.
Coal	tons	4,033	22,831
Kerosine oil	tins	500	1,040
Sugar	piculs	1,017	7,626
Miscellaneous			11,737
Total			43,234

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 10,727*l.* 13*s.*

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

(2.)—RETURN of the Export Trade of Hakodate, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

			Value.
			Dollars.
Awabi	piculs	1,010	20,165
Codfish	,,	5,021	4,248
Cuttlefish	,,	1,153	9,950
Irico	,,	1,554	66,513
Seaweed (long)	,,	98,197	152,704
,, (cut)	,,	4,034	10,759
Sulphur	,,	12,288	13,721
Miscellaneous			2,953
Total			281,013

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 63,227*l.* 18*s.*

TO OTHER OPEN PORTS.

	Dollars.
Miscellaneous	34,752

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 7,819*l.* 4*s.*

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

(3.)—RETURN of Treasure Imported and Exported during the Year ending December 31, 1874.

FROM OPEN PORTS.

	Dollars.
Imports..	34,500

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 7,762*l.* 10*s.*

TO OPEN PORTS.

	Dollars.
Exports..	2,000

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 450*l.*

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

(4.)—RETURN of all Foreign Shipping Entered and Cleared at the Port of Hakodate, for the Year 1874.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British, general	17	5,533	15	4,933
American, general	9	941	9	941
,, mail steamers	11	20,749	11	20,749
German, general	13	5,345	13	5,345
Danish, general	6	1,510	5	1,485
Russian, general	2	996	2	996
Total	58	35,074	55	34,449

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

(5.)—RETURN of the Duties collected on Imports and Exports, and Shipping Dues, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

Month.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Entrance and Clearance Fees.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
January	1,479 70	107 60	88 00
February	462 18	..	22 00
March	1,260 03	54 94	111 00
April	..	45 97	22 00
May	1,379 51	4 47	73 00
June	1,595 91	..	81 00
July	1,357 06	21 89	66 00
August	206 45	..	44 00
September	3,595 65	164 33	251 00
October	1,083 42	196 70	111 00
November	2,172 20	..	66 00
December	1,847 74	30 79	133 00
Total	15,439 90	626 11	1,063 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Dols.	c.
Export duties	15,439	90
Import duties	626	11
Shipping dues	1,063	00
	17,139	00

Equal, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, to 3,856*l.* 5*s.*

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

(6.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Residents and Firms.

	Residents.	Firms.
British	14	2
American	10	..
Russian	5	..
German	3	..
French	2	..
Danish	1	..
Total	35	2

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Hakodate, December 31, 1874.

NAGASAKI.

Consul Flowers to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Nagasaki, March* 26, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the following Returns, showing the trade and shipping of this port for the year 1874, which have been drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular despatch of the 13th January last:—

Table 1. Two Tables of the Import Trade, comprising a Return of the Imports from England and other countries, and a Return of the Imports from open ports in Japan.

Table 2. Two Tables of the Exports, one to England and other countries, and the other to open ports in Japan.

Table 3. One Table of the Treasure Imported and Exported, distinguishing between Imports from, and Exports to, Foreign Countries, and local shipments as between open ports.

Table 4. A General Return of all Foreign Shipping (inclusive of British).

Table 5. A Return of all the Duties collected on Imports and Exports, and Shipping Dues.

Table 6. A Return showing the Number of British Residents and British firms, and the Residents and Firms of each Foreign Nationality.

IMPORTS.

The Returns show a total increase under this head, amounting to 248,391 dollars, which more than makes up for the deficiency of 229,774 dollars, noted in my last Report. The total value of the past year's imports is 1,875,166 dollars, against 1,626,775 dollars in 1873; but, on the whole, though the amount is larger, the result of the year's trade, as far as imports are concerned, cannot be considered satisfactory. This market, being a small one, is very liable to become overstocked; the high rates sometimes offered for any particular article, when stocks are low, not unfrequently leading to this result.

If the system of "drawbacks" were established, as is the case in most civilized countries, and in China, merchandize might be re-shipped when the market has become hopelessly overstocked; but as this equitable system does not exist in Japan, the merchant is often reduced to the necessity of selling his goods at a loss in a market where they are not wanted, or of sacrificing the whole of the duty by re-shipping them.

EXPORTS.

The most important staples of export continue to occupy about the same relative position as formerly.

Tea.—In my last Report I pointed out some reasons likely to operate on the trade in this article during the past year, and to produce a larger export than that of the preceding one. The Returns I am now forwarding confirm the correctness of my surmises—the total value of tea exported in 1874 being 442,708 dollars, against 305,316 dollars in 1873. As this result is chiefly due to the circumstance that an unusually large part of the 1873 crop was held back till the beginning of 1874, and so

came abnormally into the export for that year, it does not, I regret to say, argue a permanent improvement in the position of tea as an article of export. At the same time, I would remark, that much greater care is now bestowed by the natives on the picking and preparation of the leaf than was formerly the case. During the past two or three years a gradual but very noticeable improvement has taken place in this respect, although this port has not reaped much advantage from it; for it has resulted in the shipment, on native account, of a large portion of the finer classed teas to Yokohama, where, on account of its suitability for mixing, it realizes higher rates than at this port.

Tobacco.—The export of this article amounts to 14,016 piculs, against 9,674 piculs in 1873. In my last Report I gave reasons why the export during 1874 would be likely to exceed that of 1873; and, I am sorry to say, that the increase, although a large one, does not prove that the tobacco trade here is assuming more important proportions. The export of 1873 was an unusually small one, and my prediction of a larger one during 1874 was based upon the simple fact that the 1873 produce was still in the country, being held back by the natives in the hope that they would obtain a better market for it later on. Their ideas in this respect were not realized, for prices in London did not advance, and a great portion of the tobacco thus withheld from sale became so damaged by keeping that it was eventually disposed of for less than half its sound value.

The supply for the season 1874-1875 is, I am given to understand, a large one, and in quality and condition it is quite up to the average of previous years. Prices, so far, have ruled low, previous heavy losses having induced caution on the part of buyers. The greater portion of the present stock consists of medium quality leaf; and it is generally considered here that at the existing price (say 7 "yen" per picul), shipments of tobacco have a good prospect of doing well, especially when the shortness of the American crop is taken into account.

Vegetable Wax.—This article again shows a decrease, though not to the extent that might have been imagined, the figures being 8,589 piculs, against 9,863 piculs in 1873. I say not to the extent that might have been imagined, in allusion to the heavy losses shown by the exports made during the last-named year, and to the overstocked state of the home markets, of which you will find mention made in my previous Report. Although prices paid during 1874 have been lower than in 1873, say an average of 10 dollars, instead of 12 dollars per picul, shipments have almost uniformly shown an unfavourable result. The London market has never recovered from the depression caused by the heavy shipments of 1872, and it would seem that the consumptive demand is not sufficiently expansive to enable the market to absorb any unusually large supply for some years. From what I have been able to gather, the prospects of this trade are far from encouraging. The home demand, instead of increasing with low rates seems to be falling off, while those rates do not cover cost of production and expenses of shipment. These results are due probably to the reduced price of kerosine and other articles capable of similar application, and they would seem to point out that vegetable wax, except to a small extent, and for some purposes for which it may be specially suitable, will ere long cease to be exported.

Camphor.—There has been no direct export of this drug to Europe or America, the quantity figuring in the annexed list—1,895 piculs—having gone chiefly to China.

Copper and Bronze.—The former metal has ruled too high for export, except in small lots to China, and of the latter only one or two small parcels have been sent to Europe. The total of shipments shows a heavy

falling-off, namely 4,863 piculs in 1873, to 609 piculs in 1874; but copper has never been a large article of export since the opening of Kobé, except in the form of old guns, &c., the supply of which is now nearly exhausted.

Rice and Wheat.—One cargo of these cereals, aggregating 43,803 piculs, was shipped to London, per "Shalimar," in the early part of the year, but I understand the result was not favourable. Should the prohibition since placed upon the export of grain be taken off, I imagine the trade may become important, but as it is one in which merchants at this port have hitherto had little experience, and one, moreover, liable to great fluctuations, caution would probably confine operations within small limits at first.

The rice crop has turned out good, and the yield far above the average. The prices have ranged from 7 dollars per "koku" in June to 11 dollars 50 cents at the end of August, and from that time continued stationary, at about 8 dollars, till the end of the year. These prices present a great contrast to those of 1873, when the price of rice ranged from 3 dollars 10 cents per "koku" in January, to 4 dollars 70 cents in December.

Coal.—The total export of coals from Nagasaki during 1874 has been about 107,000 tons, against 93,000 tons in 1873. It may be assumed that the trade in this article has doubled since 1870, and that it now ranks as the most important branch of the export trade of this port. There is every prospect that the next four years will show a decided increase in the above figures.

Takashima Coal.—With regard to the quantity of coal produced by this mine, I would remark that the accounts handed to the present proprietors in the latter part of December by the "Ko-bu-sho" are in a very disordered state, and neither in the office nor from the Custom-House can a correct list of shipments be obtained. However, I have ascertained from a very reliable source that the output of coal at Takashima for the year ending the 31st of December last was—

	Tons.
No. 1 pit	18,467
No. 2 pit	60,920
Total	79,387

In comparing these figures with the previous year of 1873, I find it shows a slight decrease of about 3,000 tons. This arises from two causes: the stoppage of the works at No. 1 pit, and a failure on the part of the former workers of the mine to make the production as large as it might have been had it been conducted by private enterprise. The mine is being rapidly developed, and there is every reason to believe that the success of the undertaking is now fully assured. About 300 tons per day are now being got up, but it is anticipated that the output will soon increase to 400 tons per day, or even more.

The coal worked is a capital steam coal, but smoky, and resembles very much the English Newcastle coal. It now finds a ready sale, and enters largely into competition with coals brought from Australia, and other kinds. The mines are worked upon the European system, and by English engineers. Many of the Japanese make excellent workmen.

There are several seams of coal in the island, varying from one to sixteen feet thick. It is estimated that for the next twenty years the output of coal will be considerable. The dip of the coal seams is about one foot to the yard.

Shipping.

On comparing the total number of British ships that have entered and cleared with the previous year, it will be observed that very little change has taken place: 251 British vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 117,615 tons, against 270 vessels, of 109,853 tons in 1873, which gives 7,762 tons in favour of 1874, though at the same time the number of vessels has decreased by 19.

There has been a perceptible increase in the North-German vessels: 80 entered and cleared in 1874, of 38,102 tons, against 53 in 1873, of 19,090 tons, showing an increase of 27 vessels, of 19,012 tons. Only 3 British vessels, of 3,368 tons, have cleared direct for London.

General Remarks.

"*Go-rin-gin*," or "*Te-kadzu-riyo*."—I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice this tax, which is not only detrimental to the interests of foreign trade, but is imposed in direct violation of Treaty regulations. The Japanese Government ought to understand the invidious bearing of the tax, and the bad faith which its continuance involves.

I believe the same regulations exist at other open ports, but with some modifications as to the manner in which the proceeds of the tax are applied. At Nagasaki, whenever a Japanese merchant sells goods to a foreigner, whether for export or not, he has to obtain a permit from the department called "Shonin-sewa-kata," and to pay a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the goods sold. Should he fail to comply with this regulation, his goods would be liable to be forfeited. The same is the case with all purchases made from foreigners by natives, but there is no equivalent tax on their transactions with one another. The "go-rin-gin" is levied even upon such articles as curios (if brought to a house for sale), milch cows, house furniture, white lime, and other items of domestic use or consumption; but, beyond the annoyance, it is not much felt, except in large mercantile transactions, where it not only has the effect of an increased export or import duty, but places foreigners at a disadvantage with native merchants in local traffic. I am informed by merchants here, that they have not unfrequently been required by sellers of tea to raise their offers by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so as to place them on a par with offers of the same price made by Yokohama native dealers, clearly showing that the tax ultimately comes out of foreign pockets. The Japanese authorities, I believe, defend the imposition, on the ground that it is a local rate intended for native municipal purposes, and not levied by the Central Government; but its payment is enforced by Government officials.

Apart from the want of wisdom which such additional burthens on the industries of the country betray, foreigners have reason to complain that it is only levied upon transactions where they are concerned, and this amounts to a breach of the second clause of Article IX of the Convention of 1866.

This matter, it appears to me, assumes more gravity since the establishment of the new line of steamers to China, and of Japanese commercial firms in that country, for with the advantages of language, more intimate knowledge and command of the producing markets, and economy in working, already and of necessity so much in favour of native operators, it would probably only require an increase in this discriminating tax, to throw the whole of the trade between China and this country into native hands.

Roads.—When addressing you last year, I drew attention to the

great advantage which one or two good roads to adjacent districts would confer upon the trade of this port. Although I am aware that this matter, affecting foreign interests only indirectly, may not come strictly within the scope of my Report, yet I consider that it is one of such great moment to all interested in the prosperity of trade here, that I venture again to bring it to your notice.

At present there is nothing worthy to be called a road within a distance of five miles in one direction and nine miles in another. The bridle-paths leading to these are so narrow and irregular, are in such a wretched state of disrepair, and moreover, so little care has been bestowed in selecting gradual ascents, that they are useless for the conveyance of goods. It seems strange that the southern continuation of the Tokaidô, which reaches to within about nine miles from this place, should diminish to a bridle-path soon after reaching the village of Yagami, and continues to Nagasaki in that diminished form. One reason for this place being thus isolated is, doubtless, the hilly nature of the country immediately surrounding it. But, considering the importance of the object to be attained, a little expense, in the first instance, should not be allowed to serve as an obstacle, and I am convinced that there is nothing in the nature of the country which a careful selection of routes and some zigzag gradients here and there would not enable an engineer to overcome.

In order that the roads should be of any real use, however, they must be made of proper binding material, upon Telford's or Macadam's system. The former I should imagine most suitable to the rocky nature of the ground about here. The gradients must be sufficiently easy to allow of their use by wheel conveyances. Unless this latter object were attained, any roads would of course be useless for the cheap conveyance of merchandize, and I lay stress upon this point because it is one very likely to escape the notice of the Japanese, should they take the matter in hand.

It is usual with other Governments to devote a portion of the receipts accruing from duties and tonnage dues to facilitate trade in the way of dredging and harbour improvements at the port where the dues were collected. Although the excellence of this harbour renders outlay in this direction almost unnecessary, the very same cause (namely, the bold conformation of the land), which makes the harbour so good and inexpensive, calls for the outlay of money in another direction. The trade of this port may, I think, justly claim that the Government should expend some of the revenue collected at Nagasaki in improving our internal communication.

Dry Dock.—Since my last Report a little progress has been made with regard to these works. M. Vincent Florent, a French engineer formerly employed at Yokoska, has been entrusted by the Japanese Government with the construction of these works.

The dock will be of the following dimensions :—

	Feet.
Length	460
Breadth	89
Depth of water	28

Consequently, it will be sufficiently spacious to receive the largest vessel that usually frequents this port.

It is expected that it will take three or four years before it is completed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS.

(I.)—Return of the Import Trade of Nagasaki for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

From England and other Countries. (Total value, $1,830,019.)

					Value.
Cotton Manufactures (total value, $374,111)—				D. c.	Dollars.
Shirtings	yards	2,745,469	at	0 06	164,728
Dyed shirtings and Turkey reds	,,	350,452		0 09	31,540
Drills	,,	320,808		0 08½	27,268
Chintzes	,,	192,552		0 08	15,404
Taffachelass	,,	70,200		0 23	16,146
T-cloths	,,	13,185		0 06½	857
Velveteen	,,	84,469		0 30	25,340
Cambrics	,,	40,848		0 10	4,084
Canvas	,,	37,912		0 25	9,478
Singlets	dozens	2,036		6 00	12,216
Cotton yarn	piculs	1,450		38 00	55,100
Miscellaneous	yards	47,800		0 25	11,950
Total value Cotton Manufactures					374,111
Woollen Manufactures (total value, $116,282)—					
Camlets	yards	28,713	at	0 32	9,188
Long ells	,,	20,500		0 33	6,765
Cloth	,,	4,249		0 70	2,974
Flannel	,,	15,879		0 25	3,969
Lustres and orleans	,,	14,990		0 18½	2,773
Woollens	,,	220,700		0 19	41,933
Carpeting	,,	2,800		2 00	5,600
Blankets	pounds	19,500		0 45	8,775
Miscellaneous	yards	131,946		0 26	34,305
Total value of Woollen Manufactures					116,282
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures ($42,717)—					
	yards	164,298	at	0 26	42,717
Metals (total value, $80,388)—					
Manufactured iron, including bar, nail rod, &c.	piculs	12,751	at	4 88	62,224
Steel	,,	281		6 90	1,938
Chain cables	,,	800		6 75	5,400
Copper and brass	,,	190		16 00	3,040
Pig iron	,,	995		2 80	2,786
Miscellaneous					5,000
Total value of Metals					80,388
Arms and Ammunition (total value, $4,543)—					
Rifles	stand	387	at	3 00	1,161
Powder and cartridges	pounds	7,236		0 25	1,882
	No.	73,813		&10 00	
Accoutrements	cases	500		3 00	1,500
Total value of Arms and Ammunition.					4,543
Miscellaneous, Foreign (total value, $223,762)					
Flour	piculs	3,023	at	3 00	9,069
Loaf sugar	,,	230		26 60	6,118
Tea lead	,,	472		10 50	4,956
Rope	,,	693		12 00	8,316
Paints and paint oil	,,	661		11 20	7,403
Kerosine oil	cases	4,155		3 90	16,204
Window-glass	,,	544		8 50	4,624
Lamps, glassware, &c.	,,	493		10 00	4,930

				Value.
				Dollars.
Furniture	cases	352	10 00	3,520
Clothing	,,	642	20 00	12,840
Prepared medicine	,,	200	35 00	7,000
Bar and perfumed soap	lbs.	44,038	0 10	4,403
Wine, spirits, beer, &c.				60,000
Coal	tons	1,620	12 00	19,440
Cigars and tobacco	lbs.	4,490	1 10	4,939
Sundries, including machinery				50,000
Total value of Miscellaneous, Foreign				223,762
Miscellaneous, Eastern (total value, $988,216)—				
White sugar	piculs	19,578	at 18 50	166,413
Brown ditto	,,	8,903	4 00	35,612
Candy ditto	,,	2,527	11 00	27,797
Bean oil	,,	2,414	5 75	13,880
Ground nut oil	,,	241	6 50	1,566
Beans and peas	,,	4,395	1 50	6,592
Bean and oil cake	,,	11,007	1 40	15,409
Drugs	,,	5,182	6 00	31,092
Horns and hoofs	,,	828	13 00	10,764
Rice	,,	4,928	2 00	9,856
Chinese silk	pieces	599	5 00	2,995
,, satin	,,	992	14 00	13,888
,, gauze and damask	,,	600		2,200
Tortoiseshell	piculs	19	100 00	1,900
Vermilion	cases	24	135 00	3,240
Raw cotton	piculs	38,792	15 00	581,880
Musk	pounds	42	30 00	1,260
Live stock	No.	468	4 00	1,872
Sundries				60,000
Total value of Miscellaneous, Eastern				988,216

Imports from Open Ports in Japan. (Total value, $45,147.)

				Value.
			D. c.	Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures (total value, $12,211)—				
Shirtings	pieces	3,000	at 2 42	7,260
Taffachelass	,,	400	2 70	1,080
Cotton yarn	pounds	5,136	0 38	1,951
,, satinet	pieces	80	18 00	1,440
,, singlets	dozens	96	5 00	480
Total value of Cotton Manufactures				12,211
Woollen Manufactures (total value. $8,958)				
Blankets	pounds	5,775	at 0 45	2,598
Miscellaneous	pieces	795		6,360
Total value of Woollen Manufactures				8,958
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures (value, $6,691)—				
Miscellaneous	pieces	290	at 10 00	2,900
Ditto	,,	349	9 00	3,141
Ditto	,,	100	6 50	650
Total value of Mixed Cottons and Woollens				6,691

			Value.
			Dollars.
Arms and Ammunition (total value, $9,551)			
Rifles	stand	2,125 at 3 00	6,375
Revolvers	„	336 2 27	763
Cartridges	cases	127 19 00	2,413
Total value of Arms and Ammunition			9,551
Metals (total value, $2,536)—			
Iron, sheets „ hoops } Sundries .. .. Sundries			2,536
Total value of Metals			2,536
Miscellaneous, Foreign			3,500
„ Eastern			1,700

RECAPITULATION.

	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	386,322
Woollen manufactures	123,240
Mixed cotton and woollen manufactures	49,408
Metals	82,924
Arms and ammunition	14,094
Miscellaneous, foreign	227,262
„ eastern	989,916
Total value of Imports	1,875,166

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

(2.)—Return of the Export Trade of Nagasaki for the Year ended December 31, 1874.

Exports to England and other Countries. (Total value, $2,179,154.)

				Value.
Tea (total value, $442,708)—				Dollars.
Best quality	piculs	10,011	at 34 00	340,374
Dust	„	1,919	11 00	21,109
Inferior	„	9,025	9 00	81,225
Total value of Tea exported				442,708
Copper	piculs	609	23 00	14,007
Tobacco	„	14,016	9 00	126,144
Wax	„	8,589	10 00	85,890
Camphor	„	1,095	14 00	15,330
Coal	tons	107,298	5 00	536,490
Dried Fish, &c. (total value, $413,270)—				
Awabi	piculs	2,508	32 00	80,256
Cuttlefish	„	16,749	15 50	259,609
Irico	„	1,168	45 00	52,560
Sharks' fins	„	441	45 00	20,845
Total value of Dried Fish				413,270
Rice	piculs	12,003	3 10	37,209
Miscellaneous (total value, $508,106)—				
Awabi shells	piculs	1,094	2 00	2,188
Ginseng	„	357	182 00	65,326
Cassia bark	„	713	1 50	1,069
Peony bark	„	364	8 50	3,094
Drugs	„	2,289	5 30	12,131
Wheat	„	31,800	1 50	47,700
Paper	„	2,750	10 50	28,875
Seaweed	„	9,375	2 00	18,750
Mushrooms	„	1,962	50 00	98,100
Isinglass	„	765	32 00	24,480
Sulphur	„	1,411	2 00	2,822
Lead	„	699	6 00	4,194
Timber	planks and logs	1,173,119	0 08	93,849
Beeswax	piculs	92	45 00	4,140
Coke	tons	83	40 00	1,245
Mineral ore	piculs	1,150	1 75	1,912
Lacquer ware	cases	603	25 00	15,075
Porcelain ware	„	2,781	25 00	69,525
Rifles	stand	3,877	3 00	11,631
Sundries				2,000
Total value of Miscellaneous Exports				508,106

EXPORTS TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

				Value.
			D. c.	Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures (total value, $19,347)—				
Cambrics	pieces	3,999	at 2 55	10,197
Drills	,,	1,800	3 50	6,300
Cotton yarn	pounds	7,500	0 38	2,850
Total export of Cotton Manufactures				19,347
Woollen Manufactures ($127,440)—				
Woollen cloth	pieces	2,124	0 60	127,440
Mixed cotton and woollen fabrics	,,	212	27 00	5,724
Rice	piculs	1,942	3 10	6,020
Beans	,,	1,500	1 60	2,400
Rifles	stand	238	3 00	714
Sundries				2,000
Total value of Exports to Open Ports in Japan				163,645

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORT TRADE.

	Dollars.
Tea	442,708
Copper	14,007
Tobacco	126,144
Wax	85,890
Camphor	15,330
Coal	536,490
Dried fish	413,270
Rice	43,229
Miscellaneous	665,731
Total of the Export Trade	2,342,799

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

(3.)—RETURN of Treasure Imported into Nagasaki during the Year ended 31st of December, 1874.

Total value of Treasure imported ($870,359)

	Dollars.
Treasure imported from foreign countries	534,589
,, ,, open ports in Japan	335,770
Total value of treasure imported	870,359

Return of Treasure Exported from Nagasaki during the Year ended December 31, 1874.

Total value of Treasure exported, $611,046.

	Dollars.
Treasure exported to foreign countries	340,200
,, ,, open ports in Japan	270,846
Total value of treasure exported	611,046

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

(4.)—RETURN of all Foreign Shipping Entered and Cleared at the Port of Nagasaki during the Year ended December 31, 1874.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British, general	126	59,331	125	58,284
American, ditto	13	4,477	13	4,477
,, mail steamers	86	169,303	86	169,303
French, general	7	2,663	7	2,663
German, ditto	40	19,051	40	19,051
Dutch, ditto	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Russian, ditto	3	2,130	3	2,130
Danish, ditto	11	3,521	11	3,521
Swedish, ditto	1	340	1	340
Norwegian, ditto	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Italian, ditto	..	..	..	..
Total	287	260,816	286	259,769

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

(5.)—RETURN of the Duties collected on Imports and Exports and Shipping Dues at Nagasaki, during the Year ended December 31, 1874.

	Yen.
Return of duty collected on Exports	53,819
,, ,, Imports	58,473
Total amount of duty collected	112,292
Return of shipping dues	6,615

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

(6.)—RETURN showing the Number of British Residents and Firms likewise Residents and Firms of each Foreign Nationality.

British residents	137
,, firms	9
German residents	14
,, firms	4
Dutch residents	7
,, firms	2
American residents	40
,, firms	3
French residents	14
,, firms	2
Danish residents	11
Austro-Hungarian ditto	6
Swedish and Norwegian ditto	5
Portuguese ditto	5
Russian ditto	7
Chinese ditto	703

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

KANAGAWA.

Mr. Robertson to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *British Consulate, Kanagawa, May* 10, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to furnish you with a Report of the trade of this port for the year ended December 31st, 1874, accompanied with the following Returns:—

Inclosure 1. Return of the Import Trade.
,, 2. Return of the Export Trade.
,, 3. Return of Shipping.
,, 4. Return of Export and Import of Treasure.
,, 5. Return of the Duties collected on Imports and Exports and Shipping Dues.
,, 6. Return showing the Number of British Residents and British Firms, and the Residents and Firms of each Foreign Nationality.

I have framed these Returns as far as possible in the manner directed by you in your Circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan of the 13th of January of this year.

In both Import and Export Tables, those articles the value of which falls below 1,000 dollars have been included in the case of the former, under the respective headings, "Miscellaneous Local," or "Miscellaneous Foreign Produce;" and, in the case of the latter, under the general heading "Miscellaneous." The Miscellaneous Foreign Table also includes the value of articles unenumerated in the Customs Returns, except under such general heading as "Sundries," or "Miscellaneous;" and, further, it includes the values of articles imported for Government use, of which mention is made below.

In the Comparative Tables I have given prominence to those articles detailed in your Circular above referred to, and some of which did not appear in the Comparative Tables embodied in my last year's Report. This occurs, however, only in the case of the Export Table, as, for instance, tobacco, wax, dried fish, &c. For purposes of comparison, therefore, I have given the export figures of these articles as appearing in the Returns for 1873; and, consequently, the figures under the heading "Export Miscellaneous," given in the body of my Report for 1873, necessarily undergo some slight reduction, for it was under this heading that those articles were included last year, which, for the sake of comparison, are now distinctly enumerated. The sum total of the export figures for 1873 is, of course, in no way altered. I proceed to compare the trade of the past year 1874 with that of 1873.

The figures for 1874 show as follows:—

	Dollars.
Imports	16,716,298
Exports	12,578,573
Total	29,294,871

Being a decrease of 5,336,105 dols. on the trade of 1873. The following are Comparative Tables for two years:—

	1874.	1873.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Imports	16,716,298	19,535,758
Exports	12,578,573	15,095,218
Total	29,294,871	34,630,976

Or, to particularize—

IMPORTS.

	1874.	1873.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	7,092,252	6,913,961
Woollen manufactures	1,210,824	2,725,917
Mixed cotton and woollen . ..	884,121	2,425,867
Metals	742,039	570,145
Arms and ammunition	16,342	210,408
Miscellaneous, foreign	4,069,790	4,514,698
„ local	2,700,930	2,174,762
Total	16,716,298	19,535,758

EXPORTS.

	1874.	1873.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Silk, raw	5,295,190	7,050,656
Silkworm-egg cards	731,275	3,032,360
Tea	4,843,357	3,339,941
Copper	265,378	206,955
Cocoons	242,862	243,299
Lacquer ware	164,955	124,738
Tobacco	31,660	60,840
Wax	2,579	1,920
Camphor	..	1,079
Coal	14,870	8,780
Dried fish	193,196	97,394
Rice	..	..
Miscellaneous	793,251	9,927,256
Total	12,578,573	15,095,218

In imports—

	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures exhibit an increase of . ..	178,291
Woollens, a decrease of	1,515,093
Mixed cotton and woollens, a decrease of	1,541,746
Arms and ammunition, a decrease of	194,066
Metals, an increase of	171,894
Miscellaneous, foreign, a decrease of	444,908
Miscellaneous, local, an increase of	526,168

In exports—

Silk shows a decrease of	1,755,466
Silkworm-egg cards, a decrease of	2,301,085
Tea, an increase of	1,503,416
Copper, an increase of	58,423
Cocoons, a decrease of	437
Tobacco, a decrease of	29,180
Coal, an increase of	6,090
Dried fish, an increase of	95,802
Miscellaneous, a decrease of	134,005

The above figures show a diminution in the import trade for 1874 of 2,819,460 dols. as compared with 1873, the export trade of the past year also falling below that of 1873 by 2,516,645 dols. Viewing, however, the fact that the importation during the last two years of most goods, especially woollens, has been largely in excess of the requirements of the port, I am not surprised at the marked decrease exhibited. In my summary for 1873 I drew attention to the very large importation of cotton and woollen mixtures, flannel, and cloth during 1872, which had considerably fallen off in the period then under review; and I find now that in these three articles alone the decrease is 2,688,670 dols., as will be seen by the following summary :—

	1874.	1873.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Woollen and cotton mixtures ..	592,001	2,172,694
Flannel	22,885	180,130
Cloth	86,668	1,037,400
	701,554	3,390,224

Even with this diminished import I am informed that stocks of cloth are still considerable, and are almost unsaleable even at the ruinous price of 30 to 50 per cent discount of the laid down cost here.

Shirtings show an increase of 540,794 dols., and *T-cloths*, which did not appear separately in last year's Report, figure to the amount of 93,479 dols. This increase is to be accounted for by the low rates ruling in China, which allowed these goods to be imported at times from thence with some little profit. The trade in this staple has, however, not been on the whole remunerative.

Cotton Yarn shows a considerable increase, the quantity imported being over 16,000 piculs, or nearly 5,400 bales, in excess of last year. The low value in the home markets has enabled this staple to be laid down at a much less cost than the previous year; and this fact, coupled with a larger demand for a lower quality than has usually been imported, has no doubt led to an increased consumption. Seeing how cheaply yarn can be worked up into fabrics exactly suitable to Japanese requirement, the trade, I think, must be a gradually increasing one so long as prices in the home market keep at a fairly low level. The business in cotton yarn has, I am led to suppose, shown, on the whole, a fairly profitable result.

Taffachelas show a very small increase. This material is almost a *fac simile*, though considerably less durable, of a native manufacture. Its comparatively large importation some years ago was probably owing to the fact of the native manufacture being abandoned owing to the scarcity of cotton. The manufacture has now been resumed in the country, inferior foreign yarn being used instead of native-grown cotton, and the gradual falling-off in the importation of taffachelas is thus to be accounted for.

Chintzes, Velvets, and Cambrics show a decreased import; but this was the natural result of the large importations in 1873.

The variation in other articles is too small to call for any particular notice, with the exception of *Cotton singlets and drawers*, which figured in 1873 to the amount of 508 dols 14 c., against 169,202 dols. in 1874. This was one of the many articles imported for the use of Japanese, in the expectation of their adopting on a large scale Western ideas as regards clothing.

Raw Cotton, which figured last year under the heading "Cotton Manufactures," I have this year placed under its proper heading, "Miscellaneous, Local." The import in 1873 amounted to 123,514 dols.; in 1874 to 311,496 dols., a marked increase, attributable, I believe, to the low prices ruling in China.

Woollens.—The statistics under this heading call for but little comment; and I see no reason to alter the opinion expressed last year, that Japanese are not rich enough to adopt generally the more expensive woollen fabrics at such prices as would prove remunerative to foreigners. It will be noticed that the trade in mousseline-de-laine (chiefly from France) keeps very steady. Blankets show a falling-off, the import in 1873 amounting to 287,899 dols., against 52,296 dols. in 1874. This can only be accounted for from the fact of large imports in previous years having rendered the trade unprofitable, although owing to the requirements for army purposes, better prices were realised at one time.

Metals.—The trade in these shows a slight increase.

Arms and Ammunition.—The import has dwindled down to the insignificant amount of 16,342 dols.

Under the heading "Miscellaneous Foreign," there is a falling-off of 444,908 dols.; and considering the losses that have been made on the class of goods coming under this denomination, such falling-off need not be a matter of surprise. I would draw attention, however, to a few of the articles in this list, such as *Dyes*, *Chemicals*, *&c.*, and the uses to which they are put by Japanese, for the trade in these is said to be a growing one, and to be fairly remunerative.

Potash.—This article is used in the manufacture of soap and glass, also in dying and bleaching-works. A glass manufactory, I believe, exists in Yedo, and is under foreign supervision. The import of potash amounted in 1873 to 4,097 dols.; in 1874 to 11,599 dols.

Prussian Blue.—Import in 1873 valued at 9,593 dols.; in 1874 at 4,452 dols. Is used almost exclusively for dyeing silk and cotton goods.

Dye Powders.—Import in 1873 valued at 172,419 dols.; in 1874 at 67,501 dols. Under this heading are, probably, meant aniline dyes, derivatives from coal tar. Some of these are very high in price, and are used by the Japanese in dyeing silk piece goods. The price varies from 4 dols. to 10 dols. for blue; for other colours and shades from 14 dols. to 40 dols. per catty. Preparations of indigo would also probably be included under this denomination. Powdered indigo is used for dyeing silk and cotton goods, the popular blue and averages about 40 dols. per picul. Quicksilver is used in gold and silver refining and coining, as well as in the manufacture of mercurial preparations for medicinal purposes. The import of this in 1873 figured at 2,425 dols.; in 1874, at 10,344 dols.

Drugs and Chemicals.—The trade in these has been very large during the past year, and one of value, judging from the number of Japanese merchants engaged in it. Under this heading would be included musk, cinnibar, animals' horns, alum, and herbs of all kinds. To enumerate the drugs and chemicals of European manufacture or produce brought into this country would take up too much space, but the following are a few of the leading articles:—Iodine of potassium is very largely imported. Something like 20,000 lbs. are brought into the country annually, at an average price of 4 dols. per lb. Quinine: About 60,000 oz., valued at 2 dols. per oz. are imported annually. The quantity so imported is chiefly of French make. The many preparations from mercury, such as calomel, &c., extracts of various kinds now in use amongst European nations, herbs, seeds, roots, leaves, barks, and bulky chemicals, such as sodas, borax, ammonia, magnesia, chloride of lime,

and corrosive acids, are largely consumed by manufacturers and the medical profession.

Articles on Government Account, 1,259,115 dols. The Custom House Returns having exhibited these under a separate Return, I have simply taken the sum total, for, apart from the labour involved, there was little to gain by enumerating each of these articles, and importing them article by article into the Import Tables. They figure, as before stated, under the heading "Miscellaneous Foreign," and consist for the most part of machinery, scientific instruments, &c., the name of the Department under which the articles are set in the Return given by the Custom-house suggesting their nature. The Railway Department figures for the largest amount, namely, 593,931 dols.

Other items in the Import Tables call for no comment. Reviewing the whole import trade for the past year, it is difficult to arrive at a very correct conclusion as to whether it has been profitable or the reverse. There are many complaints; but, at the same time there is good reason for supposing that those merchants who have managed their business prudently, and avoided articles involving too much risk, have, at any rate, on their later ventures, certainly realized a small profit. Foreign merchants in Japan are, I think, at some disadvantage, at least so do many of them complain, in not having a system of drawbacks of duty on goods re-exported, as is the case in China, and are thus prevented from taking advantage of any rise in other Eastern markets, the payment of double duties being a burden too heavy for any goods to bear.

I now proceed to review the business done in the staple articles of export.

Silk.—In 1874 the export of this staple amounted to 9,775 piculs 73 catties, valued at 5,295,190 dols., against 11,869 piculs 48 catties, valued at 7,050,656 dols. in 1873, a decrease of 2,093 piculs in quantity, and of 1,756,466 dols. in value. January 1874 opened with a dull market, the prices established in December 1873 no longer being compatible with the adverse news coming forward from Europe. A decline began early in February, and continued until the middle of March, when a fall of about 40 dols. per picul on the opening rates in January was established. Consequent on more encouraging advices from home a reaction took place and a large business was done, which caused an advance in prices of about 20 dols. to 30 dols. per picul, the class known as Oshiu silk being especially in demand. Shipments to the end of March from the 1st of January were about 3,370 bales. The improvement at home, however, being but of short duration, business here became much curtailed, and though Oshiu silk continued in fair request, hanks in general were neglected. By the end of April prices had receded to within 10 dols. of the lowest point reached in March. All through May and June business was of the most limited character, and prices further suffered a decline of 40 dols. to 50 dols. At the end of June, the close of the season, dealers were offering mixed parcels of Maëbashi silk at 425 dols. to 475 dols. per picul, equal to 16*s.* 6*d.* and 18*s.* 3*d.* per lb., without meeting, however, any attention from buyers.

The export from the 1st of January to the 30th of June reached about 5,132 bales. On the 24th of June new silk began to arrive in small lots. Buyers were very cautious, and the first purchases were made at the rate of 400 dols. to 430 dols. per picul, equal to 15*s.* 11*d.* to 17*s.* per lb. for mixed parcels. Not more than 50 bales were settled at these opening rates, when shippers showed some eagerness to operate, and prices were immediately raised to 450 dols. and 465 dols. for the same quality of silk, and they were further forced up to 480 dols. and 490 dols. by the middle of July. A serious defect now became apparent in hank silks, and gene-

rally a great want of cleanness in the new season's silk, which cannot but act prejudicially to the interests of this country, and threatens shippers with serious losses.

Late advices show than Japan hanks enter less into consumption in Europe. Manufacturers who formerly made use of these largely are now discarding them in favour of medium and low Italian silks, which are abundant, obtainable at low cost, and are not so defective in cleanness as Japan silks. On the 1st of August prices stood as follows :—

	Per lb.		Per lb.	
	$ c.	$ c.	s. d.	s. d.
Hanks, good, No. 2 ..	5 10	to 5 30	= 19 5	to 20 2
„ „ No. 2½ ..	48 5	5 00	18 7	19 0
Medium, No. 3	4 50	4 70	17 3	18 0

But Japanese were reluctant sellers, and buyers now showed little disposition to continue business at existing rates. The market then gave way slightly, and buying became more general, which checked the downward tendency, and left prices without any perceptible alteration on those given above, only a better class of Maëbashi was on offer, Nos. 1 and 2, for which 5 dols. 35c. to 5 dols. 50 c., equal to 20*s.* 3*d.* to 20*s.* 10*d.* were paid.

Early in September the market was assisted by more favourable telegraphic advices from Europe, which induced a large business, and a rise in prices of 10 dols. to 20 dols. per picul. This active demand continuing throughout September caused another advance of 15 dols. to 20 dols. in October, at which large purchases were effected, though buying was made by a few shippers only. Dealers now held out for still higher rates, and buyers were forced to withdraw from the market. Settlements to the end of October were about 5,300 bales of new silk. The action of holders having restricted business prices now began to give way, and continued to do so until the end of the year, when prices had receded to those current on the 1st of August.

Shipments from 1st of July to the end of December amounted to 6,853 bales, making the total shipment for the year 11,985 bales, or according to Custom-house Returns, 11,869 piculs. Several large holders refused to meet the decline mentioned above, and have deposited their silk with foreigners under advances. Disastrous as the year 1873 was to silk shippers, scarcely less so can have been the year under review, particularly the first half. It is true that the cost of the new silk was apparently moderate; but, with the exception of brief intervals of revival in Europe, that have only served to mislead, the tendency of prices there has been continually downwards, and the depreciation in value of Japan silks in Europe at the end of the year is no less than 25 per cent. There has been a marked deficiency of coarse Oshiu, Hamatsuke, and Echizen sorts, native consumption having greatly increased, and large purchases of the above are made by natives in this market.

Silkworm Egg-cards.—The export of this commodity shows a marked decrease in value. The figures for 1874 are 1,334,625 cards, valued at 731,275 dols., against 1,409,537 cards, valued at 3,032,360 dols. exported in 1873; decrease of 2,301,085 dols. As was the case in 1873, the cards were retained in the interior until a late period of the season. The first arrivals did not make their appearance on the market until the middle of September; but shortly afterwards the whole quantity available for export was poured into the market. Before any purchases were effected it was already well known to buyers that a very large quantity of seed, estimated at 2,470,000 cards, had been produced, being much in excess of the requirements of Italy and France. From this quantity had to be deducted 600,000 cards required for native

use, which left 1,800,000 cards available for export. Italian buyers arrived here with very reduced orders compared with former year, consequent upon the favourable result given by reproduction seed in Italy, and orders from France had almost altogether ceased. Finding they held the market in their own hands only very low offers were made, and first purchases commenced at the low figure of 50 cents for the description of card known as Shinshius. The quality known as Oshiu Yonegawas (the producing district), for which the highest prices are usually paid, were held more firmly by Japanese for 1 dol. 50 c.; but buyers still held themselves in reserve, and refused to operate. Prices then fell to 25 c. to 50 c., with the exception of favourite marks of Shinshiu and Yonegawa, for which 60 c. to 1 dol. were paid. By the 10th of October settlements only amounted to 400,000 cards, whilst the unsold stock was no less than 1,050,000 cards. Buyers still kept aloof, and the Japanese seeing the hopeless position in which they were placed, resolved to destroy a portion of their stock, with a view of making the remainder saleable. In this measure they were assisted by some of the leading native silkmen and bankers, who agreed to pay from 15 c. to 22 c. for all cards up to a certain quantity brought to them for destruction. This was accomplished by burning, which commenced on the 9th of October, and continued almost daily, until 400,000 cards had been destroyed. Much as such a proceeding had been deprecated from our point of view, the Japanese were in great straits, and the result shows that, although their action had not the desired effect of raising prices for any length of time, it certainly caused business to be resumed; for, during the subsequent fortnight, 200,000 cards were settled at from 40 c. to 60 c. Prices then again weakened, and fell in November to 25 c. to 35 c. Such a vast depreciation in the value of this article of export, let alone silk, may well account for the depressed state of our import trade at present. The fact of the export being nearly equal to that of 1873, notwithstanding the scarcity of orders is to be accounted for, the low prices having induced speculation; but it is now known that large quantities so bought remain unsaleable in Italy and France. The production of silkworm eggs, under the stimulus for export, has, I am inclined to think, affected the production of raw silk, although it is not apparent in statistics, as the export for several years past has not varied much from 14,000 bales. It is, I believe, generally admitted that there is now much more ground under mulberry cultivation than formerly; and though this extension is, perhaps, entirely due to the export demand for seed, still, in most instances, a Japanese who makes the production of cards his chief industry will also, to a small extent, occupy himself with the reeling of silk. This is evinced from the fact that hitherto non-silk-producing districts are now sending silk in small quantities to this market. The production should, therefore, increase instead of remaining stationary. Shinshiu, which has furnished the largest quantity of seed for export, shows the greatest falling off in the quality of its silk, most strikingly apparent this season, and the same can be said of Maëbashi. The good silk of Shimonila and Tomioka, of three years ago, no longer exists.

The general explanation given by the natives for the inferiority of this year's hank-silk, when questioned on that point, is "poor and light cocoons." Oshiu, which exports less silkworm eggs, still yields good silk, and remains in favour in Europe, while hanks are neglected. There is reason to think that the low prices have caused the peasants to be careless in the matter of reeling; for the great demand has been, and still is, for clean silk, and such has reached very full values when offered.

Tea.—Exported in 1874, 16,027,869 lbs., valued at 4,843,357 dols.,

against 11,339,466 lbs., valued 3,339,941 dols., exported in 1873; increase of 1,503,416. The tea trade for the year 1874 opened with great activity, and unprecedentedly early. The activity was due in a great measure to the telegraphic reports which were received at the close of December, announcing the possibility of a re-imposition of a duty of 15 c. per lb. in the United States. This caused heavy speculative purchases, under the impression that teas invoiced and certified to at the United States' Consulate here, prior to the 31st of March, would be exempt from duty. Musters of the new crop were exhibited at the close of April. In May the tea market was in very full activity at apparently satisfactory prices to producers; and teas were hurried forward by steamer to San Francisco, to New York viâ San Francisco, and other markets in the States, as fast as freight accommodation could be obtained. This state of affairs continued until August, when the export dating from January 1st had already attained to fully 10,000,000 lbs., showing a large increase as compared with shipments during the same period in 1873. This excess naturally affected the American market, and buyers restricted operations, trade going on quietly for some time; but, on the receipt of better news by wire, activity returned, and the export from August to December 31st amounted to close on 6,800,000 lbs. The following are the figures derived from the United States' Statement of Invoices registered at the American Consulate:—

	Lbs.
To San Francisco and Pacific ports	4,411,242
Chicago and Western State ports	630,000
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Eastern States .	11,975,074
Making a total export from Yokohama, for 1874, of	17,016,316

The declared value of this, taking a moderate rate, say 35 dols. per picul, for the natural leaf, and adding 20 per cent. as charges incurred, would be 5,107,800 dols. While the Custom-house Returns put the export at 16,027,869 lbs., valued at 4,843,357 dols., I obtain from a reliable source the figures as above, namely, 17,016,316 lbs., valued at 5,107,800 dols., the Chamber of Commerce Return differing again from both in putting the export at 17,626,088 lbs., valued at 5,133,098 dols. The discrepancies are, however, not so great as to characterize the Return given by the Custom-house as unreliable. The general quality of the crop shows a marked improvement on former years. The very short period that elapses between picking the leaves, and their being brought into the market, ensures their arrival in a very satisfactory condition to undergo the process of refining and packing for America. The use of colouring matter still obtains, but is much modified. The general result of the tea trade for the past year has been most satisfactory to the Japanese, especially to the growers. Some tea merchants (Japanese) complain they are losers, having purchased the natural leaf at too high a price in the interior; but, on the whole the country must have largely benefitted by this staple. The area of tea plantations is rapidly increasing, and the young shrubs planted three or four years ago are now coming on to full bearing. The total of this year's (1875) export is likely to show a marked increase on that of 1874.

Lacquer Ware.—The export of this, though not attaining to any very high figures, is a somewhat prominent feature in the export list, after silk, tea, cocoons, copper, &c. In 1874 the value of the export was 164,955 dollars, as compared with 124,738 dollars in 1873. The lacquer ware brought for export is, as a rule, that description into which a pre-

paration of gold powder enters, and known to Japanese as "makiyé;" but, as many articles of daily household use in Japan are of plain lacquered ware, that is, without ornament, the material of wood with a coating of plain lacquer or varnish, the industry, whether looked at as affecting the export trade, or regarded as a permanent industry in the country, and one giving employment to many hands, cannot fail to recommend itself to those interested in Japan and its productions. The groundwork of lacquer consists in the sap of the "urushi" tree, the fruit of which produces the vegetable wax. Some notes on this were given in my Report of last year. The Japanese distinguish between the male and the female tree, the former bearing no fruit. The trees attain to a height of from 36 to 42 feet. In those parts of the country where the trade in lacquer (I refer to the crude varnish, and not to the manufactured ware) is of any importance, the varnish is taken from the tree when it has attained to an age of from four to eight years. On attaining the latter full age the tree is cut down. Where the tree is cultivated for the sake of the wax, the sap is not extracted; and in Aidgu and Yonegawa, where the trees are specially reserved for wax, they will be seen to attain to no inconsiderable height. The urushi (lacquer varnish tree) is cultivated in two ways: either by sowing or by cuttings. In following the former the fruit of the tree is lightly pounded in a mortar, so as to remove the rind from the seed. These are then mixed with wood ashes, moisted with water, afterwards put into straw bags, over which liquid manure is poured, and the bags are then left to soak in water until the close of winter. Just before the commencement of spring, on a day duly noted in the Japanese farmers' almanac, the seed is sown broadcast over the ground, and slightly covered with earth. In respect to slips or cuttings, they are planted out in rows, and thinned as soon as a leaf or two appears. Sowings are, however, preferred, as it is found very difficult to rear from cuttings. The amount of varnish obtainable from any one tree depends on the vigour of the tree and the quality of the soil. A good vigorous "urushi" will, after four or five years' growth, have a stem of about 6 inches in diameter. The sap is generally drawn off on the tree attaining its fifth or sixth year of growth, and this is done in the following manner:—A lateral incision is made with a knife in the trunk of the tree, and four days later the incision so made is punctured. The sap that exudes is then carefully removed with a small spatula, and put into a wooden jar. One incision is made at a time, commencing from the root upwards, and the trees are taken in turn. This is continued until each tree exhibits a series of cuts all up the trunk. The tree is afterwards felled. The drawing off of the sap is begun in the middle of summer, and continues to about the month of November. The very first and last sap drawn is not considered of good quality. The best is that which is drawn off late in the summer. From spring to summer the sap ascends the tree and afterwards descends. The expert is therefore guided by this fact as to where the incisions should be made. When the sap is descending in the trunk it is considered inferior. The bark of the larger trees being somewhat thick, the ordinary instrument in use sometimes fails to make the proper incision, in which case the bark is first removed prior to making the incision.

The "yamo urushi," or wild varnish, grows plentifully, and in leaf and flower resembles closely the "urushi," but it meets with little attention, as its yield of sap is very small. There is also a species known as the "tsuta urushi," or ivy lacquer tree, which attaches itself to trees after the fashion of ivy, but yields even less sap than the wild lacquer tree. Lacquer is obtained largely in the eastern portion of the empire, but to no great extent in the western provinces. The provinces of

Echizen, Yoshinô in Yamato, Aidgu, Yonegawa in Dewa, Saijô in Dewa, Yamagata, Namba, and Fukuoka in Oshiu, all send lacquer of excellent quality, but Echizen has always held, and continues to hold, the foremost rank for this product as a staple, although the choicest quality comes from Yoshinô in Yamato, and in any part of the empire where lacquer is obtainable, the labour of Echizen men is said to be at a premium, owing to their skill in extracting the sap. The market price of lacquer varnish is in Yokohama about 100 dollars per picul (133¾ lbs.). The wood of the urushi tree being exceptionally good, is applied to many uses, and notably to the making of floats for fishing-nets.

Having thus given a brief description of the manner in which the lacquer varnish is obtained, I proceed to a few remarks on the preparation of lacquer ware. Japanese give the year A.D. 724 as the date when the art of lacquering was first discovered, but those amongst Japanese who have given attention to the subject, fix the date at the year A.D. 889 or 900. It would appear to have attained to some perfection in the year 1290, for the name of a distinguished painter in lacquer who lived at that time is still handed down as the founder of a particular school of art in lacquer painting. From that time it developed until it attained its present perfection. The following is a brief general description of the mode in which designs in lacquer are worked :—

The first thing is to trace out on the thinnest of paper the required pattern or design, and the tracing is then gone over with a composition of lacquer varnish and vermilion, afterwards laid on whatever it is proposed to impart the design to, such as the facing of a cabinet, or other piece of work, and well rubbed over with a bamboo spatula. On the removal of the paper the material below will be seen to have received the outline. This is now gone over with a particular kind of soft lacquer varnish. When this industry is pursued in hot weather the varnish speedily dries, and consequently, where the pattern is a good deal involved, such as one representing bunches of flowers or flocks of birds, a small portion only of the pattern is executed at one time, and the gold powder which enters largely into most of the lacquer ware for the foreign market is applied to each part as it is being executed. For this a large and very soft brush is used, and by its aid the gold powder is well rubbed in with the lacquer or varnish. The work is then left to dry for the space of about twenty-four hours, after which the pattern is lightly rubbed over with charcoal made from a particular wood, this process securing evenness of surface. The work is then rubbed with polishing powder, and afterwards carefully wiped. The above description simply applies to the mere outlining on any given surface or groundwork of figures of men, women, birds, flowers, &c. There still remains a good deal of finishing work, such as the tracing of leaves on trees, the petals of flowers, the wings of birds, &c., and so on, according to the particular subject in hand. Into all of these gold powder largely enters, the working in of which requires a light brush and skilful hand, so as to insure an even mixture of the powder and varnish. After this has well dried, a particular kind of lacquer varnish, known as "yoshinô urushi," is well rubbed in, and the whole then polished with horn dust. The polishing process is done with the finger, and is continued until the gold glitter shows out well. A beautiful polish is said to be thus obtained. Briefly, then, the designing on lacquer ware is done thus : Supposing the subject to be a flower, it is traced out on the paper and imparted to the groundwork of wood, Gold powder is then sprinkled over the work from out of a bamboo tube, well rubbed in with a brush, and then allowed to dry, afterwards polished and a coating of varnish applied. This is repeated several times, until the work assumes a rust colour. The veins or tracery

of the leaves are now marked out with lacquer varnish. Before this dries gold powder is again sprinkled over, and then well rubbed in with a brush. When the surface has dried, it is dubbed over with a piece of charcoal, so as to tone down any irregularities. After this it is polished, when the flower will appear in due form.

Railway.—Yokohama to Yedo, 18 miles.

The receipts for 1874 from passenger traffic were 405,421·30 yen, say 401,407 Mexican dollars; the number of passengers conveyed being 1,592,314. The goods traffic gives a return for the same period of 35,091 yen, say 34,941 Mexican dollars, making, with the amount derived from passengers, a sum total of 440,512·30 yen, equal to 456,150 Mexican dollars.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts for the two years 1873 and 1874, but it should be remembered that goods traffic on the line only commenced towards the close of 1873:—

	No. of Passengers.	Receipts.	Goods.	Total.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1873	1,435,656	430,931	9,254	440,185
1874	1,592,314	405,421	35,091	440,512

Exhibiting an increase of 156,558 in the number of passengers, but a decrease of 25,510 yen in the receipts under this heading, attributable to a reduction in the fares, the general return giving an increase of 327 yen in the total receipts. The line continues in good order, is admirably worked, and its earnings should be such as to afford satisfaction to the promoters of, and to those who continue to watch over, the undertaking.

Agriculture.—The export of rice permitted by a Government notification, dated July 15, 1873, was prohibited on the 1st August, 1874, but this prohibition has since been withdrawn by a notification taking effect from the 1st April last.

A valuable communication recently made to one of the local papers here, and headed, "Agricultural Progress in Japan," gives some very interesting information on the subject of which it treats, and from it I have gleaned a few of the following particulars:—

The annual rice produce of Japan is estimated at 30,000,000 kokus (a koku is equal to 250 catties, or 333 lbs.); 50 bushels to the acre is considered an average crop; 9,000,000 acres of ground are said to be under tillage in the Empire, supporting about 3½ souls to the acre.

The Government has turned its attention to stock farming, and is endeavouring to ascertain with experienced foreign aid what are the localities best adapted for stock farms and cattle runs. Particular inquiries have been instituted, too, in respect to soil and grasses. Experiments have proved that red and white clover, alfaloas, and the rye family of grasses thrive wonderfully in Japan, and, this, coupled with the statement that there is in the country sufficient pasture land to maintain 28,000,000 sheep, producing wool, on an average, of 5 lbs. per fleece, would apparently justify the Government in the attention given to the subject, and to the (it is to be hoped) judicious outlay of money to procure information either by observation or experiment on these important subjects. Amongst the most interesting experiments are those that have been made at the farms of the Colonization Department in Yedo. At one of these 40 acres of ground have been laid out with fruit trees and flowers. At a second 140 acres have been planted with fruit trees, cereal crops and grasses, and a third is used exclusively for pasture land, its area

being about 75 acres. Experiments made on the third-mentioned farm appear to have been exceptionally successful, and more particularly with the Italian rye grass seed. This success cannot but be highly satisfactory to those interested in it, for, if sheep rearing is to attain to any importance, grasses will have to be largely imported, owing to the inferior quality of the natural herbage. Fruit trees and shrub fruits have thriven wonderfully on the first and second farms, both from seed and by grafting. The flavour of the fruit is pronounced as excellent, and it is said that the most promising trees are the seedlings grafted on indigenous stock.

Land (*Building*).—The filling-in of the swamp under Article VII of the Convention of December 29, 1866, having been completed, and the site marked out in lots, the local Japanese authorities notified that 40 out of the 77 lots appearing on the plan would be sold at public auction on the 1st of July, 1874, at an upset price of 5 dols. 25 c. per tsubo (6 feet square) of ground. The drainage works of the locality, in its entirety, being incomplete, those in connection with the 40 lots only proposed to be sold having been in completed, the Consuls felt it incumbent on them to protest against the sale of any portion of the land so long as the entire drainage works were left unfinished. Consequent on this protest the notice of sale was withdrawn, and the land remains unsold up to the present.

There is, however, just now no great demand for building lots, and the Government will, doubtless, best consult its own interests in not offering any fresh land for sale, assuming, of course, that all necessary works in connection with the land, such as roads, drains, &c., are complete, until assured that there is likely to be some competition amongst purchasers.

Public Gardens.—An opinion generally prevailing that the time had come when the Japanese Government might be called upon to lay out the site reserved for public gardens, in accordance with Article I of the Convention, dated December 29th, 1866; and it being currently reported that the local authorities had received instructions to proceed with the work, a communication was addressed by the Consuls to the chief local Japanese official on the 25th of February, 1874. In this his attention was drawn to the lapse of time since the Convention had been signed, and he was requested to inform the Consuls whether the laying-out of the gardens was to be proceeded with, if so, on what plan; and, further, what arrangements were contemplated for the maintenance of the gardens when completed. A reply was received on the 6th of March to the effect that orders had been received to prepare plans and specifications, and that more definite information could not at the moment be given.

On the 13th of April a further communication was received, stating that instructions had been issued to commence the work of laying-out at once on a plan agreed to between the Government and the Foreign Representatives.

On the 14th of September it was notified that the gardens were approaching completion, but the planting-out of trees and shrubs is still being carried on at this date.

I understand that the Government authorized an expenditure of 12,500 dols., of which amount 9,500 dols. had been disbursed up to the close of November, although many of the trees contracted for, and included in the 9,500 dols., had not then been delivered. The balance of 3,000 dols. should go a long way towards beautifying the gardens, and relieving them of their present somewhat monotonous aspect. The cost of maintenance has been roughly estimated at 100 dols. per mensem, of which sum one moiety would fall upon the foreign community, the

other upon the Japanese town. When the time comes for settling how this sum is to be raised it will be felt, I think, that the only way to obtain it will be by voluntary contribution; and I trust that some interest will be exhibited by the public in the maintenance of these gardens, for if their necessity is not felt to any great degree at the present moment, the forethought that secured a large open space for a public garden in the midst of what is likely to become a somewhat thickly-inhabited quarter, will doubtless be duly appreciated.

Kerosine Oil (Storage).—On the 6th of March, 1873, a despatch was received by the Consuls from the local Japanese authorities, proposing a site for the erection of storehouses in which to store kerosene oil, the value of the import of which into Yokohama in 1874 amounted to 105,798 dols.; quantity, 15,820 piculs. The communication intimated that a Committee of Japanese merchants would be appointed to transact all business relating to the storage of oil, and that the charges should not exceed the lowest rates ruling for storage in foreign-owned godowns.

Further, it was asked, whether the storage on these proposed premises of oil and goods of an inflammable nature generally could be made compulsory on the foreign community. The proposal was communicated by the Consuls to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the advice of the Chamber was solicited on this important matter. In due course the Chamber informed the Consuls that it considered the proposed arrangement a very necessary one, and that the site was well suited, provided there was good water communication with the foreign Settlement and the native town. It was suggested that the buildings should be as fireproof and as substantial as it was possible to make them.

In a subsequent letter, on the same subject, the Chamber urged that control of the storehouses should be under the Government, and should not be given into the hands of a private company, and that separate storage should be provided for oil stored by foreigners apart from that stored by Japanese. The Chamber fixed 2 cents of a Mexican dollar per case of 10 gallons, as a fair rate of charge per month.

Towards the close of June 1873, the arrival in port of a quantity of some 20,000 gallons of kerosene, and the storage of a considerable portion of it in the immediate neighbourhood of the foreign Settlement, called forth a strong remonstrance from the different fire insurance agencies, and due representations of the urgency of the case having been made, temporary warehouses remote from the Settlement were provided, the question of the permanent premises having up till this remained in abeyance, owing partly to a reluctance on the part of the Japanese authorities to meet the wishes of the Consuls in respect to the inadvisability of placing the control of the warehouses in the hands of any private company, and partly to a difference of opinion as to the mode in which the buildings should be constructed.

On the 31st of August, 1874, the Consuls were notified that a warehouse had been constructed on the site originally proposed, and, at the same time a draft of regulations applicable to the storage of kerosene and other inflammables was submitted for consideration. These having been carefully gone through, certain amendments were suggested which it was understood would be accepted. Matters, however, came to a standstill, owing to the accommodation (one storehouse only) being insufficient; and this, too, being considered a bad risk by the insurance offices, from the absence of any outside facing of tiles, brick, or stone. In the matter of accommodation, I should judge that the single warehouse would not hold more than 10,000 gallons, whereas space for certainly more than double that quantity is required. It is manifest that the Diplomatic Representatives cannot be urged to make the

storage of kerosene, or other inflammables, on any particular spot compulsory, so long as the storage accommodation so provided is obviously insufficient. Additional warehouses on the same premises are now, however, in course of erection; and these, together with the one already erected, will be so constructed as to make them good risks. I trust, therefore, that before long the storage of kerosene will be under proper regulations.

Gas.—In my Trade Report for the year 1872 I noticed the lighting of the native town with gas as an important feature in the record of the progress of this port; and I stated that arrangements for lighting the foreign Settlement were approaching completion. In my Report for the year 1873, I was silent on the question of gas, for, unfortunately, our streets remained unlit until the close of 1874. Now that gas has been introduced into the foreign Settlement, a brief record of the circumstances connected with its introduction will not be out of place.

The lighting of the streets of the foreign Settlement engaged the attention of some of our residents as far back as the close of 1872, and even previous to that; but, from one cause or another, any scheme proposed fell through, notably because of differences in respect to mode of assessment. At a public meeting held on the 9th of January, 1873, certain resolutions were submitted and passed. These were, notably, that, in the absence of any other practicable scheme, the community should take the expense of lighting upon themselves; that such expense would be in the nature of a voluntary tax, the tax to be paid by the tenants of property, and that the assessment for this tax should be made on the value of rental. A Committee was then appointed to carry out the Resolutions passed at the meeting, which lost no time in communicating with Mr. Takashima Kaëmon, the Director of the Gas Company; but, at the outset of their labours, they met with a serious disappointment in respect to the lamp-posts, the providing of which, free of charge, it was understood had been promised by the Government. The authorities, however, ultimately declined to carry out any such promise, alleging, I believe, that such had never been made.

Under these circumstances the Committee had to fall back upon the written undertaking of the Director of the Company, to supply the posts on the understanding that a rental of 1 per cent. per month should be paid in addition to the price to be paid for the gas; but a demand of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month, together with guarantee of payment of a sum for lighting the streets without regard to what could be collected from the community, brought matters to a standstill. Subsequently, however, Mr. Takashima and the Committee met, and, after some discussion, the former promised to communicate his views by letter.

In a few days a letter was received, its purport being that payments should be made six months in advance, such payments to consist of 1 per cent. per month interest on the price of the lamp-post, and 4 dols. 45 c. for the gas to be consumed by each lamp per mensem. The Committee met this with a counter-proposal, namely, to pay 1 per cent. per month on the price of the lamp-posts, and to pay for the gas every three months, in advance, at the rate of 4 dols. 45 c. per lamp per month.

Mr. Takashima's reply to this was, however, of such a nature as to make the task of the Committee hopeless for the time, and they so reported to the community.

The next move, however, came from Mr. Takashima himself, who reopened the question with the Committee; and at length an agreement was come to on the 31st of October. By this it was proposed that all who were willing to sign should be considered liable only for the

amount payable on the basis of the assessment, namely, 2 per cent. per month on the rental value of premises. It was agreed that payment should be made every three months in advance, such payments to consist of two items, namely, 66 c. interest for three months in advance, at the rate of 1 per cent. per month on the 22 Mexican dollars, the prime cost of each lamp, and 3 dols. 35 c. three months' payment in advance, at the rate of 4 dols. 45 c. per month for the gas supplied to each lamp. Further, it was agreed between the parties that if at any time during the term (one year) of the agreement, the aggregate subscriptions should be reduced as much as 10 per cent. on the whole amount payable by the community, it would be at the option of Mr. Takashima, after consultation with the Committee representing the community, to declare himself to be no longer bound by the terms of the agreement.

On the 24th of December, 1874, the streets of the foreign Settlement of Yokohama were lit for the first time; and those gentlemen who had laboured in the matter had the satisfaction of witnessing the practical result of their work. The Settlement is at present lit with 100 lamps.

Police.—Robberies have, I regret to say, occurred in the settlement during the past year to an unprecedented extent, and the apparent impunity with which they were committed induced the public to come forward and to make strong representations to the proper authority. A memorial was drawn up and sent in to the Consuls on the 18th of September. It dealt with the defective police arrangements of the Settlement, the robberies of daily occurrence, and the failure to detect the perpetrators. The memorial urged that the matter should be brought to the notice of local Japanese authority, with a view to the rectification of the grievance. That the community had good grounds for taking action may be judged from the fact alone that the Superintendent of Police informed me on the same day that the memorial was signed that complaints in respect to twenty-two separate acts of robbery in the foreign Settlement had been reported at the police station during the month of August, and that up to the 18th of September robberies were being reported at the rate of nearly two a day. On the 18th of September I had, in company with the Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Kenrei, the chief local Japanese official, with the view of urging upon his attention the necessity of remedial measures, and I then learnt some particulars about the Japanese police force which may appropriately be given here.

The force for the protection of the foreign Settlement consisted, I was informed, of about 200 men, for whose maintenance the Central Government annually voted 20,000 dollars. Consequent on the necessity of increasing the pay, the force had just been reduced to 180 men. As these had to be distributed over 26 beats, namely, twelve in the business quarter of the Settlement and 14 on the bluff, and as a fair deduction had to be made for officers, for men in hospital, and for those absent on leave, it appeared at once that the force was insufficient to meet the demands made upon it, or that the best was not made of the men at the disposal of the authorities. To revert to the memorial. This was duly communicated to the Government and strongly supported by the Consuls. I should mention, too, that a public meeting was held by the residents, at which a committee of five, each representing a different nationality, was appointed to communicate with the Consuls on the subject of the robberies, and report further to the public. The gentlemen composing the Committee subsequently met the Consuls by appointment. From them they learnt that every exertion was being made in conjunction with the Kenrei, to check the robberies and to improve the police force. On

the 2nd of October the Consuls had the satisfaction of learning that the number of beats had been increased by fifteen. This, joined with the promise made on an urgent demand that receivers of stolen property would be dealt with more sharply than had hitherto been the case, and the lighting of the Settlement with gas, have contributed materially to lessen the number of robberies.

Shipping.—Under the heading British shipping (general) the entries show an increase of 15 ships and 22,009 tons, as compared with 1873, and the clearances an increase of 6 ships and 16,134 tons. Mail steamers (British) exhibit a slight increase in the tonnage in both entries and clearances. American shipping (general) exhibits in the entries an increase of 3 ships and 3,189 tons; in the clearances an increase of 1 ship and 2,132 tons. The mail steamers (American) show a decrease in the entries of 16 vessels and 23,561 tons, and in the clearances a decrease of 18 vessels and 27,600 tons. French shipping (general) exhibits an increase in the entries of 1 vessel and 1,016 tons; in the clearances a decrease of 1 vessel and 637 tons. Mail steamers (French) show a decrease in the entries of 1 vessel and 1,530 tons; in the clearances an increase of 1 vessel and 667 tons. German shipping exhibits an increase, the entries being 35 against 29 in 1873, increase of 6, and the tonnage 19,294 against 12,607, increase of 6,687 tons. The clearances are 2 vessels and 3,960 tons in excess of those in 1873. The figures in respect to other foreign shipping do not call for special comment.

To summarize.—The increase in the entries, comparing 1874 with 1873, is 7 vessels and 6,386 tons; in the clearances there is a decrease of 14 vessels and 7,164 tons.

The prospect of a rupture with the Chinese Government in consequence of the action taken by the Japanese Government against the savage tribes inhabiting the southern portion of the island of Formosa, induced the Japanese Government to make several purchases of foreign steamers during the summer of last year to be used as transports. In this work the vessels so purchased were employed for a short period, but, a peaceful solution of the difficulty having been arrived at, the greater number have since been utilized as mail and cargo steamers trading between this and coast ports, and to Shanghae, under the management of a Japanese company. The purchases under this heading amounted to 1,127,300 dollars. This business being an exceptional one, and not forming a portion of the staple trade, I have not included these figures in the import statistics in the body of the Report, but they will doubtless come under your attention when framing the general summary of the year's trade. If embodied in the Yokohama Returns, the decrease in the trade of the port, as compared with 1873, will not be so marked.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of the Import Trade of Kanagawa for the Year ending 31st December, 1874, from England and other Countries.

			Value.
			Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures ($7,092,252)—			
Cambrics	yards	161,918	15,916
Chintzes	,,	668,394	49,475
Cotton damasks	,,	42,364	5,423
,, fabrics	,,	588,382	61,324
,, singlets and drawers	dozen	48,337	169,202
,, thread	piculs	18 30	2,564
,, yarn	,,	99,659 15	3,393,313
Drills	yards	54,861	3,941
Handkerchiefs	dozen	14,062	6,902
Italian cloth (imitation)	yards	305,342	46,100
Shirtings	,,	41,876,578	2,463,075
Taffachelas	,,	1,252,879	303,625
T-cloths	,,	1,256,932	93,479
Turkey reds	,,	1,360,355	125,987
Velvets	,,	1,270,045	351,926
Total value cotton manufactures			7,092,252
Woollen Manufactures ($1,210,824)—			
Blankets	piculs	997 59	52,296
Buntings	yards	10,246	1,740
Camlets	,,	97,510	29,194
Cloth	,,	64,490	86,668
Flannel	,,	79,608	22,885
Lastings	,,	13,720	4,646
Long ells	,,	3,912	1,525
Mousseline de laine	,,	4,715,335	971,325
Rugs	pieces	403	1,233
Wool fancies	yards	126,051	39,312
Total value woollen manufactures			1,210,824
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures ($884,121)—			
Alpacas	yards	44,162	8,931
Imitation lastings	,,	8,700	3,535
Italian cloth	,,	157,945	39,705
Orleans and lustres	,,	1,293,277	226,757
Sealskins	,,	22,519	13,192
Woollen and cotton mixtures	,,	2,326,493	592,001
Total value woollen and cotton manufactures			884,121
Metals ($742,039)—			
Brass	piculs	512	12,480
Brassware			5,970
Copper, sheet	piculs	100	3,447
Iron, manufactured	,,	100,525 72	473,435
,, pigs	,,	4,981 11	12,370
,, Kentledge	,,	3,741 11	5,555
,, wire	,,	2,836 03	28,301
,, piping			9,988
,, roofing			6,132
,, ware			83,232
Lead, sheets	piculs	784 36	5,314
Spelter and zinc	,,	3,878 71	29,862
Screws			10,129
Steel	piculs	3,277 98	26,553
Tin	,,	572 08	16,086
Tin plates	cases	1,675	13,227
Total value metals			742,039

			Value.
			Dollars.
Arms and Ammunition ($16,342)—			
Ammunition			12,333
Accoutrements			4,009
Total value arms and ammunition			16,342
Miscellaneous Foreign ($4,069,790)—			
Candles	piculs	238 46	4,950
Canvas	yards	200,986	42,927
Cordage	piculs	2,179 94	30,772
Window glass	cases	8,481	33,693
Lead, yellow	piculs	78 57	1,113
Paint oil	,,	3,907 94	36,013
Leather	,,	3,920 20	197,645
Linen	,,	958 77	20,658
Oilcloth			3,383
Quinine	piculs	1 92	4,808
Soap, bar	,,	4,916 80	26,672
Sugar, loaf	,,	2,353 21	22,180
Tobacco	,,	94 99	3,943
Articles de Paris			11,717
Soda water			1,073
Blacking			2,120
Boots	pairs	1,619	4,470
Carpets			9,728
Tapestry			6,137
Cement			5,312
Chalk			3,471
Potash	piculs	10 69	11,599
Soda	,,	528 83	2,217
Acids			1,665
Clocks	pieces	29,239	81,046
Cutlery			1,602
Drugs	piculs	4,043 88	64,222
Dye powders	,,	451 55	67,501
Furniture			51,019
Tiles			4,754
Glassware			45,438
Implements			2,762
Shoes	pairs	6,167	9,452
Buttons			3,632
Instruments, scientific			24,377
,, musical			5,467
Jewellery			11,930
Liquors, miscellaneous	dozen	3,793	10,708
Beer and porter	,,	37,847	82,255
Brandy	,,	6,286	29,770
Champagne	,,	3,033	22,671
Gin	,,	1,186	3,207
Liqueur	,,	2,104	4,954
Sherry	,,	2,154	10,960
Vermouth	,,	935	1,974
Claret	,,	10,696	43,189
Lamps			9,340
Wicks			3,628
Looking glasses			5,719
Machinery			185,559
Matches			21,206
Medicines			107,900
Mosquito netting			2,513
Oil, kerosine	piculs	15,819 99	105,798
,, lubricating			7,608
,, salad			3,054
Paints			3,381

			Value.
			Dollars.
Prussian blue			4,452
Ultramarine	piculs	52 92	2,152
Perfumeries			19,499
Pictures			2,293
Plated ware			3,311
Porcelain			9,909
Provisions, stores, &c.			151,889
Saddlery			9,050
Scales			16,232
Silk manufactures	pieces	3,022	86,427
Spectacles, glasses, &c.			1,073
Stationery			145,706
Stoves			10,992
Thread			2,639
Towels			1,891
Trimmings			9,848
Table utensils			4,810
Umbrellas			165,048
Umbrella frames			6,152
Varnish			1,186
Carriages	pieces	45	9,889
Watches	,,	15,413	126,262
Clothing		..	84,300
Coals	tons	13,442	153,025
Oilcake	piculs	1,140 62	1,161
Books			41,169
Tar and pitch			1,569
Timber, planks, &c.			9,822
Miscellaneous			1,458,235
Total value miscellaneous foreign			4,069,790
Miscellaneous Local ($2,700,930)—			
Alum	piculs	1,137 28	1,617
Cigars	,,	274 12	50,521
Rhinoceros horn	,,	43 71	16,270
Ivory	,,	78 74	17,163
Mangrove bark	,,	2,008 64	1,992
Putchuck	,,	214 77	3,004
Quicksilver	,,	47 77	10,344
Rattans	,,	1,450 31	9,556
Rhubarb	,,	189 03	2,419
Sapan wood	,,	1,698 56	2,894
Seahorse tusk	,,	19 95	1,066
Sugar, brown	,,	395,834 45	1,573,988
,, white	,,	38,439 77	293,969
,, candy	,,	2,353 21	22,180
Vermillion	,,	195 93	36,071
Shoes, Chinese..	pairs	2,536	1,616
Coral	piculs	20 63	36,438
Ginseng	,,	60 07	15,322
Musk	,,	2 11	15,877
Aloes wood	,,	45 79	7,176
Camphor, refined	,,	9 60	3,979
Saffron	,,	25 23	14,293
Gall nuts	,,	288 72	1,518
Safflower		212 35	15,934
Gum..		..	9,619
Furs		..	2,142
Hemp		..	2,892
,, yarn		..	2,899
Chinese wine		..	3,394
Oil, pea nut	piculs	685 57	5,007
Tortoise shell	,,	123 74	56,413

			Value.
			Dollars.
Shitan			1,060
Tea lead			60,408
Tea mats			39,178
Cattle, poultry, &c.			46,198
Rice	piculs	846 53	5,017
Raw cotton	,,	24,787 33	311,496
Total value miscellaneous local			2,700,930

RECAPITULATION.

	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	7,092,252
Woollen manufactures	1,210,824
Woollen and cotton manufactures	884,121
Metals	742,039
Arms and ammunition	16,342
Miscellaneous foreign	4,069,790
Miscellaneous local	2,700,930
Total value of imports	16,716,298

(No. 2.)—RETURN of the Export Trade of Kanagawa for the Year ending 31st December, 1874, to England and other Countries.

			Value.	
			Dols.	Dols.
Silk—				
Raw	piculs	9,775 73	5,295,190	
Skin		741 02	66,546	
Waste		2,403 79	77,288	
Floss		767 82	119,212	
				5,558,236
Silkworm eggs	cards	1,334,625	..	731,275
Tea	piculs	120,209 02	..	4,843,357
Copper	,,	17,317 33	213,443	
,, old	,,	278	4,898	
,, ore	,,	981 99	17,417	
,, slabs	,,	78 80	1,882	
,, sheet or wire ..	,,	11 88	23,204	
,, ware	..		4,534	
				265,378
Cocoons, pierced ..	piculs	3,612 92	242,862	
,, waste	..		4,390	
				247,252
Lacquer ware	..	..	..	164,955
Tobacco	piculs	4,099 00	..	31,660
Wax	,,	229 93	..	2,579
Camphor	..	..	..	..
Coal	tons	2,938	..	14,870
Dried fish	..	..	..	..
Awabi	piculs	6,750 23	113,431	
Cuttlefish	,,	3,650 02	43,316	
Iriko		482 65	18,375	
Sharks' fins		343 21	6,715	
Miscellaneous		6,902 50	11,359	
				193,196
Bamboo ware	..	..	..	1,360
Bronze	piculs	1,001 18	12,219	
,, broken	..	1,102 15	14,071	
,, ware	..	..	10,853	
				37,143

			Value.	
			Dols.	Dols.
China root	piculs	877 75	..	2,787
Cotton piece goods ..	,,	2,463	..	2,449
Deers' horns	,,	102 80	..	1,084
Fans	pieces	1,016,915	..	37,912
Gentian	piculs	53 88	..	1,533
Ginseng	,,	809 39	..	128,249
Hand engines	pieces	2,890	..	1,620
Isinglass	piculs	320 80	..	11,590
Jinrikisha (carriages) ..	pieces	541	..	2,243
Lead..	piculs	1,740 92	..	7,525
Mushrooms	,,	1,603 31	..	61,656
Medicines	..	..	..	1,041
Peony bark	piculs	597 06	..	3,698
Potatoes	,,	1,689 70	..	2,354
Plants	..	..	..	1,547
Porcelain-ware.. ..	..	..	..	45,067
Provisions	..	..	..	9,996
Seaweed, uncut ..	piculs	29,012 46	37,391	
,, cut	,,	1,015 63	2,580	
				39,971
Sulphur	..	2,565 52	..	6,489
Screens	pieces	198	..	2,406
Silk manufactures ..	..	..	..	16,740
Tea dust	piculs	848 14	..	2,112
Tea-bag paper.. ..	..	..	..	3,478
Tallow	..	..	..	6,138
Tooth powder	..	..	..	2,651
Umbrellas	pieces	54,835	..	5,374
Sundries	..	..	..	79,602
Total value of exports ..	..		..	12,578,573

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Treasure Imported into and Exported from Kanagawa during the Year 1874.

	Dollars.
Imported from—	
England and other countries	403,000
Open ports in Japan	1,994,163
Total import	2,397,163
Exported to—	
England and other countries	13,857,946
Open ports in Japan	733,754
Total export	14,591,700
Total imported and exported	16,988,863

(No. 4.)—RETURN of all Foreign Shipping Entered and Cleared at the Port of Kanagawa for the Year 1874.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British—				
General..	129	100,612	123	96,714
Mail steamers	26	23,353	26	23,709
American—				
General..	29	13,630	29	14,233
Mail steamers	96	245,857	96	245,857
French—				
General..	3	1,931	3	1,931
Mail steamers	26	25,371	27	26,560
German	35	19,294	32	16,937
Russian	8	2,602	6	2,243
Swedish	2	442	1	162
Danish	3	988	3	988
Total	357	434,080	346	429,334

VESSELS sold to Japanese purchasers.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Dollars
British	7	4,689	682,300
American	3	3,267	325,000
French	1	768	120,000
Total	11	8,724	1,127,300

(No. 5.)—RETURN of the Duties on Imports and Exports and Shipping Dues collected at the Port of Kanagawa during the Year ending December 31, 1874.

	Dols.	c.
Import duties	476,419	97
Export duties	627,390	17
Shipping dues.	7,786	00
Total	1,111,596	14

(No. 6.)—RETURN showing the number of British Residents and British Firms, and the Residents and Firms of each foreign nationality established at the Port of Kanagawa on the 31st of December, 1874.

Nationality.	Residents.	Firms.
British	545	83
Austro-Hungarian	25	5
Belgian	17	1
Chinese	1,290	95
Danish	16	1
Dutch	65	3
French	146	29
German	173	23
Hawaiian	Nil.	Nil.
Italian	24	7
Peruvian	Nil.	Nil.
Portuguese	28	Nil.
Russian	9	Nil.
Spanish	37	Nil.
Swedish	6	Nil.
Norwegian	7	Nil.
Swiss	23	7
American	No Return.	
Total Residents and Firms (exclusive of America)	2,411	254

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

Acting Consul Annesley to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Hiogo, June* 16, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a report of the trade of the ports of Hiogo and Osaka for the year 1874, together with the following returns :—

HIOGO.

1. Return of the Import Trade.
2. Return of the Export Trade.
3. Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
4. Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping Dues.
5. Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
6. Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.

OSAKA.

7. Return of the Import Trade.
8. Return of the Export Trade.
9. Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping Dues.
10. Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
11. Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.
12. Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
13. Statement showing the total of the Trade and Shipping of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka.

Before proceeding to compare the trade of Hiogo and Osaka for the past year with that of 1873, and to comment upon it, I consider that a few remarks are necessary in explanation of the difference to be observed in the quantity of many of the articles in the import table attached to this report, as compared with the quantities of the chief imports touched upon under the heading of imports.

The entries in the table of imports show the actual quantity of goods laid down, and which have passed through the Custom-house during the past year, whereas the statistics of the trade of these two ports, as published by the Chamber of Commerce, show the actual business done during the same period, and which in some instances considerably differ from the quantities in the import table. Take, for instance, camlets, the imported quantity according to the Custom-house return amounted to only 9,775 yards, valued at 2,643 dollars, whereas the business done in this sort of woollens for the past year amounted to 1,924 pieces, valued at 33,320 dollars.

Again, take cloth, the Customs returns give 13,333 yards and 17,370 dollars, against 226,220 yards and 194,649 dollars, being the deliveries of and value of the cloth as stated in the Chamber of Commerce, and this will apply to many of the other articles of import.

The value of the deliveries in 1874 amounted to 6,588,926 dollars, showing an increase over 1873 of 383,722 dollars.

HIOGO.

The import and export trade of Hiogo for the years 1873 and 1874, exclusive of treasure, has been as follows :—

Imports.		Exports.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
In 1873	5,911,386	In 1873	2,435,271
1874	6,030,239	1874	4,956,724
Increase	118,853	Increase	2,521,453

The large excess of the export trade of last year is almost entirely to be attributed to the considerable quantity of tea which left this port; 7,091,165 lbs. of tea, to the value of 2,506,179 dollars, were shipped off nearly all to America, showing an increase in this staple alone over 1873 to the extent of 2,402,895 dollars and 1,260,032 dollars.

Notwithstanding the increase which both the imports and exports give, yet the trade of Hiogo for the past year has been a most unhealthy one; large quantities of stocks had to be disposed of, generally at a considerable sacrifice, as merchants could no longer afford to keep goods on hand.

Shipments to Europe and other countries generally met with serious losses, and none more so than the considerable speculations made in rice, which turned out very disastrous to the exporters of this grain. In no former period were stocks so heavy, especially of woollens. The import trade has been highly unprofitable, but the worst is said to be now past, as manufacturers and shippers at home have by this time correctly guaged the consumptive capacities of this country, and are, therefore, not likely to repeat the mistakes of former years.

There is an article of import, however, which I consider worthy of the attention of the English manufacturer, I mean "Mousseline de Laine," of which deliveries were made during the past year to the extent of 103,760 pieces, valued at 654,200 dollars.

This article has hitherto entirely been imported by French and German firms, and finds a ready market in Japan. An imitation of mousseline de laine, which could be laid down at a cheaper rate than the real fabric, would be, I am of opinion, largely purchased by the Japanese.

Imports.

The deliveries of cotton goods during the last season compare favourably with those of the preceding year.

The most noticeable feature in this department of our import trade is the great falling off of direct shipments from England, which have, however, been more than counterbalanced by importations from China. This remark applies chiefly to grey shirtings, grey drills, T-cloths, and Turkey red cambrics, the chief importers of which are Chinese, who throughout the year successfully competed with direct shipments from England. For these class of goods this market will, it is expected, continue to draw its supplies from Shanghae, as the telegraph wires and increased shipping facilities enable houses here, particularly Chinese firms, to speedily avail of these sudden spurts, which from time to time visit this, as all other eastern markets.

Another feature deserving of notice is the introduction of Indian made yarn, several parcels of which have recently been sold in this market. The quality is favourably spoken of, and a little improvement in the matter of packing is all that is required to place it on an equal footing with home-made yarns.

I may point out that since the quality of Manchester goods has so greatly deteriorated, the Japanese have become quite as particular when making their purchases as the Chinese, which, here as elsewhere, preju-

dicially affects trade by curtailing business. The consumptive powers of these ports for cotton goods is remarkable, for hardly a native steamer arrives from Yokohama without bringing purchases of some kind or other made in that market, many of the Osaka merchants, unfortunately for importers here, having reverted to their old custom of replenishing their stocks from Yokohama, where they consider there is always a greater field for selection.

The trade in woollens fell considerably short of the expectations of importers, partly owing to the policy of the Japanese Government in ordering direct from Europe the anticipated requirements of the army, and partly to the embarrassments caused by the failure of two of the leading native banks, which calamity for a time quite disorganized all departments of trade, and seriously restricted enquiries for woollens at a period of the year when in former seasons they have commanded most attention. In cloth, more than in any other article, the Japanese have displayed their characteristic unstableness; this taste of late having been so varying that the past year witnessed the return of large shipments to England, and as many more sacrificed by public auction.

Blankets met with a steady demand until the settlement of the Formosan difficulty, when the enquiry gradually subsided, but the highest prices paid during the excitement, produced by impending troubles, failed to cover cost, though it is well known that the Government purchased through an agent in Yorkshire upwards of 100,000 pairs, at 4 to 5 cents per lb. beyond what they could have bought on the spot.

It is curious to notice that, notwithstanding the importance of the trade in plain, figured, and printed mousselines, as evidenced by past and present returns, which places them second in importance in the list of imports, this branch continues to be monopolized by French and German houses, which is the more surprising considering the number of years Japan has been opened, and the opportunities which have been afforded British manufacturers for competing with their French and German neighbours.

Latterly the business that has been transacted in imports has, however, been upon a more satisfactory and healthy basis, as the speculative furor to import clothing, cloth and fancy articles (which the Japanese readily bought up when the first extraordinary change was made in their native costumes), has been checked by the business being largely overdone, and by the consequent very heavy losses to all interested. And since, the attention of importers has gradually returned to more legitimate and less speculative business.

The principal imports are cotton yarns, shirtings, drills, chintzes, Turkey reds, velvets, taffachelass, camlets, lastings, lustres, mousselines de laine, and Victoria lawn, also iron, sugar, raw cotton, kerosine oil, safflower, and medicine.

Most of the former find their way from England, although some few, and as before-mentioned, mousselines de laine, principally come from the Continent.

Sugar, raw cotton, safflower, and medicine are imported from China, and kerosine oil from the United States.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales are reported of 485,407 pieces, representing a value of 1,166,134 dollars, and showing a falling off, as compared to the previous year, of 80,000 pieces. These goods constituted the principal staple articles of import, and 8¼ lbs. are the most saleable weight, the best chops of which ruled at 2·75 dollars in January, declining gradually until 2·55 dollars was reached in May, when a slight improvement brought the value up to 2·65 dollars. This rate was with occasional fluctuations maintained until November, since which date extreme weak-

ness prevailed, and at the close of the year the prospects of the trade were most unfavourable, the dealers being over-supplied with common goods. 7-lb cloth is consumed to a less extent; other weights meet with little or no enquiry. A considerable proportion of the trade is in the hands of Chinese, who purchase largely for this market at the Shanghae auctions.

Cotton Yarns.—The outlet for these goods is small, in consequence of the preference given by the native weavers to Japanese cotton, which is largely grown in this district, and probably suits their looms better than foreign yarn. Total deliveries for 1874 amounted to 8,385 piculs, against 7,013 for 1873. Owing to a scarcity of Nos. 28 to 32, the value of this article advanced in December to 128 dollars per bale for best chops of water-twist. Nos. 16 to 24 has declined steadily throughout the year, and for the last six months has been saleable to a limited extent only. There is no market for Nos. 38 to 42.

T-cloths.—Although the consumption has increased from 9,700 pieces in 1873 to 29,808 pieces in 1874, it is still so insignificant as to be scarcely worthy of notice. Imports have been principally by Chinese.

Turkey-red Cambrics.—Deliveries have increased from 40,000 pieces in 1873 to 66,250 pieces in 1874. In consequence of heavy arrivals in June and July, prices sustained a considerable decline at that period, but subsequently recovered, and at the end of the year good colours were quoted at from 90 cents for 3 lbs. to 1·05 dollar per lb. for 2 lbs.

Black Velvets (*Cotton*).—A large and increasing trade is done in these goods, deliveries of which amounted to 19,960 pieces, against 17,185 pieces for the previous year. Prices ruled with extreme regularity until August, when reduced stocks gave rise to an advance, quotations reaching 10·50 dollars for good quality. This rate was fairly maintained, with slight fluctuations, until the end of the year.

Victoria Lawns.—81,750 pieces have been taken during the year, against 23,820 pieces for 1873; prices were fairly maintained throughout, and reached a maximum of 1·12½ dollar in October, contrary to former experiences of the course of the market, which has usually declined towards the cold weather. These goods are evidently increasing in favour with native consumers.

Drills.—Principally English, were purchased to the extent of 31,163 pieces, as compared with 16,470 pieces for 1873. The increase in consumption is probably due to the requirements of the troops during the Formosan expedition, as a large proportion of the deliveries was without doubt for Tokio.

Chintz.—Total deliveries of all description were 46,514 pieces, a large proportion of which was composed of importations by Chinese from Shanghae of common qualities, and sold at about 1·50 dollar per piece, or lower. A small proportion of superior goods was also taken, and for special patterns 3·50 dollars was paid.

Taffachelass.—The consumption of these goods, which has for some time been fading off, has during the past year recovered a little, the figures for the period under review reaching 42,820 pieces. The demand has been confined almost exclusively to single weft, double weft being entirely neglected, and quotations for the former make ranged between 2·60 dollars and 3 dollars per piece.

Handkerchiefs.—Sales of these goods, which in 1873 were reported at only 7,200 dozen, increased during 1874 to 23,250 dozen.

Miscellaneous Cotton Goods.—In addition to the articles enumerated above, there has been a limited consumption during the year of white shirtings, dyed shirtings, brocades, spots, satins, and some fancy goods, which do not call for any special notice.

Mousselines de Laine.—These goods continue to hold a prominent position in the list of woollen imports, total sales being reported at 103,760 pieces, representing a value of 654,200 dollars, showing, however, a decline, as compared to 1873, of 23,000 pieces. Supplies are furnished exclusively by French and German manufacturers, who have adapted colours and patterns to the native taste with considerable success, and the business of the past year, in this class of goods, is said to have been profitable. With so great a variety of qualities, it is impossible to give particular quotations. Prices appear to have gradually improved during the early part of the year, reaching their highest point about August, and remaining without much change until the close.

Rain Black Lustres o Orleans.—A large business was done in these articles, especially during the month of September, when the best chops of 42 yards were quoted up to 8·15 dollars per piece. These high prices naturally attracted considerable supplies, which weakened the market to some extent, although at slightly reduced rates sales continued upon a satisfactory scale during the rest of the year. Imports have consisted mostly of goods measuring 40 to 42 yards, but latterly 30 yards appear to be coming into favour.

Camlets.—The business done in camlets during 1874 amounted to 1,924 pieces valued at 33,320 dollars, against 1,730 pieces and 30,631 dollars in 1873. The favourite colours for this article are scarlet and black.

Black Lastings.—Deliveries have increased from 3,775 pieces in 1873 to 10,410 pieces in 1874. During the first three months of the year the market was entirely bare of stock, and considerable sales for arrival were made up to 15·50 dollars. Prices have since fluctuated between 13 dollars and 14 dollars, and at the end of the year were steady with a moderate demand.

Italian Cloth.—The consumption of this fabric showed a decrease of nearly one-half as compared to 1873. The lowest prices ruled during the month of January, and again in July. Subsequent to the latter date a gradual improvement took effect, and a fair demand existed at the close of the year. Black is the principal colour used.

Cloth.—Although the deliveries for 1874 were rather larger than in 1873, the result of the business of the year was eminently unsatisfactory. Between the months of March and September no sales whatever were effected, but with the approach of the winter a demand set in, and during the next three months 130,000 yards were delivered. The consumption was confined principally to unions and sealskins, and holders as a rule were anxious to clear their stocks, although the prices offered showed a heavy loss. The current quotations at the end of the year were 35 cents per yard for sealskins, 75 cents for Presidents, 50 to 60 cents for unions and pilots, superior goods being entirely nominal.

Blankets.—Deliveries for the year amounted to 31,000 pairs. The principal business done was during the month of October, when prices for best assortments of 7 lb. reached 48 cents per lb., but the demand subsequently slackened, and the year closed with a decidedly downward tendency.

Miscellaneous Woollens.—These consisted of long-ells, alpacas, farcies, merinos, figured Orleans, corded Orleans, baratheas, flannel, the deliveries of which in the aggregate form an important item, although the individual articles call for no special remarks. Under this head may also be included foreign clothing, consisting principally of singlets and drawers, which figure in the list of deliveries to the value of 25,000 dollars. These goods have been placed principally by public auction, having been imported considerably in excess of the demand at unremunerative prices.

Metals.—The trade in iron largely increased, deliveries of all descriptions being stated at 42,200 piculs, against 24,200 piculs in 1873. The bulk of the business has been in small sizes, nail-rods, the quotations for which in January reached as high as 6 dollars per picul. A gradual decline was experienced throughout the year, and in December this description was valued at 4·50 dollars, with increasing stocks, composed largely of inferior quality. The consumption of other metals is too limited to require particular notice.

Sugar.—Deliveries had increased from 31,800 piculs in 1873 to 55,500 piculs during the past year. The bulk of this consisted of Formosa and Swatow kinds, and the business is conducted principally by Chinese. The lowest quotation for Formosa was 3·60 dollars in July, the market gradually improving until November, when 5·25 dollars for the same quality was reached. Considerable quantities of sugar are produced in Satsuma, resembling in appearance Swatow black, but possessing superior saccharine qualities, and in consequence realizing higher prices than the imported articles.

Cotton.—Deliveries were 17,400 piculs, against 1,400 piculs only in 1873. A partial failure of the native crop created a demand for China staple, which advanced to 16·25 dollars per picul during the month of October. The market was, however, quickly supplied by considerable importations, and has since been in a languid state. A prejudice appears to exist against the employment of imported cotton, as the native staple, which is little, if at all, superior in quality to the best Ningpo, invariably sells at a much higher price.

Kerosine Oil.—The trade in this commodity promises to be a most important one, and the consumption has increased to 28,300 cases, against 19,600 in 1873, and 4,200 in 1872. Prices ruled between 3·25 dollars and 3·60 dollars per case, with some firmness towards the end of the year. Petroleum is known to exist in many parts of Japan, and the increasing demand will probably cause some attention to be paid to making it available for use, and thus in time dispense with the importation of foreign oil.

Sundry Imports.—Amongst these umbrellas figure to the extent of 29,900 dollars, dyes of various kinds 57,000 dollars, safflower 116,432 dollars, medicine 71,800 dollars Boots and shoes have been sold to the extent of 6,420 dollars; these are now largely manufactured in the country, and imported goods are almost entirely superseded. Arms to the value of 25,000 dollars have been delivered, in consequence of a demand from China, which completely cleared the market. In addition to the above goods is a long list of unenumerated imports, valued at 953,200 dollars, which includes all articles imported for the use of foreigners, besides a variety of commodities such as window-glass, cement, toys, furniture, liquors, &c, sold to Japanese, which do not come under the denomination of staple goods.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for 1874 is estimated at 5,751,155 dollars, exclusive of treasure, against 3,477,537 dollars in 1873, showing an increase of 2,273,618 dollars for the two ports.

Tea has continued to form the chief export from this district, and the total shipments for the year amounted to 7,091,165 lbs., valued at 2,506,179 dollars, against 4,688,270 lbs., valued at 1,246,147 dollars in 1873.

With the exception of 28,700 lbs. to London, and 507,000 lbs. to

Yokohama, the whole of the above export was made to the United States and Canada.

The new teas commenced to arrive on the 11th May, and were brought forward in much larger quantities than usual, 9,500 piculs being settled during the first month. The market opened at extreme rates, which, however, were not long maintained, owing to unfavourable advices from New York, and the bulk of the purchases were made at reasonable prices. From that date a comparatively large business was done until the end of October, when a check took place, and purchases for the rest of the year fell to about 1,500 piculs per month.

With the exception of a short period at the beginning of the season, when fine teas commanded temporarily extreme rates, prices have ruled throughout with unusual regularity. The following table shows the price of good medium, which may be considered the standard quality throughout the year:—

	Per picul. Dollars.
Old—	
January	34 to 38
February	34 38
March	34 38
April	34 38
New—	
May	None.
June	35 to 38
July	36 38
August	36 37
September	37 38
October	37 39
November	36 38
December	36 38

The general quality of the crop of 1874-75 was superior to that of 1873-74, and the proportion of fine teas larger than usual. This attached an exaggerated value to the lower qualities, and to make up for the scarcity of the latter, the tea plants appear to have been subjected to an extra picking late in the year, which threw a large quantity of very inferior leaf upon the market. The result will probably be that the first crop of next season will be of superior quality, but of limited extent.

The production of tea in this district will no doubt steadily increase, as a considerable stimulus has within the last three years been given to the cultivation of the plant, which returns a most profitable result to the farmer.

Rice.—This article was next in importance to tea, having been exported to the extent of 318,556 piculs, valued at 796,390 dollars, of which 243,700 piculs were shipped to London. At the beginning of the year prices ruled at 2 dol. 30 c., but in consequence of disturbances in the country, joined to an apprehension of war with China, rapidly advanced to 2 dol. 70 c., which precluded further shipments on foreign accounts.

In June the quotation for best grain was 3 dol. 40 c., and since that date the value has steadily declined.

In August the Government took the ill-advised step of prohibiting the exportation of this grain, being apparently under the mistaken supposition that the high prices had been caused by foreign demand. This prohibition was withdrawn on the 1st April last. Although the extreme rates current had some time previously led practically to the same result, it was felt that such interference with trade is most mischievous, and contrary to all sound commercial rules. Shipments of Japan rice had left a heavy loss to exporters, but on the other hand the grain had been introduced into the London market with such results as gave hopes that a

valuable trade had been inaugurated, and that, with nominal prices ruling on this side, shippers might eventually recoup themselves. The action of the Government has not only destroyed this chance, but has left the uncomfortable feeling that, in the event of the trade being re opened at some future time, a succession of further losses will be sustained, with eventually a like useless result. That the export of rice has had no injurious effect upon native consumers, is evident from two significant facts:—First, that the bulk of the purchases by foreigners was made under contract at from 2 dollars to 2 dol. 25 c. per picul, and the highest price paid was for a small quantity at 2 dol. 70 c., whilst the market value continued to rise for some months after shipment finally ceased, and eventually reached 3 dol. 40 c. per picul. Second, that no demand existed for foreign grain, only one cargo of Saigon rice being imported during the year, which realized 1 dol. 50 c. per picul, whereas in 1870 the importations of this grain amounted to 893,000 piculs.

It should also be remarked that, between January 1872 and April 1873, the Japanese Government exported on its account to foreign countries no less a quantity than 2,000,000 piculs, or 120,000 tons. If this operation could be conducted without danger of causing a scarcity of food in the country, the export might safely have been left in succeeding years to be governed by the usual laws of supply and demand.

Copper, Bronze, &c.—Total export, 17,532 piculs against 24,428 piculs in 1873. Prices were at their highest in May, when best slabs and fingers were quoted at 24 dol. 50 c. The market thence declined to 22 dollars in October, when an improved demand set in, which continued until the end of the year. A few small settlements of rough copper were made at about 21 dollars. The supply of bronze and gun-metal appeared to have been exhausted, and for the limited quantity on offer during the year extreme prices were asked.

Tobacco.—Shipments for 1874 were 9,649 piculs against 10,440 piculs in 1873, the whole of which was taken for the London market. This trade is capable of considerable development, and the native growers would find it to their advantage to prepare the leaf by butting and sorting before bringing it to market, thereby commanding a higher price. Heretofore the foreign exporter has had to purchase the tobacco as it comes from the field, often imperfectly dried, with stalks attached and good and bad leaves mixed. These defects have to be remedied as far as possible before shipment, but they detract greatly from the marketable value, and the dampness of the leaf besides causes fermentation during the voyage, the result of which is that a very large proportion of the tobacco imported from Japan is sold in London as "country damaged." These circumstances, which are entirely under the control of the native grower, have, up to this time, made the trade highly unsatisfactory, and subjected those engaged in it to wholly unnecessary risk.

Camphor.—A large increase is shown in the export of this commodity, the figures being 7,445 piculs in 1874 against 2,588 piculs in 1873. Of this quantity 4,455 piculs have been taken for London, 2,000 for New York, and the remainder for China. Prices have fluctuated between 13 dol. 50 c. to 15 dollars throughout the year. The quality of the produce of this district is good, and fetches a higher price in London than that imported from China.

Vegetable Wax.—A very marked falling-off has taken place in this produce, the export for 1874 being only 7,410 piculs against 12,301 piculs in 1873. The cause may be looked for in the state of the London market, which declined from 4*l.* 18*s.* per cwt. in January 1873 to 3*l.* 4*s.* in January 1874, and to 2*l.* 15*s.* in June of the same year. Prices on this side have fluctuated between 14 dollars and 9 dol. 50 c., the lowest

price having been reached in August. After that date the market became stronger, and in October 13 dollars per picul was again asked. The dealers say that this article cannot be produced at a lower cost than 11 to 12 dollars per picul, as in its unrefined state it goes largely into native consumption at the equivalent of this price.

Curios.—Exports under this head, which comprises fans, lacquered ware, bronzes, and the like, amounted to 129,500 dollars, of which 84,500 dollars' worth was sent to London, and 45,000 dollars to New York.

Rags.—The quantity exported, principally to America, amounted to 1,328 piculs. The high freights that ruled throughout the year checked business in this direction, and the unsatisfactory result of shipments to London has apparently entirely stopped export to that market.

Remaining exports were principally in the hands of the Chinese, and consisted of seaweed, medicine, sulphur, isinglass, ginseng, rapeseed oil, cuttle-fish, sharks' fins, mushrooms, &c.; 3,079 head of cattle, valued at 82,960 dollars, were exported to Yokohama for the consumption of the foreign troops and residents.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of foreign vessels that entered the ports of Hiogo and Osaka during the year 1874 amounted to 196, aggregating 239,972 tons, showing a decrease of 76 vessels and 48,660 tons against 1873; 204 American, 139 British, 44 German, 4 French, and 2 Danish vessels entered and cleared during the past year. The American Pacific Mail Company's coast line supplied, as before, a large proportion of the tonnage, amounting to 175,620 tons, out of the 182,649 tons under this flag. The principal portion of the over-sea trade was carried in British bottoms; 18 British vessels, 2 German, and 1 American loaded for the United Kingdom, and 5 British and 1 German for New York during the year.

The most important feature in the trade is the local traffic between this port and Yokohama, on the one side, and Shanghae on the other. The Pacific Mail Company had practically enjoyed a monopoly of this since 1868, but it is now being contested by two Japanese lines, supposed to be largely subsidised by the Government, and which have reduced freights to absurdly low rates.

Currency.—The intended removal of the Mint at Osaka from under European superintendence was notified during the latter part of the year, and has since been carried into effect by the retirement of the Director and the greater part of the foreign staff. The coinage will, in future, be under the absolute control of native officials, with the assistance of three or four foreigners who have been retained for the present. I am informed that the establishment works well under the control of the Japanese officials, and that the number of coins struck has augmented rather than diminished.

The number and value of coins struck from 1st January, 1874, to January 1875, amounted to—

	Dollars.
Gold, 2,414,874 pieces, of 5, 2, and 1 yen—	
Value	9,850,897
Silver, 29,563,977 pieces, of 1 yen, 50 sen, 20 sen, 10 sen, and 5 sen—	
Value	4,205,813
Copper, 61,630,947 pieces, of 2 sen, 1 sen, ½ sen, 1 rin—	
Value	499,841
Total	14,556,551

I observe in the Osaka Mint Reports for 1874 the following observations relative to the silver coinage:—

"On the 17th March last the Government issued the authorization for the coinage of a new silver 1 yen piece of improved design, the weight to be 416 grains troy, and the fineness ·900, with the value clearly indicated thereon, for the guidance of foreigners as well as Japanese." A considerable number of these coins have gone into circulation.

The Government of the Straits Settlements recognized the new coin as a legal tender, and it was also accepted at other places on the coast of China. But although the Japanese silver yen as then proposed was the precise equivalent of the Hong Kong dollar, the application for the Japanese yen to be proclaimed in that Colony as a legal tender was, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, refused. Strange to to say, however, the Canton Government immediately proclaimed the coin for acceptance.

The new silver yen has been so far well received, but serious objections were raised as to the weight of 416 grains, while the trade dollar of America weighed 420 grains.

The Government have it under consideration how far it may be desirable to assimilate the weight of the Japanese yen with the American trade dollar.

Cost of the Osaka Mint.

From the Commissioner's accounts, it appears that the total cost of the Mint Establishment from the commencement of the works in 1868 to 31st July, 1874, amounts to 1,960,075 dollars.

This sum includes the original Mint buildings, the additions and enlargements for coinage of copper, the bullion offices, residences for officials, and workmen's barracks, gas-works, coke ovens, store and coal sheds, in fact all building and appliances of whatever kind, machinery imported and manufactured, stores from Europe and Japan, coals, &c., as well as all salaries, wages, and every contingent expense. The appropriation of portions of this sum to capital account and current expenditure presents the usual difficulties, large additions to the machinery having been constructed on the premises, which, with endless other appliances, are, in the accounts referred to, included in current expenditure.

The following division is a fair approximation of the total under the two headings, viz.:—

	Yen.
Capital account	1,500,000
Current expenditure to July 31, 1874	460,075
	1,960,075

For this outlay of 1,500,000 dollars the Government possesses a most efficiently appointed Mint, complete in itself, and capable of producing 300,000 to 400,000 coins of mixed denominations, or 100,000 dollars per diem.

Dimensions of the Mint.—The following statement of the floor area of each division of the Mint will convey an idea of the extent of the establishment:—

Division of the Mint.	Superficial feet.
Assay Department	1,638
Melting-room: gold, silver, and copper	8,308
Rolling-mills	10,568
Coining Department	10,355
Annealing furnaces, &c.	5,360
Weighing Department	1,200
Die Department	2,124
Engines and boiler space	5,150
Copper refinery	2,112
Fitting-shop, foundry, smithy, &c.	14,350
Total area of Department	61,165

The gross earnings or receipts of the Mint.—The gross receipts of the Mint, from the commencement of the coinage in 1871 to July 31, 1874, are as follows:—

	Yen.
Gold—	
Seignorage, premelting, and assay fees	475,636
Silver—	
Seignorage, premelting, and assay fees, and profit on subsidiary coins	1,543,141
Copper—	
Estimated gross profit on copper coinage . ..	140,000
	2,158,777

Estimated annual expenditure.—The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, including salaries, wages, stores, coals, &c., may be taken as follows:—

	Yen.
Director's Department—	
Pay of European officials, 36 Japanese sub-officials and cadets, and 331 operatives	102,540
Probable value of stores, coals, crucibles, stationery, &c.	51,000
Commissioner's Department—	
Pay of 16 officials and 108 sub-officials and servants ..	62,000
Total	215,540

The above expenditure will now be considerably reduced by the removal of the European staff of officials.

Public Companies.—The Hiogo Gas Company completed the erection of its plant in September upon a piece of ground leased from the Government, adjoining the foreign Settlement. The Municipal Council made a contract with the Company for the lighting of the public lamps, which is being satisfactorily performed, and is a very great improvement on the former kerosine oil lamps. Many private houses are also supplied. Offers have been made by the Company to light the native town, Government offices, and railway station, but the local Government refuses to allow pipes to be laid under the streets, and the matter is therefore in abeyance. The gas produced is of excellent quality, and supplied to private consumers at 4 dollars per 1,000 feet.

The Japan Paper-making Company, Limited, is likewise an English undertaking, with a head office in London, formed for the purpose of converting cotton rags and other material into pulp or "half stuff," for the use of paper-makers in America and Europe. Japan rags have hitherto failed to remunerate the shippers, owing to the high cost of freight and the quantity of extraneous matter with which they are mixed, and the theory of the Company is that, if freed from all foreign substances, and

compressed into a small space, a great saving in freight will be effected, and the product will be offered to purchasers in a more saleable form. The Company, after considerable opposition from the local authorities, has succeeded in procuring a site in the neighbourhood of the Settlement, where it is now engaged in erecting works of large extent.

Mines.—Coal of good quality, as well as gold, silver, and copper, and other minerals, is known to exist in this neighbourhood. The mines in this district number, according to a return furnished me by the Local Government, 59 mines. Out of this number only six mines are worked, and, with the exception of two coal mines, which are at present not worked, their yield is gold, silver, and copper. At Ikouno, in this neighbourhood, a gold and copper mine is worked by foreigners (Frenchmen) on account of the Japanese Government, and the value of this yield, I am informed, amounts from 20,000 to 25,000 dollars per month. As soon at the European machinery is in working order, the yield of that mine will be considerably larger. It is to be regretted that, as the Japanese Government will not permit the employment of foreign capital, these sources of wealth remain at present undeveloped.

Railways.—The railway from Kobe to Osaka (20¼ miles) was opened for passenger traffic on May 11, 1874, so that the line has not yet been a year in operation. Parcels and goods have been carried for shorter periods, and the receipts show a steady increase, amounting, by the later published returns, to about 50*l.* per mile per week.

The competition by steamers for passengers, especially with the railway between Kobe and Osaka, is rapidly declining, according as the people of the country become more sensible of the advantages of time and punctuality. The line is worked with great credit to the Japanese and all concerned, and no accident causing injury to a single passenger has occurred since it was opened.

Most of the subordinate officials are Japanese. The engine-drivers, but not the firemen and foreman platelayers, are foreigners. The works of the line, which include large river bridges, three shore tunnels, and some heavy earthwork, appear to have been constructed with care and solidity. They are reported to have stood the action of heavy floods last year without injury or interruption of the traffic.

From Osaka to Kiyoto (27 miles), the works began last year are now in active progress, and it is believed that, notwithstanding the large number of rivers to be bridged over, there is a fair prospect of the line being opened up to Kiyoto during the year 1876.

With the object of connecting the port of Tsuruga, on the north coast, with Kobe and the Bay of Osaka, surveys have been made, and the proposed line of railway marked out round the eastern side of Bwia Lake, from Kiyôto and Otsu to Shiotsu and Tsuruga. I am also informed that further surveys are in progress from the lake towards the interior, with view eventually to the joining of Kiyôto and Tokio by a central trunk line, which will open up large tracts of the country now sorely in need of improved means of communication.

TRAFFIC from May 11 to December 31, 1874.

			Dollars.
Number of passengers	.. .. ..	505,733	
Receipts for same	.. .. ..		135,449
Parcels and luggage—			
Number of parcels	.. .. ..	15,771	
Receipts for same	.. .. ..		3,118
Goods	.. .. piculs .	1,981	
Amount for same	.. .. ..		233
Total receipts	.. .. ..		138,800

This railway was opened for passenger traffic on 11th May, 1874, and for goods on 1st December same year.

Telegraphs.—A telegraph office was opened at Otzu, the head of Lake Bwia, at the beginning of this year. It is contemplated to connect Sakai, near Osaka, with the other portion of the telegraph system. The line to Hakodate has been recently opened and some very quick answers to telegrams forwarded from Kobe to that port have been received.

Other extensions are pending, but have not yet taken definite shapes. The charges have not been altered since last year, when it was fixed at 1 dol 50 c. to either Nagasaki or Yokohama; a charge of 1½ cents for delivering messages to within a certain radius from the telegraph office has recently been advertised by the Department, the sender having to prepay this charge.

The lines are largely availed of both by natives and foreigners, the charges for telegrams forwarded by Japanese being considerably disproportionate to foreign written messages.

The earnings for the past year amounted to over 115,000 yen.

The Japanese appear to be becoming very much more skilful in the receiving and forwarding of messages; this is especially so as concerns native work.

Post Office.—During the first quarter of the present year there were dispatched from the Hiogo Post-office 178,620 native letters, papers, &c., and about the some number were received. Letters, papers, &c., can be posted for any part of the world having postal communication. Stamps and envelope cards were sold during the past three months to the amount of 4,190 dol. 12 c. Postal cards worth 1 sen are considerably used by the Japanese in their local communication. Money orders can be obtained up to 30 yen, available in Japan only. A fee of 10 sen is charged on an order for 30 yen. Savings-banks are about being established.

The denomination of the postage stamps are of 1 sen, 2 sen, 4 sen, 6 sen, 10 sen, 12 sen, 15 sen, 20 sen, 30 sen, 45 sen.

Public Works.—Sanda Road. A new road has been constructed leading from Kobe to Sanda, the former residence of the Daimings Kuki Nagatonokami, and almost the largest town in this neighbourhood. The road runs north-east over the hills, and ends at Sanda. The construction of good roads all over the country would materially tend to augment the prosperity of the people, and would bring at the doors of the inhabitants of inland towns and villages many of the necessities of life, and foreign importations at a far less amount than it is now possible to convey them on the backs of pack-horses along narrow pathways.

The Minatogawa leads to the sea just between the Bay of Kobe and that of Hiogo. It is generally dry, but in rainy weather drains off the water from the hills just above the valley through which the Sanda road runs. The road passes along the west bank of the river. The embankment of this river is built of massive stones, of sufficient strength to resist the heavy rush of water which, during the heavy rains, flows down this river from the mountain. Fine old trees line each side of this picturesque watercourse.

Barracks have been constructed at Sakamoto-Mura, in the rear of the town of Kobe, and it is garrisoned by about 200 horse artillery, and has eight field pieces.

The new Custom-house was completed early in 1874.

A Lock Hospital has been successfully inaugurated by Staff-Surgeon Hill, R.N.

A small-pox hospital has likewise been opened by the subscription of the foreign community at Kobe, and patients have already been received into it.

A large post office and a new telegraph office have been built by the Japanese Government.

Imperial Government Works, Department of Seisakures, Hiogo.—Through the courtesy of Mr. C. J. Wilson, A.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, I am enabled to give the following interesting report on these works. The works under the superintendence of Mr. Wilson, belonging to this Department of the Imperial Government, are situated on the south-west side of the harbour, and command an eligible and important position on the Bay for engineering purposes at this port, both in regard to the harbour, and also to the terminus of the Imperial Government Railway. These works have been, and are being, gradually enlarged and improved by additions to the buildings and machinery therein, also a patent slip has been constructed, and is now completed; it measures from end to end 615 feet, and is capable of receiving on its frame a vessel of about 190 feet, with draught forward of 13 feet at ordinary high tide. In connection with this the Superintendent has prepared designs for Government, of a sea wall and masonry piers, to protect the slip and vessels from the disturbing action of the sea, the currents being here very strong when the wind is from the south-east, causing the surf to beat up with considerable violence.

The sea wall will run in line with the works facing the sea, and the two breakwater masonry piers will extend out 328 feet, to a depth of 30 feet at high water, enclosing the slip on each side, one end will carry sheer legs, capable of lifting 50 tons, the other will be supplied with a 5 ton travelling crane to move thereon; both piers will be laid with rails 3 feet 6 inches gauge to shore end, carried through works, and join by siding of about 100 yards the railway terminus at Hiogo.

These masonry piers, being nearly vertical, will form quay walls for vessels lying alongside for loading and discharging cargo, which may be turned to valuable account both for commercial purposes and in time of war, for rapid shipment or debarkation of troops, military stores, and other material.

The object of this Department of Public Works is to foster and establish means in this country for constructing and repairing every class of engineering works.

The production or work carried on during the past year is as follows:—Constructing slip, capstans, piling foundations, &c., construction of mining apparatus for Mining Department, making of castings in iron and brass of many descriptions, constructing small steam engines and boilers, repairing marine engines and boilers.

The number of hands employed has been limited this past year, amounting to 250 workmen and coolies. This number will be very much increased, and give employment to a large number of hands.

Saké.—The district between Osaka and Kobe is most famous for saké. Throughout the whole of Japan Itami Saké is best known, and is largely exported by junks to Yedo.

Saké is brewed from rice, and in its formation two kinds of rice malt are used. These are afterwards mixed with other rice, at different times, and a certain quantity of water being added (20 to 25 gallons of water to 20lbs. rice), the whole is left till a certain kind of fermentation takes place in about nine or ten days; the liquid is boiled down according to the quality or quantity of the saké to be produced, and is then placed in tubs of immense size, and kept well closed till required for use. The rice from which the saké has been manufactured is called "kas," and is used as manure, and also, after having been dried in the sun, is made into cakes much liked by the Japanese.

Some of the rice employed in the making of Saké comes from near

Akashi, some 14 miles west of Kobe, but the better kind comes from the province of Kaga. The making of saké here gives employment to large numbers of labourers from the neighbouring provinces of Tamba and Tanji, who assemble in large numbers at a fair held annually at Nishinomiya, at which place the owners of saké establishments engage their employés for the ensuing season. The season commences in the early part of January, though the preparation for the malt, cleansing of rice, &c., go on some time before that. The export usually takes place in the summer.

Osaka.

Business at this port, both as regards foreigners and Japanese, during 1874, was in every respect worse than in 1873, owing, principally with the latter, to the failure of several large Japanese firms, particularly the Ohno Bank, many merchants having deposited money in this concern, which it is very doubtful if they will ever recover. The Japanese trade with the inland sea by steamer has greatly increased since the opening of the railway, all the boats formerly running to Kobe with passengers now taking cargoes to and from various ports. In fact, nearly all Japanese produce, with the exception of rice, which is still shipped in junks, comes by steamer. The large regular steamers to Yedo continue to take hence considerable quantities of sugar, paper, metals, oil, seaweed, &c. A new regulation has now been made by which all Japanese here have to enter and clear at the Custom-house, in the same manner as foreign vessels, and foreigners are now offered greater facilities by the Customs authorities in shipping coastwise by them than by foreign owned vessels, not having to deposit duty being, I think, one of the greatest.

The changes for the better (above mentioned) in the transit of Japanese produce does not, unfortunately, benefit foreigners at this port, and, with the exception of occasional purchases of tobacco and vegetable flax, little or no business is done.

The Chinese seem to increase in numbers, and do a considerable trade in produce for China, such as isinglass, seaweed, awabi, &c.

On the foreign Settlement no change of note has taken place, the only new building is a boot manufactory.

A new bridge, with iron piers and hand rail, has just been completed by the Osaka authorities over the "Hiak Kenbori Kawa," and a contract has been entered into with a Yokohama firm to erect one over the Kidsugawa, to replace the old bridge at Kamei Bachi.

No mines have, to my knowledge, been recently opened in this neighbourhood, but many Japanese are very anxious to have the country opened, in order to get foreign assistance in working some already used, and deplore the short-sighted policy of the Government in not doing this.

I give a list (from Japanese statistics) of produce usually offered for sale here and at Kobe.

Silk and tea are omitted, as the former is scarcely ever purchased by foreigners at this port, and the latter is invariably taken to Kobe.

Tobacco.—Bungo and Higo produce about 5,000 bales, equal to 3,000 piculs yearly, of which about 2,000 piculs is purchased by foreigners.

Bichu, a similar quantity.

Tosa, about 2,000 to 3,000 piculs, which is nearly all consumed by the natives, the colour of the leaf not being liked by foreigners.

Owari, about 3,000 piculs, some 1,000 piculs finding foreign purchasers.

Vegetable Wax.—The annual produce is about 30,000 piculs, the greater portion of which is used by natives in making candles, &c.

Camphor (Tosa), 10,000 taels yearly, (other countries) 15,000 to 20,000 taels.

Copper (Iwo), 10,000 piculs yearly, other districts 15,000 piculs, of which 10,000 piculs is generally exported.

Isinglass.—17,000 piculs yearly, about half being purchased by foreigners and Chinese.

Long Seaweed.—Shipments to China about 10,000 kokus yearly, produce uncertain.

Industries—Paper Manufactory.—This machinery is calculated to make one ton of paper per day, or six tons per week. The quality of the paper at present made is of a coarser kind, such as would be used for packing and wrapping papers; paper is also made suitable for newspapers. Rags only are used for the making of printing and newspapers; rags and straw for wrapping papers, the proportion being about 50 per cent. of each. It is contemplated to obtain additional machinery in order to produce a better and finer class of paper. This establishment is under foreign supervision.

Sugar Refinery.—The object of this refinery is to refine raw Japanese sugar, which material is obtained from Satsuma. This machinery is estimated to refine four to five tons sugar daily. I am informed that the quantity of foreign matter and acidity in native grown sugar, owing to imperfection in its manufacture, render a subsequent granulation very uncertain, and until improved machinery for the production of sugar from the cane is adopted in the east, a refinery plant will scarcely be found to pay. A small steam plant for crushing the cane was imported at the same time as the machinery for the refinery, for use of the growers in the interior, but I am informed that the Japanese have determined on setting aside this machinery untried, which cost them 6,000 dollars. This refinery, when in complete working order, will produce about two tons loaves weekly.

Cotton Spinning Manufactory, by steam at Sakai, near Osaka, newly imported from Europe, is now in complete working order, but as yet produces but coarse thread—No. 18 to 24 chiefly—the cost of which is equivalent to the same kind of cotton yarn imported from England. There are 24 looms, some of which have 75, whilst others have from 120 to 250 spindles.

Cotton Yarn and Cloth, and cotton knittings, are now bleached to perfection after European fashion by Japanese, and with great advantage.

Dyeing Yarn and Raw Cloth.—Turkey-red, in imitation of foreign patterns, has been tried here, but as yet the colour of Turkey-red has not obtained the proper qualities of a solid dye.

Knitting Machines are regularly bought up and made use of pretty considerably by the Japanese in the making of underclothing, shawls, scarves, and stockings, in cotton and wool of all colours. The natives work them very cleverly, and particularly so in kiyots. The most useful of these knitting machines are "Sand's" patent long model, and Bickford's patent round model, both American.

Carpet Weaving has been introduced, and the Japanese make some handsome specimens of carpeting, made of cotton and mixtures, of straw fibre, and coir fibre, after European patterns, very solid and cheap.

Manufactures of Hats, of cloth and straw, and of caps of cloth of any kind, of velvet or silk, after foreign style, have been started in Osaka with great success, and the trade becomes a very lucrative one for the enterprising Japanese. One manufactory, for instance, makes over 1,000 dozen of hats and caps monthly, and has besides large orders on hand.

The caps made by Japanese are equal in shape and finish to the newest fashion and best makers of foreign countries. The well-known Prussian flat cap is worn in Osaka and neighbourhood by thousands of the natives, and appears to be the favourite shape.

Clothing of all description, after foreign patterns, as well as shoes, are made here on a large scale, and of excellent finish, indeed so well made are these articles on the spot, and sold at such moderate prices, that foreign importations of this class of goods are scarcely saleable. The wearing of foreign clothes by Japanese is steadily on the increase.

Sewing Machines are in great use, and the Japanese tailors know well how to handle them. The imported sewing machines are now very difficult to sell, partly owing to the extensive stock on the hands of the merchants, and also because the Japanese themselves are making sewing machines now, perhaps not exactly as perfect as foreign made machines, but they are made so much cheaper, that most of the natives prefer to invest their money in a cheap imitation than in a solid and good imported article.

Glass Manufactory.—This establishment has been greatly improved, and the Japanese now make very fair glassware of all descriptions, except window-glass, and these articles are sold at a much lower price than the imported.

Chemicals and Drugs.—The Japanese in Osaka and Kiyoto have commenced to manufacture chemicals from imported drugs, and although they show little proficiency in this industry, yet their attempt to imitate foreign made chemicals has tended to keep down the market for this class of goods.

Fire-bricks of common quality, made of common sand and clay, and of superior quality and of better make than the celebrated "Schamot" bricks, are now being manufactured in Osaka by a gentleman from Swansea, Wales, on a new system, and of better quality, it is said, than any as yet imported. This establishment is prepared to make in one cast 20,000 stones, one labourer making 1,000 bricks a day.

Revolvers and Guns are now made here and at Sakai after foreign patterns; they are made cheap, and tolerably well finished.

Bread, Beer (an imitation of German light beer), liqueurs, and confectionery are made in Osaka, Kiyoto, and its neighbourhood by Japanese; they also make soda-water, lemonade, and other aerated waters; these drinks are much consumed by the natives. The Japanese have attempted to make cigars, but in this they have not been successful, owing to their not understanding the method of pressing the tobacco before it is manufactured into cigars. I have, however, seen cigarettes made by Japanese very neatly finished.

I will conclude these remarks on the trade of Osaka by stating that a short line of railway has been opened to and from the Osaka terminus and Adjikawa River, and close to the foreign Settlement, for the conveyance of passengers and goods. This arrangement will no doubt prove a great convenience to the foreign public.

(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 1.)—Return of the Import Trade of Hiogo, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

From England and other Countries.

			Dollars.
Cotton manufactures. (Total value 1,641,047 dollars.)			
Shirtings	Yards	20,819,957	1,108,825
Chintzes	,,	689,516	40,489
Taffachelass	,,	423,897	89,186
Velvets	,,	434,927	85,659
Italian cloth, imitation	,,	159,898	26,250
Cotton fabrics	,,	622,672	42,085
T-cloth	,,	822,544	49,399
Cambrics	,,	362,132	24,122
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	10,790	5,259
Cotton singlets and drawers	,,	7,597	30,841
Cotton yarn	Piculs	3,795	127,141
Cotton goods (Chinese)	Pieces	6,535	11,791
Total value, cotton manufactures			1,641,047
Woollen manufactures. (Total value, 258,790 dollars.)			
Cloth	Yards	13,333	17,370
Stripes, Spanish	,,	8,413	5,610
Flannel	,,	14,584	3,468
Long ells	,,	37,920	12,489
Camlets	,,	9,775	2,643
Blankets	Piculs	405	18,895
Mousseline de laine	Yards	804,172	103,606
Wool fancies	,,	438,451	94,709
Total value, woollen manufactures			258,790
Woollen and cotton manufactures. (Total value, 803,687 dollars.)			
Orleans and lustres	Yards	717,065	128,507
Italian cloth	,,	47,503	10,910
Woollen and cotton mixtures	,,	2,622,906	664,270
Total value, woollen and cotton manufactures			803,687
Metals. (Total value, 267,913 dollars.)			
Iron, manufactured	Piculs	30,914	139,436
,, pigs	,,	14,176	20,818
,, wire	,,	925	6,702
Lead, pigs	,,	226	1,824
,, sheets	,,	164	1,108
Spelter and zinc	,,	364	2,756
Steel	,,	323	5,190
Tin	,,	666	19,180
,, plates	Cases	1,237	9,249
Quicksilver	Piculs	93	17,648
Iron wire			35,516
,, screws			5,720
Brassware			2,695
Copper			2,071
Total value, metals			267,913
Miscellaneous, foreign. (Total value, 1,326,807 dollars.)			
Candles	Lbs.	10,000	1,673
Canvas	Yards	7,738	1,713
Cigars	Lbs.	7,300	10,584
Cordage	,,	18,000	2,196
Window-glass	Cases	3,694	14,096
Horns, buffalo	Piculs	229	1,713
Hides, ditto	,,	1,817	20,924

			Dollars.
Red lead	Piculs	106	1,331
Paint oil	,,	1,142	9,807
Leather	,,	879	29,468
Soap	,,	515	2,758
Vermilion			37,643
Tapestry			8,751
Cement			8,149
Potash			1,982
Clocks	Pieces	6,566	26,995
Dyes	Piculs	107	23,568
Boots and shoes	Pieces	2,028	5,738
Drugs	Piculs	4,201	22,318
Furniture			5,395
Tiles			2,862
Glassware			9,870
Implements			2,304
Instruments, scientific			6,878
,, musical			1,260
Jewellery			3,941
Beer and porter	Doz.	18,642	30,992
Brandy	,,	544	3,315
Champagne	,,	837	6,449
Sherry	,,	595	5,024
Whisky	,,	219	1,044
Claret	,,	2,563	8,131
Lamps			10,533
Looking-glasses			4,313
Machinery			42,069
Matches			3,212
Medicines			36,342
Oil, kerosine	Piculs	40,734	167,385
,, lubricating			1,788
,, salad			2,903
Eau de Cologne			2,307
Soap, scented			2,022
Pictures			6,424
Porcelain			4,195
Provisions (stores, &c.)			24,286
Butter, cheese, condensed milk			13,047
Scales			1,537
Silverware			1,861
Stationery			13,013
Stoves			1,813
Thermometers			1,232
Towels			1,120
Trunks			1,832
Umbrellas			7,549
Watches	Pieces	1,073	8,601
Clothing			10,813
Books			1,223
Coals	Tons	945	5,123
Articles on Government account, principally railway material			550,000
Miscellaneous			81,392
Total value, Miscellaneous, foreign			1,326,807
Miscellaneous, local or Eastern produce. (Total value, 990,624 dollars.)			
Cotton	Piculs	25,772	251,490
Safflower	,,	2,098	144,034
Rhinoceros' horns	,,	110	4,945
,, hoofs	,,	420	5,479
Sapan wood	,,	3,029	8,749
Sea-horse tusk (narwhal)	,,	1,631	8,797
Sugar, brown	,,	43,916	177,361

			Dollars.
Sugar, white	Piculs	31,106	237,430
„ candy	„	4,348	43,138
Musk	Catties	3,157	16,903
Camphor, refined	Piculs	153	6,042
Saffron	„	16	7,183
Liquorice	„	986	3,365
Gall-nuts	„	538	3,823
Gum			2,330
Hemp			3,208
Tea	Catties	5,088	1,334
Paper, China			13,331
Tortoiseshell	Catties	1,763	10,025
Mats			12,463
Tea-leads			5,273
Rattans	Piculs	1,849	13,889
Sundries			10,932
Total value, Miscellaneous, local or Eastern produce			990,624

Recapitulation.

	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	1,641,047
Woollen manufactures	258,790
Woollen and cotton manufactures	803,687
Metals	267,913
Miscellaneous, foreign	1,326,807
Miscellaneous, local and Eastern produce	990,624
Total value of Imports	5,288,868

From Open Ports in Japan.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	141,137	Books	7,582
Woollen manufactures	66,741	Umbrellas	11,689
Cotton and woollen manufactures	38,480	Wines, &c.	5,562
Metals	35,413	Medicines	4,425
Arms and ammunition	2,537	Stores	25,084
Seaweed	33,338	Tea leads	24,643
Tobacco	26,090	Jewellery	4,885
Dried fish	12,342	Glassware	4,957
Cuttle fish	3,885	Hats	9,135
Awabi	2,260	Furniture	6,390
Camphor	24,250	Tortoiseshell	2,360
Dyes	9,290	Gunny bags	3,550
Beans	3,281	Soap	1,090
Tea	5,690	Ginseng	1,782
Boots	8,749	Curios	9,372
Machinery	32,637	Mushrooms	9,032
Silk	27,329	Bêche de mer	6,655
Coral	3,920	Wax	22,933
Tea-mats	9,202	Miscellaneous	73,655
Clothing	20,019		741,371

(No. 2.)—RETURN of the Export Trade of Hiogo, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

			Dollars.	Dollars.
Silk, raw	Catties*	1,569	6,565	
,, skin	,,	3,600	1,835	
,, floss	,,	1,000	2,020	
,, waste	,,	103,370	28,737	
				39,157
Tea	Lbs.	7,091,165		2,506,179
Copper	Catties	835,437		177,947
Tobacco	,,	961,990		86,421
Wax	,,	741,029		95,193
Camphor	,,	745,509		104,482
Dried fish—				
Awabi	,,	160,527	17,233	
Cuttle	,,	239,712	28,648	
Irico	,,	90,627	24,412	
Sharks'-fins	,,	7,956	2,448	
Shell fish	,,	221,054	17,387	
				90,128
Seaweed, uncut	,,	4,330,382	55,852	
,, cut	,,	623,717	13,597	
				69,449
Rice	Piculs	318,556		796,390
Wheat	Catties	5,620,750		96,693
Furs				3,297
Tea-dust	Catties	81,637		2,180
Timber				2,773
Umbrellas	Pieces	136,815		10,148
Isinglass	Catties	173,446		33,483
Mushrooms	,,	50,580		19,614
Peony-bark	,,	63,961		2,846
Rags	,,	132,800		5,898
Sulphur	,,	511,947		8,734
Animals				1,667
Ammunition				2,047
Bamboo ware				2,065
Bronze, broken	Catties	289,746	57,187	
,, ware			10,013	
				67,200
Drugs	Catties	69,885		2,580
Ginseng	,,	11,790		11,189
Fans	Pieces	354,888		53,001
Lacquer-ware				50,808
Porcelain-ware				28,265
Provisions				2,381
Saltpetre	Catties	42,600		2,161
Screens	Pieces	127		1,073
Sundries				20,911
Total value				4,396,360

* 100 catties equal to 1 picul.

To Open Ports in Japan.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Bags	4,959	Woollens	45,839
Sugar	86,694	Cottons	30,062
Medicines	14,956	Metals	69,237
Betel	4,150	Coke	4,226
Cement	5,756	Silk	1,620
Wines, spirits, &c.	10,643	Boots	2,472
Tea-mats	9,643	Books	3,587
Stores	30,786	Clothing	12,814
Jewellery	6,196	Leather	7,091
Arms and ammunition	14,535	Furniture	8,600
Machinery	33,415	Mixed cottons and woollens	7,504
Hats	5,974	Tortoiseshell	2,847
Musk	4,500	Miscellaneous	52,759
Umbrellas	2,317		
Kerosine oil	36,866	Total	560,364
Vermilion, dyes, &c.	40,316		

(No. 3.)—Return of all Foreign Shipping Entered and Cleared at the Port of Hiogo, for the Year 1874.

Nationality.	Entered,		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	66	46,312	67	47,942
American, general	8	4,853	8	4,853
„ mail steamers	90	175,620	90	175,620
French	2	567	2	567
German	22	7,816	22	7,816
Danish	1	337	1	337
Total	189	235,505	190	237,135

Total Entered and Cleared:—379 vessels, of 472,640 tons.

(No. 4.)—Return of Duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping Dues, at the Port of Hiogo, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

Nature of Dues.	Amount.
	Dollars.
Import duties	100,993
Export duties	244,255
Shipping dues	4,250
Total	349,498

(No. 5.)—RETURN of Treasure Imported to, and Exported from, the Port of Hiogo, during the Year ending December 31, 1874.

	Value.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Imported—		
From England and other countries ..	81,000	
Open ports in Japan	1,537,272	
Total Imported		1,618,272
Exported—		
To England and other countries ..	1,080,110	
Open ports in Japan	2,903,517	
Total Exported		3,983,627
Total Imported and Exported ..		5,601,899

(No. 6.)—RETURN of the Foreign Firms and Residents at the Port of Hiogo, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

Nationality.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	50	195
American	8	44
German	12	59
Dutch	3	34
French	..	8
Austro-Hungarian	..	5
Portuguese	..	8
Spanish	..	..
Swiss	2	2
Danish	..	7
Swedish and Norwegian	..	4
Italian	..	1
Greek	..	1
Russian	..	4
Total	75	372
Chinese	..	650

(No. 7.)—RETURN of the Import Trade of Osaka, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

			Dollars.
Cotton manufactures. (1,340 dollars)			
Turkey reds	Yard	14,484	1,340
Woollen manufactures. (Nil.)			
Woollen and cotton manufactures. (Nil.)			
Metals. (40,825 dollars.)			
Iron, manufactured	Catty	99,958	3,394
,, pig	,,	144,822	3,359
,, wire	,,	167,869	14,654
Tin	,,	53,726	15,708
,, plates	Cases	100	1,010
Quicksilver	Catty	1,178	1,415
Ironware	..	..	1,305
			40,845

			Dollars.
Miscellaneous, foreign (124,028 dollars.)			
Hides, buffalo	Catty	131,537	15,373
Leather	,,	36,415	9,445
Drugs	,,	340,722	20,231
Fish-lines	,,	1,104	2,536
Beer and porter	Dozen	4,990	8,413
Claret	,,	583	1,236
Machinery			1,731
Medicine			1,994
Kerosine	Catty	108,112	6,332
Stationery			1,821
Watches	Piece	865	4,291
Sundries			8,440
Total value, Miscellaneous, foreign			124,028
Miscellaneous, local. (194,440 dollars.)			
Alum	Catty	95,550	1,330
Cotton, raw	,,	90,176	11,211
Horns, rhinoceros'	,,	123	2,520
Hoofs	,,	12,145	2,458
Ivory	,,	2,472	4,027
Putchuck	,,	7,921	1,112
Rattans	,,	125,010	7,613
Rhubarb	,,	32,269	3,037
Sapan wood	,,	44,049	1,098
Sugar, brown	,,	531,963	27,993
,, white	,,	688,982	56,136
,, candy	,,	23,650	2,154
Vermilion	,,	8,438	13,900
Musk	,,	153	9,336
Garrow-wood	,,	11,978	2,492
Camphor, refined	,,	993	3,551
Gall-nuts	,,	144,337	10,323
Safflower	,,	31,296	21,182
Hemp			5,169
Sundries			7,798
Total value, Miscellaneous, local			194,440

RECAPITULATION.

	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	1,340
Metals	40,845
Miscellaneous, foreign	124,028
,, local	194,440
	360,653

FROM OPEN PORTS (HIOGO ONLY).

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Woollens	1,672	Furniture	6,194
Cottons	1,826	Leather	4,221
Metals	62,451	Coke	4,226
Arms and ammunition	2,725	Vermilion, dyes, &c.	39,816
Machinery	28,093	Kerosine oil	28,916
Wines, spirits, &c.	4,782	Sugar	59,372
Tea-mats	8,408	Betel	4,150
Stones	20,437	Musk	4,500
Cement	4,184	Miscellaneous	26,458
Bags	3,459		
Medicines	13,456	Total	329,346

(No. 8.)—RETURN of the Export Trade of Osaka, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

			Dollars.	Dollars.
Silk, skin	Catty	18,900	16,861	
„ waste	„	16,538	6,051	
				22,922
Sulphur	„	141,755		2,972
Camphor	„	227,689		32,107
Awabi	„	69,973	21,933	
„ shell	„	31,126	1,021	
Cuttle-fish	„	253,043	33,611	
Iriko	„	110,664	35,876	
Sharks'-fins	„	16,076	5,713	
Shrimps, dried	„	12,698	1,266	
Shell-fish, dried	„	31,938	1,891	
„ kaibashira			2,809	
				104,120
Isinglass	„	282,496		67,275
Mushrooms	„	118,149		47,567
Oil, seed	„	270,450		18,709
Peony bark	„	163,628		8,578
Rags	„	1,790,524		18,426
Seaweed, uncut	„	144,740		2,148
„ cut	„	276,225		8,614
Tobacco	„	220,669		15,522
Wax, vegetable	„	275,843		31,980
„ bees'	„	10,659		5,461
Ammunition				6,674
Brassware				1,741
Bronze, broken	„	46,018		8,950
„ ware				3,617
Copper	„	476,563	89,453	
„ old	„	42,585	9,888	
„ sheet	„	7,170	1,724	
				102,065
Cotton piece goods	Pieces	10,114		2,742
Drugs	Catty	204,696		15,469
Gentian	„	16,765		4,217
Ginseng	„	9,307		9,966
Provisions				1,180
Saltpetre	„	196,600		8,980
Dresses, silk				1,010
Umbrellas	„	46,685		3,974
Sundries				9,751
Total value of Exports				566,537

TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Woollens	6,644	Silk	12,956
Metals	10,275	Tea-mats	3,782
Arms and ammunition	8,317	Books	4,946
Seaweed	19,451	Umbrellas	4,057
Tobacco	26,090	Wines, &c.	1,977
Dried fish	8,008	Medicines	2,573
Mushrooms	9,032	Glassware	1,750
Bêche de mer	6,655	Hats	1,861
Cuttle fish	3,685	Furniture	2,000
Ginseng	1,752	Camphor	6,115
Awabi	1,960	Stores	7,867
Wax	22,933	Miscellaneous	30,157
Boots	8,062		
Machinery	5,956		227,894
Curios	9,033		

(No. 9.)—RETURN of Duties collected on Imports and Exports, and Shipping Dues at Osaka, during the Year ending December 31, 1874.

	Dollars.
Import duties	11,539
Export duties	23,728
Shipping dues	169
Total	35,436

(No. 10.)—RETURN of Treasure Imported to, and Exported from, the Port of Osaka, during the Year ending December 31, 1874.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Imported—		
From England and other countries ..	..	
Open ports in Japan (Hiogo) ..	13,000	
Total Imported	..	13,000
Exported—		
To England and other countries ..	..	
Open ports in Japan (Hiogo) ..	108,300	
Total Exported	..	108,300
Total Imported and Exported ..	..	121,300

Note.—Since the opening of the railway between Osaka and Hiogo, no record can be kept of the treasure brought to, and taken away from, Osaka, unless sent by water.

(No. 11.)—RETURN of the Foreign Firms and Residents at the Port of Osaka, for the Year ending December 31, 1874.

Nationality.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	10	50
American	2	9
German	..	6
Dutch	1	24
French	1	6
Austro-Hungarian	..	..
Portuguese	..	..
Spanish	..	..
Swiss	1	4
Danish	..	..
Swedish and Norwegian	..	..
Italian	..	..
Greek	..	..
Russian	..	..
Total	15	99
Chinese	..	80

No. 12.)—RETURN of all Foreign Shipping Entered and Cleared at the Port of Osaka, for the Year 1874.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	3	2,291	3	2,291
American	4	2,176	4	2,176
Total	7	4,467	7	4,467

(No. 13.)—STATEMENT showing the total of the Trade and Shipping of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka, for the Year 1874.

IMPORTS.

	Hiogo.	Osaka.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
From England and other countries ..	5,288,868	360,653
Open ports in Japan	741,371	329,346
	6,030,239	689,999
Treasure	1,618,272	13,000
Total	7,648,511	702,999
Total imports for Hiogo and Osaka	8,351,510	

EXPORTS.

	Hiogo.	Osaka.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
To England and other countries . ..	4,396,360	566,537
Open ports in Japan	560,364	227,894
	4,956,724	794,431
Treasure	3,983,627	108,300
Total	8,940,351	902,731
Total Exports for Hiogo and Osaka	9,843,082	

SHIPPING.

	Hiogo.		Osaka.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Number of foreign vessels entered and cleared	379	472,640	14	8,934

Total Entered and Cleared, Hiogo and Osaka—

Number	393
Tonnage	481,574

FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

Hiogo.		Osaka.	
Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
372	75	14	15

Total Residents and Firms, Hiogo and Osaka—

Residents	471
Firms	90

Total duties collected at Hiogo and Osaka, 384,934 dollars.

(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY, *Acting Consul.*

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Sir H. Parkes to the Earl of Derby.

My Lord, *Yedo, August* 31, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward the summaries of trade usually prepared at this Legation after transmission to your Lordship of the Reports and Returns of Trade of Her Majesty's Consuls. The year therein reviewed is 1874.

The falling-off in the foreign trade of Japan, which was pointed out in the comparison of the trade of 1873 with that of 1872 is again noticeable in the trade of 1874. The extent of this decline is shown by the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1872	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266

Although these are the totals given in the Returns, it should be observed that the imports for 1873 and 1874 are over-estimated in the above Table; those for 1873 probably to the extent of 2,000,000 dollars, and those for 1874 to upwards of 1,000,000 dollars, as many of the re-exports from Yokohama to Hiogo appear as fresh imports in the trade of that port, and have thus been entered twice in the Custom-house Returns.

The total decrease of the trade of 1874 amounts to 3,879,796 dollars, imports showing a decline of 3,320,439 dollars, and exports of 659,357 dollars.

IMPORTS.

The decrease in imports is common to all foreign manufactures, whether cotton, woollen, mixed cotton and woollen, or arms and ammunition.

The falling-off in woollen manufactures is very marked, the imports of 1874 being only 1,585,896 dollars against 4,879,140 dollars in 1873. The demand for "mousselines de laine," however, continued steady—a circumstance which is worth noting by British manufacturers, as this trade remains in the hands of French and German importers. Cotton manufactures show in the aggregate a decline of 684,738 dollars, but this appears to have been confined chiefly to the lighter articles of this branch of the trade, as the two staples, cotton yarn and shirtings, exhibit an increase. An advance is also observable in metals to the amount of 320,246 dollars, owing chiefly to an increased demand for manufactured iron. The import trade in local or eastern produce exhibits a remarkable advance, having risen from 2,863,842 dollars in 1873 to 4,902,001 dollars in 1874. This is attributable to the steadily increasing consumption of sugar, and a sudden demand for raw cotton, both being of China growth.

The imports of sugar rose from 2,154,508 dollars in 1873 to 2,613,959 dollars in 1874; and raw cotton from 146,569 dollars in 1873 to 1,155,076 dollars in 1874, being an advance of upwards of 1,000,000 dollars.

The importation of raw cotton into Japan is subject to great fluctuations, and is dependent on the home crop.

Exports.

On the side of exports, raw silk shows a decrease in value of 1,545,166 dollars, and silkworms' eggs of 2,301,185 dollars. For the loss in these two staples of nearly 4,000,000 dollars, compensation is provided in the increased export of tea, which shows an advance of 3,393,533 dollars. Copper, tobacco, and wax continue to fall off, while rice, which is now a free export, shows a tendency to advance, the shipments having risen from 521,709 dollars in 1873 to 839,619 dollars in 1874. Coal, which it was supposed would become more rapidly an important article of export, continues in point of quantity to disappoint expectations. The value exported in 1874 was 551,360 dollars, against 489,278 dollars in 1873. An advance of 185,184 dollars is observable in dried fish, but the miscellaneous productions have fallen off to the amount of 274,268 dollars. The total decrease in exports, as compared with those of 1873, amount, as already observed, to 659,357 dollars.

I have thought it convenient to append to the usual summaries on this occasion, three comparative Tables, marked C, D, and E. The first shows at a glance the result of the year's trade at each of the four ports; D shows what classes of imports have been subject to increase or decrease, and E exhibits the same result in the various articles of Japanese production.

In judging from the above-mentioned Tables, the balance of trade in 1874 seems to be against Japan; that is to say, she appears to have imported foreign goods and raw produce to the value of 21,000,000 dollars, or, probably, in consequence of the double entries above named, it would be more correct to say 23,000,000 dollars, and to have exported her own produce to the extent of only 20,000,000 dollars. These results, however, depend so greatly upon the manner in which valuations are calculated, that it is impossible to assert with accuracy how far the value of the imports exceed that of the exports. For the balance of the account we naturally turn to the Return of Treasure, and there are met with the extraordinary statement, prepared by the Custom-house, that treasure to the amount of 15,278,256 dollars was exported, and only 1,018,589 dollars imported, thus exhibiting an apparent loss to the country of 14,259,667 dollars. On examining the Custom-house Returns it appears that of this amount 13,332,792 dollars consisted of Japanese gold and silver coin, which was exported as bullion to be melted down. Allowing that 3,332,792 dollars went to meet the probable balance of trade above alluded to, and that 2,000,000 dollars more are absorbed in paying the interest on, and in the redemption of, foreign loans, the question then arises, what has become of the remaining 8,000,000 dollars which appear against Japan? Why has this sum left the country, and what has been received in exchange for it? It has not gone to meet the cost of constructing expensive public works, as in 1874 no new works of importance have been undertaken. It does not seem to have been applied in payment of Government orders sent to Europe and America, as the imports on Government account appear in the returns of imports given above, and swell those returns to the amount of 1,809,115 dollars. It adds to the mystery to be told that the same drain of native coin continues in the

present year (1875). It is natural enough that a depreciated or an inconvertible paper currency should drive the metallic currency out of the country, but the discount on Japanese paper is by no means large (at the present date paper and coin are almost at par), and in sending away their new and admirable gold and silver coins only to be melted down, one naturally inquires why this is done, and what do the Japanese gain by the transaction? Replies may doubtless be found to these questions, but they do not appear upon the surface.

There is little to note in the year 1874 as to the development of the industrial resources of the country. The interesting and careful Report of Mr. Plunkett on the mines of Japan, which I forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 25th May, will have shown that little can be done under the system at present adopted by the Japanese Government for the encouragement of this particular industry, which it has been usual to regard as one of the principal resources of the country. In that Report the total yield of minerals throughout Japan is estimated at 800,000*l.*, and all that could be spared for export (coal and copper) in 1874 amounted in value to 1,110,757 dollars, or 144,336 dollars less than in 1873. The most valuable product of Japan at the present date is silk, and this, unfortunately, has deteriorated seriously in quality in successive years, and, as a natural consequence, has fallen greatly in value. The trade in silkworms' eggs, which represented a new annual interest of upwards of 3,000,000 dollars, has now nearly come to an end, but few persons will see in this circumstance a cause of regret, as it is generally believed that the exportation of seed has for some time exceeded the breeding capacity of the country, and that the present weak condition of the worms and the deterioration in silk is attributable in great measure to this cause. There is room, therefore, to hope that, by the cessation of the export of seed, little of which is now needed in Italy and France, and by the exercise of greater care in the preparation of their silk on the part of the Japanese, this valuable industry will again recover.

On the other hand it should be noted that, in March last, the Japanese Government withdrew the prohibition on the export of rice, and thus adopted the most important step probably within their power for stimulating the dormant agriculture of the country. Whether they will permanently relieve the farming interests of this prohibition or impose it again after a short interval as they did last year, remains to be seen. It is greatly to be hoped not, as, in dealing with such a question, nothing can be achieved by fitful action or an uncertain policy.

Further encouragement in the same direction may be found in the fact alluded to by Mr. Robertson in his Report that the Government are going to turn their attention to stock-farming, and, in particular, to the breeding of sheep. Every one who has any knowledge of the vast area in this country which is left untilled and unoccupied, must cordially wish success to this new industry. The comparative scarcity of animal food would alone render the step desirable, and its importance in an agricultural and commercial point of view needs no remark. It is only to be regretted that such an industry must needs be started by the Government, and must remain probably for some time in their hands before it can pass into those of the people. The latter have little capital to invest in an industrial improvement; their distrust of each other and their inexperience in business obstruct the formation or rather the success of companies, and advances on produce are no longer obtainable from foreigners, who have learned by painful experience that the risk they incur in making them is not compensated by the return.

It is also satisfactory to observe that the necessity of providing the country with good roads appears to be appreciated by the Government,

and that they have lately endeavoured to make this subject popular by calling upon the newly-created Assemblies, both local and central, to give it their consideration. In the present state of the roads it is only the productions that are grown on or near to the outer fringe of the country that can hope to reach the ports at prices that will pay for export. A man may grow rice, tea, tobacco, hemp, &c., on the rich land of the interior, where agricultural labour is cheap, at a slight cost, but by the time he has conveyed such bulky produce to a market on the backs of ponies or bullocks, which form the only means of transport, the price often becomes too high to enable him to compete successfully with the same produce of other countries.

Fortunately for the tea trade, which has now exceeded the value of that in silk, much of the leaf is produced near the coast. The total export for the season 1874-75, which has lately closed, amounted to 22,582,152 lbs., the value of which, at an average of 35 dollars per picul of 133⅓ lbs., is 5,942,650 dollars.

The Tonnage Return G shows a slight diminution under all flags of 69,465 tons, the total for 1874 being 899 vessels of 969,942 tons. British shipping for the year amounted to 237,432 tons, or 2,973 tons in excess of that of 1873. American shipping, which amounted to 637,606 tons, shows a falling off of 85,484 tons as compared with 1873, and German shipping exhibits a gain of 22,184 tons on a total of 51,506 tons.

Return H shows that the total number of foreign residents in Japan, exclusive of Chinese, is 2,408, of which 1,170 are British. The Chinese residents are returned at 2,723.

It is to be hoped that the succeeding year will show some improvement in the condition of trade in Japan, which, for several seasons, appears to have been conducted with ruinous results to foreigners and to Japanese alike.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure.

(A.)—General Summary of Trade with Japan, 1874.

Direct Trade between Japan and other Countries.

Port.	1874.			1873.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	16,716,298	13,578,573	29,294,871	19,535,758	15,095,218	34,630,976
Hiogo and Osaka ...	5,649,521	4,962,897	10,612,418	6,265,599	3,116,035	9,381,634
Nagasaki	1,840,019	2,179,154	4,019,173	1,626,775	1,899,793	3,526,568
Hakodate	17,791	281,013	298,804	15,936	549,948	565,884
Total	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062

Local Trade between Open Ports of Japan.

Kanagawa	No Returns	No Returns	No Returns	No Returns	No Returns	No Returns
Hiogo and Osaka ...	1,070,717	4,624,254	5,694,971	44,611	206,183	250,794
Nagasaki	1,875,166	2,342,799	4,217,965	181,867	99,142	281,009
Hakodate	43,234	34,752	77,986	33,478	39,455	72,933
Total	2,989,117	7,001,805	9,990,922	259,956	344,780	604,736

(B.)—Summary of Import and Export Trade between Japan and other Countries.

Imports.

Description of Merchandize.	Kanagawa.	Hiogo and Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Total, 1874.	Total, 1873.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollar-.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton manufactures ...	7,092,252	1,642,387	374,111	...	9,108,750	9,793,488
Woollen ditto	1,210,824	258,790	116,282	...	1,588,896	4,879,140
Mixed cotton and woollen ...	884,121	803,687	42,717	...	1,730,525	2,425,167
Metals...	742,039	308,758	80,388	...	1,131,185	451,202
Arms and ammunition ...	16,342	...	4,543	...	20,885	577,645
Miscellaneous, foreign ...	4,069,790	1,450,835	223,762	...	5,744,387	6,452,884
Eastern produce	2,700,930	1,185,064	998,216	17,791	4,902,001	2,863,842
Total	16,716,298	5,649,521	1,840,019	17,791	24,223,629	27,444,068

Exports.

Raw silk	5,558,236	62,079	...	...	5,620,315	7,165,481
Silkworms' eggs	731,275	...	...	...	731,275	3,032,460
Tea	4,843,357	2,506,179	442,708	...	7,792,244	4,398,711
Copper	265,378	280,012	14,007	...	559,397	765,815
Tobacco	31,600	101,943	126,144	...	259,687	274,529
Wax (vegetable)	2,579	127,173	85,890	...	215,642	377,670
Camphor	...	104,482	15,330	...	119,812	71,026
Coal	14,870	...	536,490	...	551,360	489,278
Dried fish	193,196	194,248	413,270	100,869	901,583	716,399
Rice	...	796,390	37,201	...	839,619	521,709
Miscellaneous	938,082	790,391	508,106	180,144	2,573,651	2,847,916
Total	12,578,573	4,962,897	2,179,154	281,013	20,001,637	20,660,994

(C.)—Comparative Table of the Total Import and Export Trade at the Open Ports during the Years 1873 and 1874.

Port.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Dollars.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	1873	19,535,758	16,095,218	34,630,976
	1874	16,716,298	12,578,573	29,294,871
Decrease	..	2,819,460	2,516,645	5,326,105
Hiogo and Osaka	1873	6,265,599	3,116,035	9,381,634
	1874	5,649,521	4,962,897	10,612,418
Decrease	..	616,078	..	..
Increase	..	..	1,846,862	1,230,784
Nagasaki	1873	1,626,775	1,899,793	3,526,568
	1874	1,840,019	2,179,154	4,019,173
Increase	..	213,244	279,361	492,605
Hakodate	1873	15,936	549,948	565,884
	1874	17,791	281,013	298,804
Increase	..	1,855	..	..
Decrease	..	..	268,935	267,080

	Dollars.
Total Imports and Exports, 1873	48,105,06
,, ,, 1874	44,225,26
Decrease	3,879,796

(D.)—COMPARATIVE TABLE of the principal Articles of the Import Trade of the Open Ports, during the Years 1873 and 1874.

Commodities.	Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	
Cotton manufactures	1873	9,793,488	
	1874	9,108,750	
		684,738	Decrease.
Woollen manufactures	1873	4,879,140	
	1874	1,585,896	
		3,293,244	Decrease.
Mixed cotton and woollen manufactures	1873	2,425,167	
	1874	1,730,525	
		694,642	Decrease.
Metals	1873	810,939	
	1874	1,131,185	
		320,246	Increase.
Arms and ammunition	1873	217,908	
	1874	20,885	
		197,023	Decrease.
Miscellaneous, foreign	1873	6,452,884	
	1874	5,744,387	
		708,497	Decrease.
Miscellaneous, Eastern	1873	2,863,842	
	1874	4,902,001	
		2,038,159	Increase.

	Dollars.
Total Imports, 1873	27,444,068
„ 1874	24,223,629
Decrease	3,220,439

(E.)—COMPARATIVE TABLE of the principal Articles of the Export Trade of the Open Ports, during the Years 1873 and 1874.

Commodities.	Year.	Total Value of Exports.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	
Raw silk	1873	7,165,481	
	1874	5,620,315	
		1,545,166	Decrease.
Silkworms' eggs	1873	3,032,460	
	1874	731,275	
		2,301,185	Decrease.

Commodities.	Year.	Total Value of Exports.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	
Tea	1873	4,398,711	
	1874	7,792,244	
		3,393,533	Increase.
Copper	1873	765,815	
	1874	559,397	
		206,418	Decrease.
Tobacco	1873	274,529	
	1874	259,687	
		14,842	Decrease.
Wax (vegetable)	1873	377,670	
	1874	215,642	
		162,028	Decrease.
Camphor	1873	71,026	
	1874	119,812	
		48,786	Decrease.
Coal	1873	489,278	
	1874	551,360	
		62,082	Increase.
Dried fish	1873	716,399	
	1874	901,583	
		185,184	Increase.
Rice	1873	521,709	
	1874	839,619	
		317,910	Increase.
Miscellaneous	1873	2,847,916	
	1874	2,573,651	
		274,265	Decrease.

	Dollars.
Total Exports, 1873	20,660,994
„ 1874	20,001,637
Decrease	274,265

(F.)—Treasure Imported and Exported at the Open Ports, Direct and Indirect.

Port.	From and to other Countries.		From and to Open Ports.		Total, 1874.	Total, 1872.
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	403,000	13,857,946	1,994,163	733,754	16,988,863	13,873,089
Hiogo and Osaka ...	81,000	1,080,110	1,550,272	3,011,817	5,723,199	12,399,009
Nagasaki	534,589	340,200	335,770	270,846	1,481,435	1,415,557
Hakodate	...	...	34,500	2,000	36,500	...
Total	1,028,589	15,278,256	3,914,705	4,018,417	24,229,967	27,678,655

(G.)—Return of Foreign Shipping entered at the Open Ports.

Flag.	Kanagawa.		Hiogo and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total, 1874.		Total, 1873.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
American (general) ..	29	13,630	12	7,029	13	4,477	9	941	63	26,077	97	48,372
Ditto (mail steamers) ..	96	245,857	90	175,620	86	169,303	11	20,749	283	611,529	334	67,478
British (general) ..	129	100,612	69	48,603	126	59,331	17	5,533	341	214,079	379	211,746
Ditto (mail steamers) ..	26	23,353	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23,353	26	22,713
Danish	3	988	1	337	11	3,521	6	1,510	21	6,356	5	1,664
French (general) ..	3	1,931	2	567	7	2,663	..	..	12	5,161	9	4,767
Ditto (mail steamers) ..	26	25,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25,371	27	26,901
German	35	19,294	22	7,816	40	19,051	13	5,345	110	51,506	87	29,322
Russian	8	2,602	..	..	3	2,130	2	996	13	5,728	10	4,907
Swedish	3	442	..	..	1	340	..	..	4	782	12	3,567
Other flags	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10,730
Total	358	434,080	196	239,972	287	260,816	58	35,074	899	969,942	1,004	1,039,467

(H.)—Return of Foreign Residents and Firms at the Open Ports.

Nationality.	Kanagawa.		Yedo.		Hiogo and Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
American	No Return		135	1	53	10	40	3	10	...	238	14
Austrian	25	5	7	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	43	5
Belgian	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
British	545	83	229	1	245	60	137	9	14	2	1,170	155
Chinese	1,290	95	...	...	730	...	703	...	...	...	2,723	95
Danish	16	1	3	...	7	...	11	...	1	...	38	1
Dutch	65	3	16	...	58	4	7	2	...	...	146	9
French	146	29	84	1	14	1	14	2	2	...	260	33
German	173	23	43	1	65	12	14	4	3	...	298	40
Haiwaiian... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	24	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	7
Peruvian	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Portuguese ...	28	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	44	...
Russian	9	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	5	...	31	...
Spanish	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Swedish	13	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	22	...
Swiss	23	7	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	35	10
Total... ...	2,411	254	536	4	1,200	90	949	20	35	2	5,131	370

Total number of foreign residents in Japan (exclusive of Chinese), 2,408; of which 1,170 are British.

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SIAM. No. 1 (1875).

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULAR OFFICERS

IN

SIAM

FOR THE YEAR

1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1875.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1875

C. 1365

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Commercial Reports by Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Siam: 1874.

Report by Mr. Newman on the Import and Export Trade of the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1874.

The import and export tables show a considerable increase of trade as compared with 1873. This is due to an increased export of rice, which was more than double that of the previous year. There was also a considerable increase in the export of teel seed, pepper, sticklac, and sundries. Fewer dollars were exported, and there was also a decrease in the amount of teak and sugar.

Teel seed.—This product appears to be fast becoming an important article of export, as is shown by the amounts exported during the following years:—

	Piculs.
1871	51,000
1872	21,898
1873	49,000
1874	89,795

It is principally sent to France.

Teak.—The amount of teak which is brought to Bangkok during the course of the year is considerable, a great quantity being used by the natives themselves. In the period from April 1873 to April 1874, 29,244 logs were sent from the upper provinces, besides a large number of teak posts. In 1874-75, 36,958 logs arrived, but, as the greater portion of this was received at the end of last or the beginning of this year, the increase has had no effect on the Returns, which show a decrease, owing to the scarcity of water in 1873, which prevented many logs from being got out of the creeks.

Teak wood is obtained from both branches of the river in nearly the same proportions, but the wood from that branch of the river on which Raheng is situated is the best.

Imports.—On the whole there was an increase in the amount of goods imported during 1874.

Chowls.—These are principally imported from Bombay, and are much used by the natives instead of "pa nungs," or waist cloths of their own manufacture. There was a decided falling off in the quantity imported last year, as compared with 1873, although the amount greatly exceeds that of 1872.

Piece goods also show a slight decrease in quantity, but this is probably due to the market having been overstocked.

Opium.—The quantity of opium imported during 1874 exceeds that of the previous year by about 100 chests. This drug is principally con-

sumed by the Chinese here, and the farm yields a revenue to Government of about 100,000*l.* a year.

Shipping.—Of 320 square-rigged vessels that arrived here during 1874, 103 were under the British flag, and 179 under the Siamese flag, but the value of the imports and exports brought by British vessels far exceeds what was carried in Siamese bottoms, and amounts to about one-half the total amounts carried by vessels of all nationalities.

A great part of the trade between this and Hong Kong was carried in British steamers, as was also nearly all the trade between Bangkok and Singapore.

The total tonnage of British vessels which arrived at Bangkok was 45,214 tons, 34,364 tons of which represents the tonnage of British steamers.

The number of Siamese vessels has diminished; many of them were lost in a typhoon which swept over Manila and Hong Kong, and some have been sold.

The rice crop gathered at the close of 1874 was a good one, and the prospects for the ensuing year are favourable. There is probably a large stock of rice now in the kingdom. The cultivators, however, whose wants are few, will not sell except when they can obtain tolerably high prices.

A large amount of trade is done by Chinese in the different provinces above Bangkok. Under a better system of judicial procedure and a more vigorous administration of the Government of those provinces, property would be rendered more secure, and a considerable increase of trade would be the result.

The Chinese, who are very numerous in Bangkok and Siam, are more favourably situated than the natives of the country, for they are free from the supervision of the officials of the various Departments under which all Siamese are ranged, and have only a triennial tax of 10*s.*, while a Siamese is obliged to work for the King for a period varying from one to three months a year, or to pay a sum varying from 15*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* annually in commutation. On the other hand, however, in a country where the natives themselves always look up to some superior for protection, the Chinaman, when not a foreign subject, has no one whose good offices he can claim.

The Siamese Government ordered a quantity of bronze coinage from England, and attempted to supply its place by an issue of paper notes, each the value of about a cent or halfpenny. This paper currency did not take, however, with the natives, and was not widely distributed. The bronze coinage has since arrived, and appears to answer very well.

(Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

Bangkok, June 30, 1875.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1874.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Whence Arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage			Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Whither Bound.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
							£								£
Great Britain	2	...	2	678	...	678	48,648	Singapore	80	...	80	33,013	...	33,013	361,147
Singapore	74	7	81	30,569	2,356	32,925	400,124	Hong Kong	16	...	16	7,941	...	7,941	112,819
Hong Kong	14	2	16	8,188	2,193	10,381	92,010	Great Britain	2	...	2	1,178	...	1,178	8,520
Total	90	9	99	39,435	4,549	43,984	540,792	Total	98	...	98	42,132	...	42,132	482,486

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Java	1	1	2	340	180	520	129	Java...	3	...	3	922	...	922	6,564
Saigon	...	1	1	...	458	458	...	Chinese ports	2	...	3	545	...	545	9,414
Chinese ports	...	1	1	252	...	252	...	San Francisco	1	...	1	519	...	519	5,329
								France	2	...	2	974	...	974	7,580
Total	1	3	4	592	638	1,230	129	Total	8	...	8	2,960	...	2,960	28,887
Grand Total	91	12	103	40,027	5,187	45,214	540,911	Grand Total	106	...	106	45,092	...	45,092	511,373

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, June 30, 1875. (Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1874.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Nationality.	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		Value of Cargoes.	Nationality.	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		Value of Cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
							£								£
British ..	92	40,027	11	5,187	103	45,214	540,911	British ..	106	45,092	..	..	106	45,092	511,373
German ..	13	4,081	15	5,477	28	9,558	24,795	German ..	25	8,348	..	..	25	8,348	52,594
American ..	..	..	3	2,387	3	2,387	..	American ..	2	1,797	..	..	2	1,797	10,769
French ..	7	2,428	6	2,329	13	4,757	3,078	French ..	15	5,348	..	..	15	5,348	67,459
Siamese ..	179	58,141	..	..	179	58,141	350,809	Siamese ..	148	55,316	1	336	149	55,316	435,154
Dutch ..	10	2,842	6	3,051	16	5,893	5,040	Dutch ..	13	5,116	..	..	13	5,116	39,144
Danish ..	4	3,520	4	1,746	8	5,266	13,308	Danish ..	8	5,266	..	..	8	5,266	58,317
Italian ..	..	..	1	460	1	460	..	Junks ..	85	..	..	..	85	..	51,054
Junks ..	133	..	..	..	133	..	26,188								
Totals ..	438	111,039	46	20,637	484	131,676	964,128	Totals ..	402	126,283	1	336	403	126,619	1,225,864

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, June 30, 1875.

(Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1874.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Nationality of Vessels.	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.			Nationality of Vessels.	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Danish	..	..	8	5,266	8	5,266		Danish	..	..	8	5,266	8	5,266	
Dutch	..	..	16	5,893	16	5,893		Dutch	..	..	13	5,116	13	5,116	
French	1	395	12	4,362	13	4,757		French	5	2,172	10	3,176	15	5,348	
German	2	773	26	8,785	28	9,558		German	..	..	25	8,348	25	8,348	
American	..	..	3	2,387	3	2,387		American	..	..	2	1,797	2	1,797	
Siamese	179	58,141	..	..	179	58,141		Siamese	..	..	149	55,652	149	55,652	
Italian	..	..	1	460	1	460									

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, June 30, 1875. (Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

MEMORANDUM of Articles Imported into the Port of Bangkok, Siam, during the Year 1874.

Furnished by S. Bateman, Esq., Commissioner of Customs.

Description.	From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe.		From Java.		From Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Value	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	£
Shirtings, white ... ... pieces ...	133,279	275,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,279	275,052	57,302
,, grey ... ... ,, ...	86,398	174,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,100	...	...	86,898	174,633	36,382
,, figured ... ... ,, ...	29,743	56,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,743	56,592	11,790
Coloured piece goods ... ,, ...	141,317	186,500	...	...	100	122	...	...	...	...	50	77	141,367	186,699	38,895
Turkey red cloths ... ... ,, ...	11,375	15,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,375	15,358	3,199
Long cloth ... ... ,, ...	1,270	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	4,122	860
Linen ... ... ,, ...	1,094	4,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	4,890	1,018
Prints and chintz ... ... ,, ...	19,157	20,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,157	20,533	4,277
Jaconet and muslin ... ,, ...	4,740	5,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740	5,032	1,045
Madapollams ... ... ,, ...	10,356	13,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,356	13,534	2,819
Cambrics ... ... ,, ...	11,415	10,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,415	10,549	2,197
Miscellaneous piece goods ,, ...	120,934	79,454	6,200	3,405	1,305	767	...	...	...	...	270	248	128,709	83,874	17,493
Woollen goods ... ... ,, ...	2,594	24,036	282	5,617	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	2,878	29,679	6,183
Canvas ... ... bolts ...	1,320	7,834	60	540	...	...	60	395	...	...	...	...	1,440	8,769	1,827
Chowls ... ... corges ...	52,636	369,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,636	369,786	118,705
Red yarn ... ... packages ...	536	45,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	45,151	9,406
White ditto ... ... ,, ...	959	75,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	959	75,134	15,653
Coloured ditto ... ... ,, ...	709	43,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	43,911	9,148
Hardware ... ... ,, ...	492	15,445	477	16,521	136	1,336	342	16,150	19	562	3	120	1,469	50,134	10,361
Earthenware ... ... ,, ...	...	...	...	37,638	...	10,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,875	9,974
Crockeryware ... ... ,, ...	...	1,863	...	37,524	...	8,747	...	2,372	...	...	...	...	...	50,506	10,522
Brass and copper ware ... ,, ...	119	4,964	1,191	96,759	54	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,364	104,129	21,693
Glassware ... ... cases ...	985	22,938	1,214	6,641	...	...	801	16,820	382	2,931	...	...	3,382	49,330	10,277
Silverware ... ... ,, ...	4	1,277	29	15,075	1	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	17,305	3,605
Iron ... ... piculs ...	6,613	20,701	107	530	...	...	2,376	8,740	...	...	...	...	9,096	29,971	6,244
Steel ... ... kegs ...	1,860	5,773	...	...	...	...	350	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,210	7,773	1,619
Machinery ... ... packages ...	122	14,745	2	2,150	...	...	702	87,300	...	...	...	...	826	104,195	21,707
Jewellery ... ... parcels ...	65	39,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	39,310	8,189
Ship chandlery ... ... packages ...	3,629	29,574	689	5,337	...	...	591	4,867	...	...	...	...	4,909	39,778	8,287
Fancy goods ... ... cases ...	...	38,091	...	37,913	...	2,889	...	6,845	...	883	...	10,169	...	96,790	20,164
Sundries ... ... packages ...	...	43,931	...	34,975	...	3,107	...	10,330	...	1,780	...	12,995	...	107,118	22,316
Thread, gold ... ... cases ...	...	...	150	4,717	26	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	5,638	1,172
,, silk ... ... ,, ...	13	3,015	91	17,524	25	4,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	24,565	5,117
,, cotton ... ... ,, ...	304	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,071	322	9,970	2,077

Silk piece goods	...	...	pieces	...	469	2,431	18,270	111,763	1,181	6,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,920	120,996	25,207
„ crape	...	...	..	„	...	...	7,156	68,186	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,156	68,186	14,205
„ chowls	...	...	...	„	...	...	28,868	104,687	200	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,068	105,387	21,955
Opium	...	...	...	chests	...	693	409,394	49	23,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	432,430	90,089
Coal	...	...	...	tons	...	350	4,200	...	...	...	...	364	3,408	...	...	...	714	7,608	1,585
Charcoal	...	...	...	packages	...	8,604	5,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,604	5,237	1,091
Gunny bags	...	...	...	number	...	22,300	1,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22,300	1,994	415
Mats	...	...	...	„	...	88,034	18,032	16,246	1,103	92,896	6,791	...	...	17,640	4,782	213,173	20,041	427,989	50,741	10,571
Mat bags	...	...	...	„	...	169,100	3,582	1,291,794	23,240	237,247	5,021	...	...	18,120	543	304,784	12,010	2,021,045	14,396	9,249
Copper sheathing	...	...	...	picul's	...	578	14,130	388	10,239	...	...	...	...	8	216	...	...	974	24,585	5,131
Fire crackers	...	...	...	cases	...	373	2,795	1,691	15,319	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,061	18,114	3,773
Tea	...	...	...	„	...	23	263	5,837	25,799	2,379	10,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,239	36,133	7,537
Joss paper	...	...	...	packages	...	...	...	4,226	27,814	41	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,467	28,157	5,866
Joss-sticks	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	7,803	22,414	77	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,880	22,814	4,753
Gold paper	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	1,093	6,050	121	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,214	7,139	2,487
Paper	...	...	Bales and packages		...	...	...	5,517	15,456	127	1,208	20	695	...	...	...	...	5,664	17,359	3,616
Muskets	...	...	...	corges	...	717	16,186	33	1,326	...	...	75	1,770	...	..	...	...	825	19,282	4,017
Medicine	...	...	...	packages	...	23	2,363	843	23,747	2	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	26,254	5,469
Umbrellas	...	...	...	„	...	39	3,147	707	10,487	669	5,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,415	19,300	4,020
Salt garlic	...	...	...	jars	...	...	...	240,449	43,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240,449	43,269	9,014
Gold leaf	...	...	...	packages	...	4	18,883	21	105,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,835	27	127,593	26,582
Vermicelli	...	...	...	„	...	35	259	1,899	15,592	270	2,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204	17,936	3,736
Tobacco	...	...	...	cases	...	302	3,732	1,265	18,482	32	346	...	...	...	...	137	906	1,736	23,166	4,888
Cigars	...	...	...	„	...	15	2,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2,003	492
Flour	...	...	...	bags	...	2,679	4,606	5,522	7,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,201	12,153	2,182
Fruits	...	...	...	packages	...	...	...	460	1,437	25	145	...	...	82	185	...	...	567	1,577	370
Vegetables	...	...	...	„	...	645	1,129	582	7,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	8,762	1,825
Cloth boxes	...	...	...	number	...	2,719	1,330	25,033	16,457	2,172	1,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,924	19,086	3,976
Tiles	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	718,761	8,003	33,300	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	752,061	8,668	1,858
Biscuits	...	...	...	cases	...	309	6,367	...	...	...	...	32	500	4	145	...	...	345	7,012	1,460
Matches	...	...	...	„	...	1,259	33,350	205	5,819	...	...	260	8,060	...	...	...	...	1,724	46,229	9,777
Candles	...	...	...	„	...	2,911	6,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,911	6,728	1,401
Cutlery	...	...	...	packages	...	40	2,779	363	9,829	38	802	...	...	...	...	10	246	451	13,656	2,845
Lead	...	...	...	piculs	...	191	1,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	1,648	343
Tin	...	...	...	„	...	35	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,624	46,310	2,659	47,213	9,861
Liquors	...	...	...	cases	...	26,537	59,599	2,869	7,400	...	...	5,245	11,760	9,327	22,065	...	...	43,978	100,824	21,005
Molasses	...	...	...	casks	...	52	497	781	1,535	...	...	...	...	511	677	...	...	1,344	2,709	564
Lamp oil	...	...	...	piculs	...	6,466	44,928	1,080	7,933	854	5,608	...	...	...	...	193	1,503	8,593	59,972	12,494
Kerosine oil	...	...	...	cases	...	3,273	10,317	2,023	6,305	219	1,197	1,000	3,000	1,420	5,200	...	...	7,935	26,019	5,420
Betel nuts	...	...	...	piculs	...	17,394	37,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,476	6,222	19,870	43,316	9,024
Beeswax	...	...	...	„	...	686	26,207	16	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,183	741	28,103	5,854
Raw silk	...	...	...	„	...	47	10,680	22	5,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	9,768	144	26,200	5,458
Dates	...	...	...	„	...	2,450	4,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	649	1,510	...	...	3,099	5,876	1,224
Shoes	...	...	...	cases	...	176	5,471	149	8,409	10	681	...	...	23	1,922	...	...	358	16,483	3,436
Hats	...	...	...	„	...	160	10,647	...	...	1	16	18	1,140	...	...	...	...	179	11,803	2,458
Rose water	...	...	...	„	...	739	1,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	1,399	291
Paris goods	...	...	...	„	...	39	10,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	10,358	2,145
Vermilion	...	...	...	„	...	...	...	31	2,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,339	487

Description.	From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe.		From Java.		From Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	£
Treasure ... ... „ ...	45	79,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	79,500	16,562
Europe goods viâ Singapore „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213,116	...	...	...	...	...	283,116	58,982
Miscellaneous ... ... „ ...	...	44,872	...	17,942	...	300	...	...	...	396	...	...	...	63,510	15,731
Silk trousers ... ... pieces ...	1,715	3,189	5,319	11,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,034	14,604	3,042
Total	...	2,777,811	...	1,123,221	...	86,880	...	469,268	...	44,933	...	125,704	...	4,627,817	964,128

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, June 30, 1875. (Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

RETURN of Exports from the Port of Bangkok, Siam, during the Year 1874.

Furnished by S. Bateman, Commissioner of Customs.

Description.	For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Europe, America, and Australia.		For Java.		For the Coast.		Total.		
	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	£
Rice	855,167	1,274,823	823,901	1,180,392	16,932	23,819	203,558	315,941	53,820	86,297	14,127	20,660	1,967,505	2,901,932	604,569
Paddy	17,722	21,162	3,156	2,541	2,260	2,260	...	...	...	...	3,286	2,762	26,424	28,725	5,984
Sugar	27,834	128,291	18,866	102,859	5,804	22,967	...	...	...	...	704	4,739	52,702	251,856	53,928
Pepper	8,777	104,867	6,878	61,451	2,379	27,788	100	1,020	...	...	491	4,843	18,625	199,969	41,660
Teel-seed	8,331	25,385	1,819	6,548	109	300	79,536	275,020	...	...	...	...	89,795	307,253	64,011
Peas	1,784	4,203	6,438	17,664	...	...	...	...	1,167	1,571	92	189	9,481	23,627	4,922
Dried mussels	515	75,351	863	5,521	2,419	16,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,797	96,951	20,198
Hemp	641	6,489	400	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	305	1,068	7,525	1,567
Buffaloes' hides	4,873	40,334	7,770	62,755	30	300	169	852	...	...	...	...	12,842	104,241	21,716
„ horns	223	1,951	1,372	10,103	47	309	879	6,730	...	...	...	...	2,521	19,093	3,977
Cardamums	2,287	86,508	693	11,235	5	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,985	98,763	20,575

Gamboge	75	4,005	242	12,022	3	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	16,232	3,381
Sticklac	...	...	9,111	200,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	47	9,113	200,969	41,868
Cleaned cotton	3,159	36,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,787	75,261	8,246	111,262	23,179
Uncleaned cotton	2,588	19,659	...	...	500	1,780	...	...	...	...	6,201	27,502	9,289	48 911	10,189
Mangrove-bark	3,868	3,488	...	...	366	275	...	...	...	...	200	120	4,434	3,883	809
Bean-cakes	4,530	9,100	...	...	5,190	4,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,720	13,375	2,786
Lotus-seed	403	3,154	256	2,284	...	...	...	...	12	121	...	...	671	5,559	1,158
Gum Benjamin	...	...	174	9,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	9,883	2,058
Basil-seed	...	...	1,213	4,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213	4,349	906
Lukraban-seed	85	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	42	9
Tallow	...	...	404	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	2,205	450
Indigo	...	...	18	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	2,425	814	2,695	561
Teak planks	37,160	75,802	4,543	6,358	9,981	19,741	750	1,000	...	...	2,359	2,255	54,793	105,156	21,907
,, timber	3,118	5,500	...	...	14,006	34,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,124	39,927	8,568
Sapan wood	51,537	106,422	4,055	10,739	10,278	22,327	571	754	...	...	4,338	5,022	70,769	145,264	30,263
Rosewood	42,977	73,109	...	...	7,448	14,175	...	...	...	...	2,978	2,047	53,403	89,331	18,610
Aquilla wood	50	2,106	9	1,775	4	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	4,118	858
Ebony	170	255	...	...	700	1,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	1,860	387
Turtle-shell	46	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	418	87
Ivory	39	7,360	44	9,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	16,871	3,514
Shark-fins	138	1,635	...	...	15	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	1,980	412
Beeswax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin	3,716	100,591	550	10,433	679	16,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,945	127,338	26,528
Salt	...	...	9,314	1,401	...	...	...	...	803	175	10,740	1,222	20,857	2,798	583
Salt fish, or platu	300	720	471	749	...	...	...	...	5,900,900	149,087	...	...	5,901,671	150,556	31,365
Salt meat	446	3,109	989	4,441	958	8,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,393	16,397	3,416
Plaheng	...	...	4,517	31,210	29	409	...	...	44	259	...	...	4,590	31,878	6,641
Plasulit	...	...	2,464	16,007	...	...	...	...	981	6,849	...	...	3,445	22,856	4,761
Dried fish	394	5,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845	3,403	...	...	2,239	8,596	1,790
Raw silk	40	4,080	1,080	108,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	112,223	23,379
Onions	...	...	504	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	142	654	547	114
Sundries	...	66,466	...	29,326	...	7,055	...	...	...	...	...	94,618	...	197,466	41,138
Mexican dollars	...	8,400	...	315,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323,447	67,384
Birds' nests	8	11,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,088	2,310
Gold	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	271
Iron pans	...	...	5,487	6,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,487	6,435	1,340
Total	...	2,317,067	...	2,247,035	...	226,809	...	601,317	...	247,762	...	244,149	...	5,884,149	1,225,864

British Agency and Consulate-General, Bangkok, June 30, 1875. (Signed) W. H. NEWMAN.

Report by Mr. Edwardes respecting Chiengmai and other Teak Districts of Siam.

Consul-General Knox to the Earl of Derby.

(Extract.) *Bangkok, July* 2, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward Mr. Edwardes' Report regarding Chiengmai and other teak districts belonging to Siam.

This Report fully bears out my previous statements as to the existence of large teak forests not only in the Province of Chiengmai, but likewise in the neighbouring districts. Also that the foresters at present engaged in felling and dragging this timber are, for the main part, British subjects.

The last-mentioned state of affairs arises from the fact that, though British subjects are protected in some measure from the oppression and rapacity of the local officials, such Siamese as have hitherto engaged in the business, have had no security whatever, either for their persons or capital.

In order to develop the trade in this timber, I know of no measure so likely to be effectual as the appointment of an officer from this Consulate to reside at Chiengmai. His presence would not only be useful in respect to the trade between that place and Maulmain, but by paying occasional visits to Raheng, Nan, and Sawankaloke, much might be done for the encouragement of the trade in this timber and other articles of commerce between those districts and this place, which, though at present of no great extent, might be made of much importance.

Inclosure.

Mr. Edwardes to Consul-General Knox.

Sir, *Bangkok, June* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following account of my journey to Chiengmai.

I left Bangkok within ten days after my instructions had been received, and started on the 10th of December. The rains had ceased for some time, but the current in the river was still strong.

After passing through several Siamese Provinces, I arrived, on the sixth day after my departure, at Chainat, the place where the tax on each log of timber sent to Bangkok is collected by the Siamese Government. A journey of two or three days more brought me to Paknam Po, where I arrived on the 20th of December.

Paknam Po is in the Province of Nakhon Sawan, on the western side of which is an extensive teak forest. The wood from this forest, which is principally worked by British subjects, is sent to Bangkok.

At Paknam Po the river is divided into two branches, the larger and deeper one going up to Pitsanuloke, Peechit, and Nan, the smaller one leading to Raheng and Chiengmai.

Nearly the whole distance from Bangkok the banks of the river are occupied by numerous villages and hamlets; and rice, tulseed, beans, tobacco, melons, and other produce are grown. Many places are favourable for the growth of sugar-cane, of which a little is cultivated by the natives. Cotton also is grown in some places in small quantities. At Paknam Po there is a market of boats and manufactured goods; salt, dried fish, garden produce, Chinese brass and crockery ware, and a number of miscellaneous articles were to be found there. Indeed, at all the towns

and villages on the route, boats were to be seen in some numbers, either preparing to take produce down or waiting to dispose of the merchandize they had brought from Bangkok. At many places shops were also visible, and there was every appearance of a considerable amount of trade.

My boat, a seven-oared one, was rather heavily laden with European necessaries, and the current being still rather strong, my progress was not very rapid.

Boats going up the Raheng branch of the river exchange their oars for long bamboo poles pointed with iron, by which boats are propelled in the shallow and rapid stream.

Owing to the inexperience of my men, and their ignorance of the proper channels, it took me eight days to reach Kampheng Plut, the chief settlement of a Province of that name.

The water communication between Bangkok and Raheng is never interrupted, boats go backwards and forwards at all seasons. In the dry season, however, smaller boats are used. At any season of the year boats can make their way as far as Paknam Po without much difficulty; but from there to Raheng boats drawing more than 18 to 24 inches cannot be taken during the dry season, except with great labour.

At the time of my journey up, the river was divided into so many channels, which flowed round large beds of sand left after the subsidence of the water, and was, moreover, so shallow, that my boat, which drew 28 inches, had to be carefully kept in the proper channel.

On my return in April, the boat I used drew little over a foot of water, and, though I had a pilot, we often had to drag the boat over sand bars, through which the occupants of other boats would be seen digging a channel.

Timber from the upper provinces is rafted at Raheng, and, in order to avoid the probability of the rafts being stranded in the bed of the river, they must be sent from Raheng not later than the middle of December. During the rainy season timber can always be sent down unless the river is very much flooded.

The export of teak from the Province of Kampheng Plut is considerable, the Governor informed me that 6,000 logs had been got out of the forests during last season, of which more than half had been sent to Bangkok. The principal forests are in the hands of a Karien British subject named Mong Seëpaw, who also works some of the largest forests in Raheng. Another British subject, a Burmese, named Mong Thabaw, also works an extensive forest. These men pay duty at the rate of 2 rp. a log.

Raheng is two or three days' journey from Kamphen Plut. I arrived there on the 1st of January, twenty-one days after leaving Bangkok. The Province is an extensive and important one, the most northern of the Provinces of Siam proper. On the west, it borders on the territories British Burma, and on the north is contiguous with Chiengmai. Its population is considerable, and is composed of Chinese, Kariens, Siamese, and Laos, the latter being the most numerous. The Governor and officials are Siamese appointed by the Government in Bangkok, with only the ordinary powers of officials of Provinces nearer Bangkok. In grave cases they cannot inflict punishment without the concurrence of the Head of the Department in which their Province is. The Governor is a very old man, his subordinates were very young. At the time of my visit there was also a Kha Hluang, or officer from Bangkok, there, who had been sent up last year to endeavour to suppress the dacoities and robberies which had so long been rife. This officer experienced no great difficulty in capturing about thirty thieves from this and the neighbouring Provinces, whom he sent to Bangkok for punishment. He failed, however, to catch

the leaders, and was not successful in capturing the dacoits who had committed an outrage on British territory in 1874. These latter were said to be Ngiews or Youngdong Shans, of whom there are a number in the Province, some being British subjects.

The same officer was also engaged in the investigation of a number of complaints brought by British subjects, the majority of which had been forwarded direct from Maulmain. Amongst these cases some were against British subjects resident in Raheng, and included claims against the estates of deceased British subjects.

The trade of Raheng is considerable. Not only is a large quantity of manufactured goods sold in the province itself, or carried by pedlars to the Laos States to the eastward, but it is also the emporium for the trade between Bangkok and the Laos Provinces, Chiengmai, Lamphoon, and Lakhon.

Such a number of people are engaged in importing and exporting goods, that, in the absence of statistics of any kind whatever, I was unable to obtain information on which to make reliable calculations. The value of the manufactured goods imported cannot, I think, be less than 50,000*l.* a-year, and might probably be found to be much more.

In the market were to be found powder, shot, muskets, wire, Swedish matches, eau de cologne, boots, hats, biscuits, thread, twist, needles, &c., in addition to manufactured goods, consisting of piece goods, Bombay chowls, muslin, Turkey-red cloth, chintz, and flannel.

The principal export of the province itself is teak timber. A small quantity of raw cotton is also sent to Bangkok. Ebony and red wood are to be found in the jungles, and torches prepared from the oil of the ton-yang tree are made in great quantities, and exported to Bangkok both from here and Kampheng Plut.

The export of teak from the Thoungyun River and its tributaries on this side amounts to about 10,000 logs a year, on which a duty of 3½ rp. is levied. This wood goes to Maulmain.

The export of wood to Bangkok amounts to from 3,000 to 5,000 logs a year, the duty for which is levied at the rate of 2 rp. per log.

I may here state that the people of the province do not pay any duty for the privilege of cutting timber either here or in Kampheng Plut. The consequence is that they cut down any tree which will find a purchaser, and a great quantity of wood is cut for the posts of houses which in a few years would have made valuable logs. This happens, too, where the supply of other wood suitable for the purpose is abundant.

In addition to the articles of merchandize which pass through Raheng on their way to Bangkok from Chiengmai and other provinces, Raheng is supplied from Chiengmai with cocoa-nuts, betel-nut, and meang (a substitute for siri leaf, used for chewing with betel).

There are a considerable number of Burmese Tongsoos and other British subjects, who, provided with passports from Maulmain, pass through Raheng, bringing with them piece goods, miscellaneous articles of barter, and money to exchange for cattle, elephants, ivory, &c., in the eastern Laos States and Lakhon. I was informed that many thousand head of buffaloes and kine were thus annually exported to Maulmain, besides a number of elephants, and that 200 or 300 parties of British subjects, averaging at least ten or fifteen men in each party, annually passed through the province.

The principal foresters in the Province of Raheng are British subjects. The Thoungyun River and its tributaries on the Kaheng side is worked by forty British subjects and their servants. On the Bangkok River the Karieng Mong Seiphaw works a number of the largest forests. He has about 300 Karien servants in Raheng and 200 in Kampheng Plut, all of

whom are said to be British subjects. There are also nine or ten other foresters with their servants, some of whom reside in the town of Raheng. In addition to these, there were about fifty people, Burmese, Tongsoos, and Ngiews (Shans), some of whom were complainants in cases before the Siamese Court. I was also informed that in some villages in the interior were a number of people who claimed British protection.

The journey from Raheng to the British frontier takes four days, and the whole distance from Raheng to Maulmain can be done in six days, of which a part on the British side is by water.

From Raheng there are three routes to Chiengmai. One by the river, which takes from sixteen to thirty days, according to the size of the boat and the depth of water. There are a number of rapids to be passed, the passage of which is difficult, and only to be accomplished by the aid of native pilots. Towards the end of the dry season the passage becomes still more difficult, and only the smaller kinds of up-country boats are then used.

The other two routes are land routes. They run together as far as Thurn, where they separate, the more direct route being through the provinces of Lee and Ban Hong, which are a part of Lamphoon; the other route going through Lakhon.

Thurn, the chief town of a small Laos province of that name, is more than sixty miles distant from Raheng, by a road which lies entirely through jungle. It stands on the Mï Wang, a branch of the Bangkok River coming from Lakhon, and it is about half way between that place and Raheng. There were one or two shops in the place where piece goods and other articles could be bought, but the amount required for consumption in the province cannot be very considerable.

As the two Siamese officers, who had been sent up to Chiengmai to act as judges in cases in which British subjects are plaintiffs, had preceded me viâ Lakhon, I considered it advisable, in order to arrive quickly, to take the shorter and more direct route from Thurn to Chiengmai, and I arrived there on the evening of the 17th of January. The journey from Raheng with elephants had occupied me twelve and a half days, of which two were spent in waiting for elephants at Muang Thurn.

Next morning the son of the Chief visited me, and a small house was prepared for my reception, where I was visited by the second and third Chiefs. The same evening the Siamese officers, who had arrived in the middle of the day, came to see me.

The next day I paid a visit to the Chief, who received me with much civility. He informed me that a British officer was expected from British Burmah, and indeed was supposed to be on his way. I stayed nearly a week in Chiengmai to await the arrival of this officer. During that time I visited the Chief and was visited by him. I found it, however, extremely difficult to obtain information of any kind from him, or any of the Laos officials, as to the resources of the country or the state of trade. As far as they could they evaded all questions, and the information they gave was often little to be relied upon.

At the expiration of a week I started to Mhyncloonghee (Muang Yuom), having been provided with the necessary elephants, and I was also accompanied by a Laos official.

We followed the course of the river in the direction of Bangkok for three or four days as far as Ban Hawt, and then struck off directly west, over hills and mountains until we arrived at Mhyncloonghee. The hills which we passed on the way to Ban Hawt were but small, and the road on the whole was level; but from that place the route lay over a part of the mountain-range, which extends down the province from above Chiengmai. We ascended to a high plateau, and, after crossing that, went up and down

hills and along the sides and ridges of hills until we arrived at Mhyneloonghee. The road lay chiefly through jungle, but we passed several villages, at two of which the inhabitants smelt the iron ore which they obtain from a mountain about a day's journey distant, and manufacture chains, knives, axes, and iron implements. The fuel required for the purpose is obtained on the hills, and the work is chiefly performed by women.

The journey to Mhyneloonghee occupied nearly ten days, of which eight were spent in travelling with elephants from nine to eleven hours each day.

In addition to Burmese foresters resident in the place, there were at the time of my visit about twenty pedlars or traders from British Burmah, who had established themselves in small shops or temporary sheds just outside one of the gates, where they sold white and grey shirtings, coloured handkerchiefs, silk, scarves, lacquered boxes, salt, a variety of other articles. A number of these pedlars had gone with their goods to visit the Karien villages in the neighbourhood. In this way a considerable trade is carried on. The goods they import are generally carried in packs by the head man and his servants; occasionally cattle or elephants are employed. The journey to Maulmain from Mhyneloonghee takes about six days viâ Phapoon. Phapoon is the station of a Deputy Commissioner. It lies across the Salween, almost directly west from Mhyneloonghee, and is about four days' elephant journey distant.

At Mhyneloonghee I heard that the English officer who was expected had been detained either by illness or business, and, as I could not ascertain whether he was at Phapoon or not, I determined to proceed on my journey, visit Mailongalay (or Khun Yuom), seeing what I could of the forests, and return to Chiengmai by some other route.

After spending a day in one of the forests in the neighbourhood of Mhyneloonghee, and obtaining what information I could with regard to the forests on the creeks and rivers below the town, which are said to have been more worked than those in the upper part of the stream, I started for Mailongalay, and arrived there on the fourth day after my departure from Mhyneloonghee.

From such observations as I was able to make, and from the information I obtained, I came to the conclusion that the teak on the river and its creeks below Mhyneloonghee had been nearly two-thirds of it cut; but above that town the proportion of timber still available appeared to be equal to what had been already cut.

The Mhyneloonghee River joins the Thoungyeen River not far from the point where the latter empties itself into the Salween, and from its mouth to its source is nearly nine days' elephant journey. A great number of smaller streams, of lengths varying from one to three or four days' journey, empty themselves into it.

These smaller streams or creeks are also fed by numerous rivulets and rills supplied from springs on the hills. Teak is found occurring in small groups, or mixed with other trees, on the banks of the streams and on the hills and in the valleys, in the neighbourhood of the rivulets and springs.

Two-thirds of this river, including the tributaries which empty themselves into it within that space, is under the entire control of a Pequan, a British subject, to whom the forests have been granted by the Chief, and who sublets them, or portions of them, to about 200 foresters, of whom thirty-five are British subjects. The principal contractor keeps about 100 elephants, and has more than 100 servants in his employ who are British subjects. Each British forester would have six servants at least, on an average, whom he would have brought from British Burmah. So that in this portion of Chiengmai alone there would be, during the time for timber

operations, about 400 British subjects. The same man also keeps guards at the upper and lower ends of the space leased to him, to the number of 200 men. These guards are Karennees or Red Karens. The Laos called them "Yang Ding," which means the same thing.

I was informed that these men were British subjects, that is, had gone to reside in British Burmah and had come from thence. It is probably true that some of them were.

With regard to the guards kept by the Chief of Chiengmai, there are two points on the Salween where 100 men are supposed to be stationed; but it is said that they are so frequently changed that it is impossible they can know much of their duty. They are, moreover, badly armed, and their pay is uncertain. I was also informed that they were a great terror to the Karien villagers in their neighbourhood, from whom they often exacted supplies.

The presence of an English officer at Phapoon, with a well-appointed police force, has probably been of more effect in the suppression of dacoity, as well by the capture of dacoits as by cutting off the chances of escape through that province, the creeks in the neighbourhood of which, on the Siamese side of the Salween, can now be worked with more security than formerly.

The upper part of the Mhyneloonghee stream is under the Governor of Mailongalay (Khun Yuom), who obtains from it 3,000 to 4,000 logs of teak annually. The area in which teak is found is so great that many years must elapse before these forests can be completely exhausted. There are numerous streams which empty themselves into that portion of the Salween which runs parallel with the Mhyneloonghee River, and on all of these forests of teak are to be found. Many of them are worked by British subjects.

With regard to that portion of the eastern bank of the Salween which is claimed by the Karennees, the Chief gave me to understand that he was on good terms with that people, and that his claim to that portion of the territory was not disputed. I subsequently heard that foresters working there had to pay duty both to the Chief of Chiengmai and to the Karennee Chief.

The Governor of Mailongalay informed me that the Karennees had worked in those forests for many years, and claimed half the distance up each creek from its mouth as belonging to them. The Karennees are reputed to be a lawless set, and the caravans of traders which pass through their country not only pay a toll on each of their animals, but are in constant fear of being robbed, and hurry through as quickly as possible.

The people of Chiengmai evidently consider themselves as liable to systematic raids on their forests and elephants should they fail to keep these people in good humour.

Between the River Mee Pai, or Nan Pah, some distance above Mailongalay, and the River Mee Hang, which is the extreme northern boundary of Chiengmai, are a number of rivers and streams which flow into the Salween, and on each of which there are extensive teak forests.

I was told, however, that the Ngiews or Shans from the western side of the Salween laid claim to them, or portion of them, and that, in consequence of this, and the fear of dacoits, and the want of a settlement at the town of Pai, they had hitherto been comparatively little worked.

Shan is a name given by the Burmese to Siamese, Laos, and Ngiews, or Young doung Shans, because they wear their hair long. The settlements of the Ngiews, or Young Doung Shans, are on the western side of the Salween, where numerous semi-independent States, forming part of the Kingdom of Burmah, and each ruled by its own Chief, are to be found.

Their language differs from that of the Laos in about the same degree that the Laos differs from the Siamese, but it is evident that each was derived from a common source. In a Shan vocabulary, at the end of an account of an expedition to Bhamo by Dr. Anderson, I recognized two-thirds of the words as nearly pure Siamese. Differences, however, would probably exist in the tones of the words.

There are small settlements of Ngiews in various parts of Siam, and they are also said to be numerous in British Burma, where many become naturalized.

The population of Mailongalay and the Settlements under it, which are part of Chiengmai, and directly subject to the Chief, are of the race of Ngiews, or Young Dong Shans.

A portion of the River of Pai is under the Governor of Mailongalay, who has for many years worked the forests in its neighbourhood. He informed me that teak was still plentiful, even on those creeks which had been most worked, while many creeks still remained comparatively untouched.

The town of Pai is situated at some distance from the mouth of the river of that name. It was one of the Settlements destroyed by Chao Fa Jolan in 1869-70, and has remained unsettled until the present year, when one of the Princes of Chiengmai, son of a former Chief, at the head of an expedition, started to restore it. Teak is said to be very plentiful both above and below the town.

Finding that there would be difficulty in obtaining means of transport if I proceeded further north, I determined to go back to Chiengmai by the River Cheem, which joins the Bangkok River above Baw Hawt.

Mailongalay, which had suffered from the incursions of Chao Fa Kolan in 1870, was, at the time of my visit, a collection of about 100 mean-looking houses. It was situated on the side of a gentle slope, and had the defence of a double palisade. Below the town was a well-cultivated rice plain, at the edge of which ran the River Mhyneloonghee, here a very small stream.

I found from twelve to fifteen shops in the town, some of them presided over by people from Maulmain, and containing piece goods, silk goods, flannel cloth of English manufacture, together with goods of various kinds of Burmese manufacture. A number of pedlars from Maulmain had carried their goods to a neighbouring village, where some festival was being carried on.

The Ngiews here are keen traders, and traders from Maulmain experience little difficulty in disposing of their packs. The amount of trade to the Province of Mailongalay and up the Salween must be considerable.

The inhabitants of the Province appeared to me to be much more civilized than the Laos, the majority of the people being comfortably dressed in black jackets with white trousers. They wore gay coloured handkerchiefs twisted in their hair, and had (on journeys) large broad-brimmed hats with oilskin coverings.

A journey of four and a-half days, always through jungle, brought me to the town of Cheem. On the way, I passed down a great part of one the creeks which are tributary to the River Cheem, and for some distance along the banks. I found teak abundant, and very little of it had been worked. I was informed that, towards the sources of the river, and on most of the creeks which join it, large quantities of teak timber could be found.

With the exception of two or three hundred logs, which are occasionally got out when the water in the river is higher than usual, the forests are not regularly worked, owing to obstructions in the river. Half a

journey from the mouth of the river, its stream runs through an enormous cleft in the hills, which is filled at its upper and lower end by enormous boulders and loose stones completely blocking up the entrance. It is only when the water is high that teak can be floated over these boulders. To remove them entirely, or at least sufficiently for the passage of timber, would not involve any very considerable expenditure, but hitherto no attempt of the kind has been made.

The Province of Cheem comprises six or seven populous villages, the inhabitants of which cultivate their own cotton, tobacco, and rice. There are no shops, the wants of the people being supplied by pedlars who occasionally pass through.

The culture of silk is carried on to a small extent; and, if proper encouragement were given to it, this might become an important branch of industry in Chiengmai.

I got back to the town of Chiengmai on the 21st February after a month of elephant travelling. The day after my return I received a letter from Mr. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner of the Salween district, by which I learned that he would arrive in Chiengmai in about a week.

While awaiting his arrival, it had been my intention to visit the forests to the north of the town. An attack of indisposition, which confined me to the house for several days, prevented me from carrying this project into effect. I however obtained a list of the different creeks from an old forester, who assured me that, if properly worked, the forests could supply the Bangkok market with many thousand logs of teak for a considerable number of years.

On the 2nd of March Mr. Hildebrand, accompanied by a small company of native policemen and the writers and interpreter of his Court, arrived in Chiengmai.

The preliminary visits having been concluded, and a few presents from the Chief Commissioner delivered to the Chief of Chiengmai, Mr. Hildebrand set up a Court for the reception of cases of British subjects against the subjects of Chiengmai, to be forwarded to the Siamese Judge for trial, and for the trial of cases in which British subjects were defendants. Of the latter class there were none. Of fresh cases against the Chief there was one, besides several old cases against people in Chiengmai, which had been previously brought before the Siamese Government, but of which the Siamese Judge then there professed to know nothing, and in which he considered himself unable to act without reference to Bangkok.

Mr. Hildebrand informed me that he intended to remain a month or six weeks in Chiengmai. I stayed there for a week after his arrival, and gave him such assistance as I could, but at the end of that time, as it appeared to me that my presence was no longer necessary, I determined to start on my journey back to Bangkok.

Before saying anything of my further journey, I will give a brief account of Chiengmai and the trade done there.

The northern and north-eastern Laos States of Siam are Chiengmai, Lamphoon, Lakhon, Prü, Nan, and Hluang Prabang.

Each of these semi-independent States is governed by its own Chief, who, having been invested with his authority by the King of Siam, exercises arbitrary power in the State of which he is ruler, unless when controlled by the King at Bangkok.

The chief town in each State is defended by a very substantial brick wall. The distance of these provinces from Bangkok being considerable, the presents and gold and silver trees which are sent down to Bangkok as tokens of allegiance or submission, have only to be forwarded once in three years, and are then either taken by the Chief himself or by some of

the members of his family. Lakhon, Lamphoon, and Chiengmai are governed by Chiefs belonging to the same family, and they are all descended from a Chief who ruled in Lakhon some seventy years ago, after Chiengmai had been occupied by the Burmese and retaken by the first King of the present Siamese dynasty. One of the most important of the Laos States is Chiengmai, not only on account of its size, but also on account of its vicinity to the borders of British Burma, and the quantity of teak timber which is obtained in it for the Maulmain market. It extends northwards from the borders of Raheng for a distance of nearly 300 miles, and its main breadth cannot be much less than 100 miles.

The greater part of the population, which probably numbers about 300,000 people, is to be found on the banks of the river leading to Bangkok, and in the numerous villages and hamlets which stand in the extensive plain on which the town of Chiengmai is built, and which, in some directions from Chiengmai, is nearly two days' journey in extent.

There are numerous villages and settlements to the north and in the interior, but a vast proportion of the area of the province is a land of mountains and hills, covered with wood of various kinds, and for a great part uninhabited.

The town of Chiengmai is situated on the banks of the river there called Mu Pring, by which, throughout the year, communication can be carried on with Bangkok with greater or less facility, according to the season.

It is situated in lat. 18° 48′ N., long. 99° 26′ E., and is a walled town of very considerable extent. Though in some places much of the space within the walls is left to bamboo jungle, the population is considerable, and probably amounts to 15,000 people. The houses are built of wood, and each stands in its own garden of areca or cocoa palms. The streets are regular and well kept, and on both sides of some of the principal streets sheds have been built, which answer the purpose of shops, and to and from which goods are daily carried. These sheds display English cotton goods, flannel, Turkey red cloth, muslins, articles of native manufacture, both silk and cotton, also Bombay chowls, twist, muskets, and a variety of other articles. Calico, white shirting, and Bombay chowls were conspicuous, and I counted about 100 shops where these goods were displayed for sale.

The present Chief of Chiengmai, who was formerly second Chief, is the son-in-law of the late Chief, whose eldest daughter he married. He is also a grandson of one of the former Chiefs. The late Chief, to whom he was thus related not only by marriage but by blood, had the title Phra Chao; the present Chief is simply Chao, the Phra indicating a higher rank.

There are several subordinate Chiefs or Princes who take part in the Government, all related more or less closely to the Supreme Chief. Their appointments are confirmed at Bangkok. Their positions are:—

Chao Hua Na, or second Chief.
Chao Kachawongse.
Chao Hua Muang kuao, cousin of the Chief.
Chao Rachaboot, son of the Chief.

These Princes, with one or two others, are the principal members of the Sanam, or Council, which includes also a number of Phyas, or officials of rank. The second Chief is the head of this Council, the business of which is conducted by the chief official named Phya Samlan. The Sanam not only disposes (with the approval of the Chief) of all business connected with the administration of Government, but it is also the Chief Court of Judicature, to which, from the outlying settlements of the Province, all cases of a grave nature are forwarded, and for the settlement of all cases arising in the capital or its neighbourhood.

The criminal laws are severe, but the effect of them is that property, except in those places where the country is subject to raids from dacoits, is secure. Thefts of elephants or cattle are punishable by death, as are likewise all cases of robbery from any members of the Ruling Family. They have few rules to guide them in the settlement of civil cases, the decision in which generally means the opinion of the Judges, from which an appeal lies to the Chief. They have a curious way of deciding the truth between two parties in the absence of witnesses; their plan is to ascertain which of them can stay longest under water. The Laos are extremely superstitious, and many persons annually suffer banishment to the unhealthy parts of Chiengmai on charges of witchcraft and sorcery.

The people have few taxes to pay. Their land tax is simply the amount of produce which they may have sown. They are, however, much burdened by forced labour, and would probably welcome any equable capitation tax as a relief. They are also harassed by many restrictions, and the monopolies on sticklac and betel nut enrich others at their expense. The authority exercised over them is very arbitrary, and they are much afraid of doing anything, even though not absolutely prohibited, which they think would be distasteful to the Chiefs or the Council.

With regard to the climate, Chiengmai is not unhealthy in the neighbourhood of the town. Some natives are carried off by fever; but two families of American missionaries have lived there some years, and, though obliged to take quinine occasionally, have on the whole preserved their health very well.

The exports from Chiengmai are teak, sticklac, betel-nut, ivory, hides, and horns, and various kinds of jungle produce. Elephants and cattle are also reared and sold.

Teak.—Without counting wood from the forests cleared by Karennees, nor from those creeks above the River Pai, more than 35,000 logs are annually worked out into the Salween. The teak worked out into the Bangkok River does not exceed 1,000 or 2,000 logs a year, though very much more might be obtained if the forests were worked.

Stieklac.—There are five or six different trees in Chiengmai on which the insect by which sticklac is produced can be propagated, and the one tree, the "ton thong," said to be best for this purpose, is very abundant. Sticklac has for some time been a monopoly. At the time of my visit it was in the hands of a Chinaman, who, I was informed, paid the third Chief about 800*l.* a-year for the privilege. I heard many complaints from the people of the injustice of this monopoly. The people are not allowed to sell to any but the farmer, and he buys at about one-fourth the price which he can sell the article for.

Betel-nut.—This is one of the most important products of Chiengmai, from which place it is sent to the north and north-west, also to Lakhon and Raheng, and some of the Siamese provinces further south. People are prohibited from selling the dry nut except to the farmer of the monopoly, and he buys at a low rate what he can sell at a much higher rate. For this monopoly a Chinaman pays an annual sum (something under 1,000*l.*) to the second Chief.

Cocoa-nuts, cutch, and meang are also articles of export. The latter is a substitute for the leaf of the Siri vine which is used for chewing with betel-nut, and is largely exported to Raheng and other places.

Lacquer.—The gum of a tree very common in Chiengmai. It is used for making lacquered boxes. A quantity of the raw gum is also sent to Bangkok.

Cotton, tobacco, indigo, and sugar-cane are grown by the natives in quantities sufficient partially to supply their own wants. Coffee trees are

to be found, and the cultivation of this berry might be carried on with success.

Elephants.—There are many thousands of these animals in Chiengmai, and numbers of these are daily to be seen. They are reared in Chiengm ai and are also brought from the north-eastern Laos States. Each man of any position has a number of them. I heard that the Chief was the owner of about 300. Their price varies from 600 rp. to 1,500 rp. or 2,300 rp. They are sold to foresters and to traders from Burma.

Ivory.—I was told that there was very little in the market, and that the export had fallen off. The Chief must have a stock, if it be true, as I was informed, that all tusks had to be sold or presented to him.

Buffaloes and Kine.— Kine are everywhere used as beasts of burden. Numbers of them are annually sold to British Burma and other States.

Horns and Hides.—A quantity are annually exported to Bangkok.

The chief outlet for all the products of Chiengmai, with the exception of the timber which finds its way down the Salween, is by the River Mü Pring to Bankok viâ Raheng.

There is also a trade overland between Maulmain and Chiengmai; but the journey between those places must occupy at least fifteen days of laborious travelling by a difficult road over hills and mountains and through jungle.

The journey from Chiengmai to Chiengthung viâ Chiengrai takes about twenty days, and a certain amount of trade is carried on between the two places.

When I left Chiengmai preparations were being made for driving out certain settlers who had come from Chiengthung during the last three or four years, and occupied a portion of the uninhabited territory of Chiangseen which lies between Chiengrai and Chiengthung, and which is part of Siam. Here they are said to have a Settlement of 100 or 200 houses. It appeared to me that the Laos were not very anxious to fight. The town of Chiangseen is said to be favourably situated on the Saigon River for defence, and extensive plains in its neighbou hood would supply food to a large population, but for many years it has been practically deserted.

Imports.

The Chief import to Chiengmai is salt, which is brought from Bangkok, and is the ordinary native salt obtained there from the evaporatien of sea water.

Salt fish and knapee or kapee (a condiment of pickled prawns) are also imported in some quantities.

The coin in use in the market of Chiengmai is the Indian rupee, but there is a great scarcity of smaller coins, the consequence is that in buying small articles, salt is often used to supply the place of change.

Next in importance to salt, though of greater value, are British manufactured goods, including piece goods, calico, Bombay chowls, prints, muslins, twist, silk handkerchiefs, flannel, cloth, &c. During the past year the trade in manufactured goods had been a monopoly in the hands of a Chinaman, who paid the Chief an annual sum. Traders were not allowed to sell their goods to anyone but him. With regard to this monopoly the Siamese officer in Chiengmai informed me that he had induced the Chief to abolish it, and substitute a tax of from 1 anna to 1 rupee on each piece of manufactured goods as a step, so he informed me, towards the total abolition of any restriction whatever.

From such information as I received, the value of this class of goods brought to Chiengmai must amount to about 30,000*l.* a-year. A small proportion of this is brought from Maulmain; but the goods from thence

consist chiefly of flannel, cloth, silks, and the better class of piece goods. In the value above given I do not include the trade on the Salween to Mailongalay and Mhyneloonghee.

Traders visit Chiengmai from the north as well as from the north-western side of the Salween, and trade in these directions appears to be capable of much expansion. Caravans of Chinese from the borders of Yünnan have not for some years visited Chiengmai in any numbers. A small party happened to be there during the time of my visit. They wished to obtain cotton cloth of good quality, of which there was then very little in the market. They brought with them, in packs on mules, opium, raw silk, copper pots and pans, silk thread, medicines, &c., and in addition to pepper, and what they could obtain in the market of Chiengmai, would take back with them raw cotton from Muang Prii. Raw silk of a coarser quality, which is manufactured by the women of Chiengmai into women's skirts and men's cloths of a strong and durable kind, is obtained from the north-eastern Lass States.

The cotton grown in Chiengmai is supplemented by cotton from Lakhou and Prü.

It appeared to me that trade in Chiengmai required no other encouragement than the abolition of monopolies to increase greatly. The short-sighted policy of the Chiefs, who wish to keep everything in their own hands and get as much benefit out of it as they can, has not been of so much advantage to themselves as to the Chinese traders whom it has enriched.

With regard to British residents in Chiengmai: In the town itself there were about 150 British subjects, principally Burmese and Peguan, but including about 30 Mussulmans from British India. In forests in different parts of the country, foresters and their employés number about 500 or 600 people. In addition to these, there are the pedlars who visit Mhyneloonghee, Chiengmai, and Klum Yuom (Mailongalay), and often stay for several months, and the traders who go up the Salween to buy teak. These number many hundred people in the course of the year, but it would be difficult to ascertain their exact numbers.

I left Chiengmai on the 10th March, to return to Raheng overland *viâ* Lakhon. It was now too late to go to Hluang Prabang, the journey to which place and back to Raheng would have occupied me about forty days, and I should have been caught by the rains, and have had an extremely short time to spend at Hluang Prabang.

The distance from Chiengmai to Lakhon is about 50 miles. The first place I stopped at was Lamphoon, about 15 miles from Chiengmai. The amount of trade done here, as compared with Chiengmai, is but small, yet the sale of piece goods is sufficiently extensive to make it profitable to a Chinaman to pay the rulers of the place a small annual sum for the monopoly.

The population is considerable in the outlying villages which are situated in the plains round Lamphoon. No British subjects were resident in the place at the time of my visit, though there were said to be one or two in the villages. There are several teak forests in the Province. One is worked by the Chief himself, and another by a Siamese Karen, but the number of logs exported is not very large. No British subjects hold permits for forests here at present.

After leaving Lamphoon, a journey of two days and a-half brought me to Lakhon. The town of Lakhon is situated on both banks of the River Mü Wang, which joins the Bangkok River 20 miles above Raheng. Owing to the height of the banks, water-wheels, such as are used to irrigate gardens on the rivers of Chiengmai, cannot here be used. Betel nut trees consequently do not thrive. The annual rice crop also, which

is watered only by the rains, is often scanty when the rainfall is small. The population of the Province of Lakhon is said to be considerably more than half that of Chiengmai. In the town itself are a few Chinese, who, as in Chiengmai, are the principal traders. In some of the villages in the neighbourhood are a number of Burmese, Tongsoos, and Ngiews (long-haired Shans), who claim to be British subjects. These men have for the last four or five years worked the forests of Lakhon. They number about 50 foresters, and, if the information I received about their servants be correct, there are between 300 and 400 British subjects in the Province, and a large amount of property in elephants, timber, &c. Official information was quite as difficult to obtain here as in Chiengmai, and I could get no satisfactory account of the number of logs annually worked out of the forests. The foresters informed me that about 15,000 logs were got out last year. The duty is 3 rp. per log. On my way down the River Mu Wang from Lakhon I saw many hundreds of logs in the bed of the stream. The foresters complained of the low price of wood at Raheng.

The only farms in Lakhon are the gambling and opium farms. There is no monopoly of cloth nor of any exports, and the trade in manufactured goods, much of which are of an inferior quality, is said to be considerable, some goods being carried on by land to the Province of Prü and Nan. There were about 20 or 30 shops in the place where Bombay chowls and manufactured goods were displayed for sale. The shops were not allowed within the walls of the city, which is chiefly occupied by temples half in ruins, and by the houses of the Chief and the Princes, none of them very clean or well kept. The place had very little appearance of comfort or prosperity, Much business, however, is said to be done in the villages, and the number of boats I met going from Raheng to Lakhon with salt, salt-fish, and merchandize showed me that the trade could not but be considerable. Some salt is sent from Lakhon to Chiengmai during the dry season. The forests of Lakhon have been as yet comparatively little worked, and will continue to supply the Bangkok market with teak for many years. Tobacco, cotton, chilies, garlic, as well as salt are sent from Lakhon to Chiengmai, from whence the Lakhon people obtain their supply of Meang and betel nut. In addition to teak, the exports from Lakhon to Raheng include bees'-wax, sticklac, ivory, horns, and hides, cocoa-nuts, chillies, and garlic.

I travelled from Lakhon to Raheng by water, and though the dry season was now far advanced, an up-country boat containing myself, six men, and a quantity of luggage, could be taken down without any very great difficulty. The journey, which occupied eight days, could be done in the rainy season in three. Boats going up in the dry season would take about twenty days. There are several rapids on the route, but none of them of any size.

After my arrival at Raheng, I started to explore the jungles of that place, and at the same time to ascertain what persons, claiming to be British subjects, were resident in villages in the interior. I met with heavy rains in the hills, and as neither my own health nor that of some of my men would allow of risking exposure, I returned after a partial examination of one creek in which a great proportion of timber still remained uncut.

On my return to Raheng, as I was not very well, I hastened to leave for Bangkok, where I arrived on the 15th of April. The journey down having taken ten days.

With regard to the cost of construction of a house in Raheng or Chiengmai, there would probably be a very slight difference in favour of the latter place.

All native houses are built of wood, and though many of them are strong and substantial dwellings erected on stout posts or logs, yet, in the absence of skilled labour, which would have to be brought from Bangkok or Maulmain, they are very roughly finished.

A very strong and comfortable dwelling-house of wood, having a tile roof, and supported on posts standing 10 to 12 feet above the ground, with three large rooms on the same floor, 34 feet long by 23 feet wide, and a verandah 12 feet wide round them, could be erected at a cost not exceeding 1,000*l.* A brick house would cost more.

The labour both of skilled carpenters and masons is dearer in Chiengmai and Raheng than at Bangkok.

The raw materials for houses, such as posts and teak logs, are much cheaper, the materials for brick houses, on the whole, not so cheap.

There would probably be little difficulty in getting some one to take a contract, at least, for the skeleton of a wooden house, including the roof.

Land is very cheap, and probably no difficulty would be experienced in getting a suitable site. A certain amount would have to be spent in clearing and laying out the ground and erecting a fence, but the expenses for these particulars would, I think, be included in the sum already named.

I have, &c,
(Signed) D. J. EDWARDES.

COMMERCIAL. No. 5 (1875).

(SWEDISH TARIFF.)

DESPATCH

FROM

MR. ERSKINE,

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER AT STOCKHOLM,

RELATIVE TO THE

OPERATION OF THE SWEDISH TARIFF

UPON THE

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

OF

SWEDEN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1875.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1875.

[C.—1169.] *Price* 1*d.*

Despatch from Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, relative to the Operation of the Swedish Tariff upon the Manufacturing Interests of Sweden.

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Derby.

My Lord, *Stockholm, March* 6, 1875.

THE Swedish papers have recently contained a detailed account of the effect of the adoption of a more liberal tariff upon the manufacturing interests of this country, which is so uniformly and strikingly satisfactory, that a summary of the statement may not be without interest to your Lordship.

Previous to the year 1856 the importation of woollen tissues was prohibited; the mean annual value of all such goods manufactured at home, amounted at that time to 8,150,000 kronor.*

In the year 1856 the prohibition was replaced by a duty of 2 kronor 66 öre per lb., whereupon the mean annual production of the two following years rose to 10,901,000 kronor.

In the year 1858 the duty was reduced to 1 krona and 50 öre, when the mean annual production for the seven years from 1858 to 1864 was valued at 10,679,000 kronor.

In 1865 the duty was again largely reduced, when the mean annual production was valued at 10,134,000 kronor.

In 1867 the duty was reduced to less than half what it was in 1856, when the production was valued at 10,073,000 kronor, and during the five years from 1869

* I may here observe that 100 öre make 1 krona, and that 18 kronor are equal to 1*l.* sterling.

to 1873, the annual production was valued at 11,527,000 kronor.

In the period from 1851 to 1855, the mean annual value of the woollen goods exported was 20,000 kronor; whilst in the period between 1869 and 1873 it was 357,000 kronor.

The comparative statement I have hitherto been quoting does not allude to the effect produced upon the importation of woollen goods by the reduction of the duty, but I have ascertained, by referring to the most recent commercial returns, that, whereas only 1,074,629 lbs. of woollen tissues of all kinds were imported in 1864, the importation in 1873 had risen to 3,609,964 lbs., the greatest share having, I need hardly say, fallen to the lot of the United Kingdom.

Thus from 1856, when moderate duties were first imposed, to 1873, the value of the woollen tissues manufactured in this country increased from an annual average of 8,150,000 to 11,527,000 kronor, whilst the value of woollen goods exported increased from 20,000 to 357,000 kronor, simultaneously with an enormous increase in the importation of the same description of goods.

With respect to cotton goods, up to the year 1830 the importation of certain kinds of yarn was prohibited, when the mean annual value of those kinds produced in this country was 170,000 kronor.

In the year 1831 the prohibition was removed, and moderate duties were imposed. The consequence was that in the period from 1837 to 1841, the mean annual value of the home production rose to 1,200,000 kronor.

In 1842 the duty on the coarser kinds of cotton yarn was further reduced to about 25 öre per lb., and at the same time the duty on raw cotton wool was abolished. In the seven years from 1842 to 1848 the mean annual value rose to 2,310,000 kronor.

In the year 1849 the duty on coarse yarn was reduced to about 21 öre per lb. In the three following years, the mean annual value of the yarn spun in this country was 4,700,000 kronor.

In 1851 the duty was further reduced to 17 öre per lb. In the three following years, the mean annual value of the yarn spun was 5,934,000 kronor.

In 1855 the duty was again reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ öre, and

the value of the mean annual production in the three following years was 9,374,000 kronor.

In 1858 the duty was reduced to 12 öre. In the four following years the value of the mean annual production was 10,695,000 kronor.

In the four following years the dearth of cotton, due to the civil war in the United States, reduced the mean annual value of the yarn to 6,234,000 kronor.

But in 1865 the duty was still further reduced to 8 öre, when the mean annual value again rose to 12,268,000 kronor, and in the four following years to 14,074,000 kronor.

In the six years from 1849 to 1854, the mean annual production of cotton tissues in the whole Kingdom amounted in value to 955,000 kronor.

In 1855 the import duty was reduced from 1 krona and 1½ krona per lb., according to quality, to 75 öre; and on other qualities from 1 krona 50 öre to 1 krona 12½ öre on muslins, &c.; and that year the value of cotton tissues increased to 1,912,000 kronor.

In 1856 the prohibition was removed in the case of calico and other common cotton cloths, an import duty being imposed of from 75 öre to 1 krona 12½ öre, according to quality. In 1856 and 1857 the average annual value of cotton tissues made in this country was 3,047,000 kronor.

In 1858 the duty was reduced to 1 krona, to 80 öre, and to 50 öre per lb., according to quality. The annual production in each of the two following years, 1858 and 1859, averaged in value 3,454,000 kronor.

In the beginning of 1860 the duty was reduced to 40 öre per lb. for the coarser kinds of cotton cloths, and to 70 and 90 öre for dyed cloths and prints, when the mean annual value of the home manufacture for 1860-1861, rose to 4,909,000 kronor.

In 1862 to 1864, owing to the American civil war, the production fell in value to 3,252,000 kronor; but in 1865 a further reduction of duty took place to 25 öre per lb. on unbleached cloths, and on prints to 75 öre, &c.

In 1865 and 1866 the average annual value rose to 4,940,000 kronor.

In 1867 the duty on dyed and bleached cloths was reduced to 40 öre, and on prints to 50 öre per lb. In the three following years the mean annual value was

5,119,000 kronor, and in the four years from 1870 to 1873 the production increased to, annually, 8,135,000 kronor.

In 1849 the value of the cotton tissues exported was 75,000 kronor, and in 1873, 976,000 kronor.

In the year 1849, 1,381,000 pieces of cotton cloth were wove by hand in the cottages of Elfsborg and other districts where this industry flourishes, and in 1861, 1,594,000 pieces, since which period this branch of domestic industry appears to have declined to some slight extent, although, strange to say, even at the present moment more cloth seems to be produced by hand than in the year 1855.

I may add that, on referring to the official returns, I find that during the last ten years the foreign importation of cotton goods, both yarn and cloth (chiefly, of course, from the United Kingdom), instead of falling off, as would have been but natural, has doubled, trebled, and in some cases quadrupled.

It is not necessary to enter into the same detail with respect to knitted cotton goods, but I may mention that, before the reduction of the import duty in 1855, from 2 kronor 79 öre to about 1 krona 79 öre per lb., the value of the mean annual production of knitted cotton goods was 268,000 kronor; whereas the average for the three years ending 1857 was 421,000 kronor.

The duty was then gradually reduced to 50 öre per lb. in 1867, when the annual production till 1873 was 613,000 kronor.

Previous to the reduction of duty in 1855, the average annual value of cotton knitted goods exported was 1,600 kronor. In the seven years ending 1874, the mean annual value was 51,000 kronor.

The import duty on undyed linen yarns and thread was reduced in 1854 from 75 öre to 37½ öre, and from 1 krona 12½ öre to 56 öre per lb.; and on bleached and dyed yarns in proportion. In the three following years the average annual value amounted to 250,000 kronor. The duty was then gradually reduced to 10, 20, and 30 öre per lb., when the average annual value for the six years ending 1873 amounted to 461,000 kronor.

With respect to linen tissues it is sufficient to mention that in 1854, when a similar reduction of duty began,

the annual production was valued at 62,500 kronor. In 1873 the mean annual value was 367,000 kronor.

In the year 1858 the import duty upon hides was reduced from 44 to 25 öre per lb., and upon a finer description of skin and prepared skins from 1 krona 36 öre to 75 and 40 öre per lb. Previous to the reduction, the average annual value of the leather and skins prepared in this country was 2,808,000 kronor. In the seven following years the mean annual value of leather manufactures rose to 4,198,000 kronor; and upon a further reduction of the duty to 10 and 20 öre per lb., according to quality, the value of the leather manufactures increased in the six years ending 1873 to 5,673,000 kronor.

In the year 1852 the import duty on gloves was lowered from 5 kronor 50 öre to 3 kronor 66 öre per lb. Previous to that date the value of the average annual manufacture of gloves amounted to 22,500 kronor. After several further reductions of duty, it was finally reduced, in 1865, to 1 krona per lb. In the five years ending 1873, the value of the average annual manufacture amounted to 261,000 kronor, whilst between the years 1846 and 1873 the value of the mean annual export of gloves of native manufacture, increased from 1,000 to 148,600 kronor.

In respect to the manufacture of paper, the mean annual value of the paper made in Sweden in 1857 was 1,679,000 kronor.

In 1858 the duty on printing paper was lowered 3 öre per lb., whilst in 1864 the export duty on rags was repealed, the average value of the paper manufactured annually in the seven following years was 2,766,000 kronor.

In 1868 the duty was still further reduced to 4 and 8 öre per lb., when the production rose for the six years ending with 1873 to 5,012,000 kronor.

In the seven years ending in 1857, the mean annual value of the paper exported from Sweden was 96,500 kronor, whereas in 1872 the value of the paper exported was 1,802,000 kronor, and in 1873, 2,322,000 kronor.

Previous to the year 1853, the importation of porcelain and earthenware was prohibited. The value of the mean annual production amounted at that time to 486,000 kronor. Thenceforth an import duty of from

22 to 30 öre per lb. was imposed in lieu of the prohibition, and that duty was gradually reduced till 1868, in which year it was fixed at from 5 to 8 öre, according to quality. In the six years ending in 1873, the mean annual value of the porcelain and earthenware produced in this country amounted to 1,390,000 kronor, whilst the exportation rose from a mean annual value in 1853 of 2,700 kronor, to a mean annual value in 1873 of 37,000 kronor.

I may add that during the ten years ending in 1873, the importation of china and earthenware rose from 384,224 lbs. in 1864 to 586,994 lbs. in 1873.

A very similar result has been produced by the reduction of duty upon the manufacture of glass. In 1858 the duty upon common glass was from 95 to 76 öre the cwt., and upon the bettermost descriptions in proportion.

The mean annual value of the glass blown in Sweden previous to 1858 was 1,120,000 kronor. In 1873 the mean annual value was 2,833,000 kronor.

The average annual value of the glass exported in and before 1857 was 5,500 kronor, but in 1873, 293,000 kronor.

During the last ten years the mean annual importation of glass has risen from 356,099 lbs. in 1864 to 2,938,253 lbs. in 1873, in spite of this large increase in the home production.

In so far as refined sugar is concerned, the mean annual quantity and value produced in Sweden whilst the import was prohibited, that is to say :—

	Sugar.	Molasses ("Sirup.")	Value.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Kronor.
In the eight years between 1842 and 1849, amounted to	11,288,000	4,326,000	5,533,000
In 1850 the prohibition was converted into a duty of 10 öre per lb., which lasted till the close of 1857. From 1850 to 1857 the mean annual production amounted to	19,138,000	5,778,000	9,236,000
In 1858 the duty was lowered to 5 öre, the mean annual production till 1865 then rose to	26,194,000	6,327,000	12,268,000
In 1866 the duty was lowered to 4 öre per lb., and in 1873 to 3·6 öre, when the mean annual production was ..	34.188.000	6,281,000	15,116.000

In the year 1849 the import duty on stearine candles was reduced from 48 to 36 öre, and thenceforth the duty both on stearine and tallow candles, as well as on the raw material, was progressively reduced until the latter was altogether taken off; whilst in 1865 the duty on stearine candles was fixed at 5 öre per lb., and for tallow candles at 3 öre per lb. Up to 1849, under the highly protective system, the mean annual value of the candles produced was 93,000 kronor; and in 1873, under the more liberal treatment, the mean annual value had risen to 1,350,000 kronor.

In the five years ending 1854, the mean annual value of the machinery manufactured in Sweden amounted to 1,531,000 kronor.

In 1854 the duty on machinery was reduced from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and in 1858 the duty both on machinery and steam-engines and boilers was altogether repealed. In 1873 the mean annual value of the machinery manufactured in this country was 12,616,000 kronor.

Previous to 1854 the mean annual value of the machinery exported was 105,000 kronor. In 1873 the mean annual value of the machinery exported was 752,000 kronor.

The following is a summary of the results of the reformed tariff in general upon the manufactures of the country:—In the course of the seven years from 1851 to 1857, when most branches of industry were protected either by prohibition or by highly protective import duties, the number of manufactories in Sweden was 2,450, and the number of persons employed, 26,528; whilst the mean annual value of their productions amounted to 33,420,000 kronor. In the beginning of 1858 the protective duties were reduced on a number of articles from 10 to 50 per cent., whilst total prohibition was abolished in 1856 on all articles except gunpowder and pig-iron, on which the prohibition was not removed until 1858 and 1860 respectively.

On the 15th of April, 1865, a further considerable reduction of duty took place on the great majority of manufactures, and again at the beginning of 1866, 1867, and 1868.

In the five years ending in 1873 the mean annual number of manufactories was 2,316, employing 41,290

persons, and producing manufactures valued at 110,604,000 kronor.

I have not scrupled to enter into these details because it is seldom that so good an opportunity is afforded of studying the effects of a transition to light import duties upon the manufacturing interests of a country; and although Sweden can scarcely be classed amongst the great centres of industrial activity, the experiment she has tried has yet been on a sufficient scale, and has proved so eminently successful that it may, with that of England, be held up as an example to other States which are still labouring under a more restrictive commercial system.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

COMMERCIAL. No. 2 (1875).

(TIMBER REPORTS.)

REPORTS

RESPECTING THE

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1875.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

1875.

[C. 1161]

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Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Representatives abroad.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 12, 1874.

I INCLOSE to you herewith copies of a List of Queries on points connected with the production and consumption of timber in Austria, on which information is desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and I have to request that you will take steps to procure, through one of the members of your Mission, and to forward to this Office, as soon as practicable, such answers to the inclosed questions as can be readily obtained, with especial reference to the increase or diminution of large timber for ships and house-building purposes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

Questions as to Foreign Timber, including Timber used for Ship-building, General Building, and Railway Purposes, for Furniture, Fancy Articles, Firewood, Lathwood, Shingles for Roofs, &c.: also as to Timber from which valuable Barks, Gums, Dyes, &c., are derived.

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1. What are the kinds of timber trees produced in the country, and to what uses are they generally applied? (State the botanical names where known.)
2. Are the forests or lands producing the trees owned by the Government or by private persons?
3. What is the approximate extent of timber-producing forests or lands at the present time?
4. Is this area increasing or diminishing?
5. If diminishing, state the cause.

6. Are any steps taken for the prevention of waste, or for replanting any area which has been cleared?

7. What is the quantity of timber which might fairly be cut every year without permanent injury to the forests?

8. What is the quantity actually cut every year?

9. What is the proportion for home consumption and for export?

10. What have been the annual exports of each kind of timber during the last ten years to each foreign country, and the value of such exports?

11. What are the reasons for or causes of the increase or diminution of quantity or value in the exports?

12. Should the exportation be small in comparison with the capacity of production, state the reasons.

13. Have any observations been made or conclusions arrived at as to the climatic influence of forests, or the effect of their clearance on the rainfall, floods, &c.?

14. Forward any reports made by Departments or Societies, or any Acts of Legislature bearing on the subject.

[To Switzerland only:—

15. What steps have been taken to replant the sides of mountains in order to arrest the action of rainfall in denuding them of soil?]

REPORTS IN ANSWER TO PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

Austria-Hungary.

Report by Mr. Ffrench.

UNDER the head of "Trees serving for industrial purposes," must be comprised, in a wide sense, not only those which are to be met with in the Austro-Hungarian forests, but also different specimens which do not grow in the forests, but are constantly met with, either isolated or in small groups. The forests are chiefly peopled by trees of the "pointed-leaf class" (*Nadelhölzer*), and those that clothe the sides of the mountains or the higher latitudes, are almost exclusively of the *Pinus picea* family. Of such are composed those that flourish in the marshy soil of the Sudetes, of the Reisen and Lichten mountains, the Alpine, Bohemian, and Carpathian forests, as well as those on the north-east of Moravia, in Eastern Silesia, on the frontiers of Gallicia, the Bukowina, and Hungary.

In the so-called Alpine Districts, such as Upper Austria, Salzbourg, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, and Upper Carniola, the larch (*Larix Europæa*) is largely disseminated among the pines, and may again be found in large quantities in portions of the Sudetes, in the vicinity of Freudenthal, Facquendorff, and Albersdorff, where the specimens of this tree are remarkably fine and plentiful.

Next to these in magnitude and dissemination must be classed the common pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), with which the sandstone mountains of Northern Bohemia abound. It is also to be found in plentiful quantities in the sandy or silicious lower strata of the Lower Bohemian mountains, in Moravia, Eastern Silesia,

Gallicia, Bukowina, and Lower Austria, as well as in the steep declivities and summer spots in the Alps. It grows generally in large powerful masses, in various degrees and proportions, mingling sometimes with trees of other families, and impressing its character upon the general aspect of the places in which it grows.

The fir tree (*Pinus abies*) is seldom found in large collective quantities on a separate area. It is generally intermingled with other trees of different families, and wherever the beech tree overshadows the mountains, or in ground formerly peopled by beeches, there will the fir chiefly flourish. The Western Carpathians, some of the central mountains of Silesia and Bohemia, the Wiener forest and portions of South Carniola, furnish the finest and most abundant specimens of this tree.

The black pine (*Pinus nigrans*), as regards industrial purposes, is to be found only in Lower Austria, on the the Steinfeld, near Weiner-Neustadt, Moedling, and Pottenstein.

The remaining members of the pine family, such as the *Pinus strobus, Pinus cembra, Pinus pumilio, Juniperus, communis, Taxus baccata,* exist in too small quantities to be of importance for industrial or useful objects.

Among the "broad-leaved" trees, the first mentioned is the red beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), with which a great portion of the Carpathian mountains, of the central mountains of Moravia, Silesia, and Bohemia, is covered, and more especially the basaltic heights of Northern Bohemia, of the Wiener-Wald, Southern Styria, Carniola, and along the littoral of the Adriatic. By the side of the red beech, in more or less quantity, are found the heather beech (*Carpinus betulus*), the field elm (*Ulmus campestris*), the maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), and Platanoides, also the lime tree (*Tilia parvifolia*), particularly in the south-eastern part of Lower Austria, in Southern Styria, Carniola, and along the littoral. Here and there the chestnut tree (*Castanea vesca*) is intermingled with the above.

The ash tree, the field elm (*Ulmus effusa*), are found in soil of a coarser quality, and on more level ground. The field maple (*Acer campestre*) is common enough in the valleys of the above-mentioned Provinces, and grows generally on the low level soil that borders the rivers. It is to be found mixed among alder-poplars,

willow trees, and different other specimens of soft timber and bushes on the banks of the Elbe, Danube, Thaja, and of the Gallician rivers.

The mountain ash and the birch tree (*Betula alba* and *Betula pubescens*) are always to be found mingling among the other forest trees.

The oak tree especially flourishes in the valleys and along the river courses, also on the slopes of the advanced ridges of mountains, conjointly with the beech. Large quantities of oak are to be found in the lower regions of water courses which have become fertilised and enriched by alluvial deposits, as in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lower Austria. It grows in considerable luxuriance on the plateaux and slopes of the undulating hills in these provinces, both in the rich loam and in the sandy soil of which the land is alternately composed.

On the littoral of Goritzia and Montana there are still some specimens to be found of this precious tree, but they remain there more as relics than in sufficient quantity for useful purposes. The same thing may be said of the culture of this tree in Lower Carinthia, Gallicia, and the Bukowina. On some of the mountains there is a sufficient growth of it, mingled with beeches in the valleys, and with pine trees on the higher ground. On the mountains the *Quercus robur*, or grape oak, chiefly abounds, while, in the valleys and along the river courses, the *Quercus cerris* and the *Quercus pedunculata* are invariably to be met with, the former being held in slight esteem as a workable material.

The class of oak tree found along the littoral of the the Adriatic is the *Quercus rubescens.*

2. The forests belonging to the State in the western half of the Empire are not equally distributed over it. Whilst in the Bukowina and Salzbourg more than 50 per cent. of the whole area covered by forests is in the possession of the State or representing the property of funded interests, the proportion in Bohemia and Dalmatia of State property is as low as 6 per cent. of the whole, and in Moravia and Silesia the State no longer possesses any forest. The average proportion of the area devoted to the cultivation of trees by private owners amounts to 90 per cent. of the total quantity.

3. The real area capable of producing valuable

material amounts to something above 9,270,000 hectares (about 19,000,000 of English acres). It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the area occupied by the cultivation of trees, bushes, and shrubs, where they are found conjointly with agricultural dispositions, as in fields, meadows, gardens, &c.

4. This area is decreasing, though in some provinces it does so in a small proportion and gradually. On an average, 31 per cent. of the surface of the country has remained under cultivation of trees, and, in some of the provinces, more than 50 per cent. of the whole surface is devoted to forests.

5. In the Alpine regions the decrease is attributed to the wanton and irrational destruction of the timber by the peasants, far more than to the unfavourable influence of the climate; in Western Carniola, along the littoral of the Adriatic, and in Dalmatia, the inhabitants have been actively destroying the forests for the last two centuries or more, wherever they have considered the soil to be susceptible of tillage, and forest-culture has been superseded by agriculture and farming. In the Alpine regions and in portions of the maritime provinces, pasturage has destroyed all forest-culture. Considerable injury has also been done to the forests by the abuse of the old feudal privileges which entitled the Communes to provide themselves with fuel, litter, moss-grasses, and everything that they chose to take out of the forests.

I am informed that, in parts of Bohemia and Hungary, entire forests have been so completely destroyed and uprooted, that it is very doubtful whether the land is susceptible of again resuming its tree-bearing qualities. Among several of the proprietors there is now a feeling of regret at the barbarous havoc that was made of these forests, the more so that, in many cases, the poverty of the soil renders it almost useless for agricultural purposes, and, consequently, unproductive; whereas if clothed with the products which nature had implanted there it would still yield considerable revenues.

6. In order to encourage the replanting of the forest-ground which had been cleared for agriculture, prizes or rewards have been given by the State to persons who have made successful attempts to this end and object,

and of these prizes several have been lately held forth. In the year 1852, several new Forest Laws were passed and enacted, containing prohibitions as also penalties for trespassers. The execution and carrying out of these laws is confided to the Administrative Authorities, the strict maintenance of them has been repeatedly inculcated by supplementary decrees emanating from the Ministry of Agriculture in the years 1872-73. The laws of 1852 were followed by others in 1853, abolishing the feudal servitudes and privileges, and regulating the legal bearings and burdens connected with the cultivation and preservation of forests. These are said to be attended with satisfactory results, and to have relieved many a forest from its encumbrances and elements of dissolution.

Endeavours have been made to replant the Karst, an undertaking which is fully described in a Report made by Inspector Scharnagel.

Inspectors appointed by the Government have been named in all the Provinces. In the Tyrol, the Littoral, and Dalmatia, they are supported by Sub-Inspectors (Forest Commissioners), whose business it is to survey watch over, and insure the strict enactment of these forestial laws. They are empowered to assist the Communes and proprietors of small forests by their advice, and to form registers containing the results of all scientific and useful investigation.

Societies have been formed for the furtherance and development of agriculture, and especially of forest-culture; they receive pecuniary subsidies to enable them to form nursery-gardens, schools of arboriculture, out of which trainers and teachers are to be disseminated throughout the Empire. Prizes to be given for the best specimens of seedlings and young trees produced at Exhibitions.

The teachers in the schools are convoked during the vacation time to meet in some central spot where Conferences are held and lectures given on agriculture and aboriculture. These generally last through several weeks, and are illustrated by practical experiments, in order that they may become practically acquainted, in a rational manner, with the essence of what they afterwards have to communicate to their pupils, and thus awaken in them a sympathetic interest for the conserva-

tion and preservation of forests in general, and trees in particular.

These schools, as well as other establishments for the instruction in, and development of forest culture, have multiplied and developed under the initiative of the Government, or that of the Authorities and Representatives of the respective Provinces. Examinations have been instituted, at prescribed periods, in order to test the capacities of the employés in all branches connected with the administration and survey of forests and forest laws.

7. In considering the total proportion of the area covered by forests, it may be stated without exaggeration that an annual increase of 32,000,000 of "test cubic metres" (the official and usual measure) may be reckoned upon, provided that care be taken to replenish all the area of forest in different gradations from the youngest to the oldest classes of trees. This does not include the wood that may be made use of in the intervals of clearing, nor the quantity of wood kept as stock or provision.

8. The total amount of timber cut down within the last ten years is scarcely below the above-mentioned average, the clearings not having been generalised, particularly on the areas belonging to Companies who pursue the timber trade.

The means for transporting timber are so insufficiently developed in Eastern Gallicia, the Bukowina, and, owing to their inaccessibility, in the upper regions of the Alps, that the forests in these places have remained in all their pristine grandeur and luxuriance, and are still unavailable.

9. The returns made by the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce do not contain the total amount of wood exported from the Empire for working material and fuel, but I may assert that a far larger quantity than that which is reported leaves the country, although the home consumption for building purposes, fuel, mills, furnaces, fancy carving, furniture, toys, ligneous fibre for the manufacture of paper, absorbs the most considerable portion of the produce of the forests.

10. The export trade in forest produce of Austria-Hungary gives an average within the last ten years of 67,400,000 fl. decennially.

11. Considerable modifications and differences have taken place in the returns of timber from the Forests within the last ten years, owing to the destruction caused in some instances by the weather and elements, in many others by insects, and a species of worm which seems to act as an epidemic. In Bohemia I have seen the entire side of a range of hills laid bare of timber from the devastation caused by this worm disease. This partial decline is not taken notice of in the export returns, as the great development which has taken place in the iron trade, and in building of all kinds, has absorbed comparatively to other years incalculable quantities of this material. However, as the means of transport have also increased proportionately to the fuller development of the resources, the exportation may also be said to have increased.

The commercial crisis of last year, perhaps one of the heaviest on record, has temporarily affected the value of the total produce, but it is hoped that this will be but for a short period.

12. The answer to this has already been given in No. 9. It must, however, be noted that the railway tariff in this country has until now been most unfavourable to the transport of large quantities of timber, and more especially to that which is of lower value; this has been a considerable drawback to the development of the export trade.

13. The expropriation or diminution of the forests in parts of Austria, and more especially in Hungary, has been followed by effects of a serious and baneful nature, such as long seasons of drought and a permanency of tremendous winds which come from the Carpathians, sweeping the whole of the plains of Hungary, filling the air with unceasing clouds of dust, and considerably increasing the development of pulmonary disease, especially in the towns which are now totally unprotected; among these may be mentioned Pesth, Presburg, and Vienna, which are perfectly intolerable in spring, summer, and autumn, on this account. Ample information on this point will be found in the Stenographic and Meteorological Returns.

14. The following documents relating to this demand, and herewith annexed, are as follows:—

(A.) "Agricultural Weekly" and other communi-

cations from the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.

(B.) Imperial Decree of October, 1852, offering prizes for successfully re-stocking the Upper Alps with timber.

(C.) The Forestial Laws.

(D.) Law abolishing servitudes in forests, and establishing the new form of administration.

(E.) Rescript concerning examinations in reference to appointments to the Forestial Service.

(F.) Scharnagel's work on the replantation of the Karst.

(G.) Instructions for the Inspectors of Forests.

(H.) The latest Returns of the Schools and Establishments for study of Forest-culture.

(I.) The Wood Exports of Austria, by Baron Arthur Von Hohenbruck—2 Vols.

(K.) Stenographic Report of the Debates of the International Congress of Agriculturalists and Foresters at Vienna, 1873.

(L.) The Cultivation of the Soil in Austria, by Drs. Lorenz and Wessely.

(M.) Publications on Wood Materials exhibited at Vienna in 1873.

(1.) Catalogue of Ministry of Agriculture.

(2.) Catalogue of Carniola.

(3.) Wessely's Hungarian Statistical Returns on State Forests.

(4.) Hoffmann's Production of Royal Hungarian Crown Forests.

(5.) Exposition of the Hungarian Forests.

(6.) Investigation as to the Solidity of the Wood Specimens from Forests in Hungary.

(N.)

(O.) Introduction of practical experiments in Forest-culture.

(P.) Treatise on Climatology, with special reference to Agriculture and Forest-culture, by Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Rothe.

(Signed) R. PERCY FFRENCH.

Brazil.

Report by Mr. Drummond.

Remarks on the Woods and Forests of Brazil and Climate.

THE vegetation of Brazil is one of the most wonderful in the world. Timber is found everywhere, and the forests abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful woods, well adapted for dyeing, shipbuilding, general building, and various other purposes, and for cabinet-work the richest and finest known grow in Brazil.

The Empire of Brazil comprehends $\frac{1}{15}$th of the terrestrial globe, and has a sea coast of 4,900 miles, its area is put at nearly 5,000,000 square miles.

Mountains abound in Brazil, though vast plains are found in the north and south. **Mountains. Plains.**

It has two distinct climates, in the torrid zone it is hot and damp during the wet season, temperate and dry beyond those limits. **Climate.**

In the interior of the Provinces of Ceara, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Rio Grande do Norte the want of rain in some years causes extraordinary droughts. **Droughts.**

In places where the greatest heat prevails, the thermometer rises to 98° Fahrenheit, and the greatest cold to 6° Fahrenheit of frost, but this only occurs in the mountain range of Itatiaia, latitude 22° 15′ south, longitude 48° 55′ west, between the boundary lines of the Provinces of San Paulo and Minas Geraes, nearly 10,260 feet above the level of the sea, though in most parts the cold seldom reaches to freezing point. **Heat.** **Cold.**

The minimum heat is in July, and the maximum in February.

From Rio to the extreme south the heat sensibly diminishes, the climate becoming much cooler.

The rains in Brazil usually commence in November and continue until June, though they vary according to localities. **Rains.**

In the zone of the San Francisco, latitude 10° 28′ 50
south, longitude 37° 23′ 22″ west, there are two seasons
The first from January to May, and the second fro
May to December. In June all vegetation ceases, i
July the leaves turn yellow, and fall off in August
when an extent of many thousand leagues presents th
aspect of an European winter, the trees are completel
stripped of their leaves, except the rare *joazeiras-maquile*
From December to January the rains begin to fall, an
the vegetation becomes more and more verdant, an
within a few days, as in Russia, the country is covere
with all varieties of flowers.

Thunder-storms.

Thunderstorms are not of frequent occurrence
At Rio de Janeiro from December to March, hardl
a day passed without one, at almost always the sam
hour, 4 P.M., till a few years ago, when this regularit
of thunderstorm ceased, caused, it is supposed, by th
destruction of the forests surrounding the town for th
purpose of constructing new streets for building purpose
This falling-off in the rain probably was the cause o
the yellow fever in 1852, which carried off daily fo
some time between 100 and 200 persons.

Trees planted at Rio de Janeiro.

Since that time, the Municipality ordered trees t
be planted in every street. This is still carried ou
and I am told that a good many trees of the *Eucalyptu*
globulus from Australia have been amongst thos
lately planted, but in the plains around Rio the
appear not to grow to any size, and it still remains t
be seen what effect these will have in the prevention o
yellow fever.

I cannot give a better account of this than that
have taken from "Notes on Brazil by Jacaré Assu."

Moisture.

He says, "the moisture which is suspended in th
air at certain seasons and does not come down is mos
trying to European constitutions," and, I may add, t
native.

Atmosphere.

"The atmosphere and all it envelopes seems visci
with wet, there is a clumsy weight in the lightes
clothes, the muscular tissue relaxes, the sense grow
dull and heavy, the energies are paralyzed, health
evaporation is checked, while 'exhaled' moisture trickle
from the back of the hand, the memory fails, a fretfu
languor makes even the involuntary continuance o
purely vegetable existence irksome and distressing." I

uch "times provisions perish, leather and other naterials become spotted and mildewed, metal in use xidizes, glue softens, plaster falls, wood warps, and nan with difficulty persuades himself that he too is ot yielding to the general impulse to decay."

Fortunately, this misery to human existence lasts nly for a portion of the year, but even in the most ealthy season, such as we have had this year, Europeans re particulary liable to fevers of all kinds, yellow, nalaria, typhoid, and the damp at any moment may ork its way into the bones of a human being and orture him with rheumatism.

Soil.

The soil of Brazil is chiefly formed from the granite ock of gneiss, which, from the heavy rains, is carried own the mountains, and, mixing below with the red asty clay and drifts, is stimulated into an activity nequalled in any other part of the world by the ropical heat, rains, and river system.

In many places the best soil is found beneath the orests which are destroyed by fire, and after the soil is xhausted a fresh destruction of forests takes place.

Difficulty of obtaining any particular timber.

It often happens that it is very difficult to get at any particular timber wanted, on account of the labour equired, as the trees often grow separately, and, before he tree can be reached, sometimes as many as thirty or orty of other kinds have to be sacrificed on account of he denseness of the forest.

Marked difference in some woods of the same species.

A remarkable difference has been noted in some woods of the same species, which are either durable or easily rot, according to the land on which they grow, whether on the "Sierras" hills or on moist plains; no difference can be seen in the appearance of the wood, but the foliage shows it, and that which grows on the Sierra is almost always smaller.

Influence on timber caused by varied geological formations.

On account of the varied geological formations in certain localities a very remarkable influence on the timber is noticed, even where there is no particular difference in the climate, so that the timber which is excellent in some places is middling and even bad in others, without the trees presenting the least difference in their specific character.

Growth of trees not remarkable for the tropics.

Though Brazil produces on its scanty soil an immense variety of woods, still the growth of the trees, though striking to an European, is not, as a rule,

luxuriant for the tropics, nor is the size attained remarkable. Trees of 18-feet girth, 4 to 5 feet from the ground, are rare, and any larger are generally considered as show trees.

Some very fine timber is also to be found in Brazil which is of little use from its great hardness and intrinsic weight.

South American pine, forests of, in Province of Parana.

The South American pine is only seen near settlements, being probably an immigrant from Parana, where it forms large primeval forests.

Minas Geraes, popular belief there as to time for cutting timber.

In the Province of Minas Geraes, where the famous gold mines exist, the young wood, and especially that of small growth, does not last if cut during the rainy season. There is also a popular belief that wood cut during the moon's wane is not liable to worm.

Meteorologic Stations.

The meteorologic stations are few in the Empire, though I am told that they are being increased, some being established in the telegraph stations.

Future prospects of timber exportation depends on railway system being increased.

When the railway system is increased, it is probable that the facilities which will then be afforded, will enable land-owners to cut timber and send it down to the coast for exportation, and I am informed that whatever timber has been exported to Europe has always brought a good profit to the purchaser.

(Signed) VICTOR A. W. DRUMMOND.

Rio, August 15, 1874.

Annex 1.

TABLE showing the value of the timber exported from Brazil for the last twenty years, 1853-4 to 1873-4 :—

	Reis.	£	s.	d.
1853-54	1,096$329 =	115,665	19	6
1854-55	567 498	61,471	19	6
1855-56	371 268	40,220	14	10
1856-57	501 428	54,315	7	4
1857-58	527 048	56,990	17	4
1858-59	614 995	66,624	9	2
1859-60	964 433	104,436	18	2
1860-61	653 690	70 816	8	4
1861-62	480 100	52,007	16	8
1862-63	782 057	83,719	6	10
1863-64	670 232	72,608	9	4
1864-65	995 787	107,876	18	6
1865-66	236 466	25,511	3	0
1866-67	568 540	61,585	16	8
1867-68	685 300	74,240	6	8
1868-69	940 035	101,836	16	6
1869-70	1,240 066	136,341	10	6
1870-71	843 379	91,360	1	9
1871-72	1,342 397	145,423	6	10
1872-73	1,123 712	121,732	9	4
		1,644,786	16	4

Showing an increase in the last ten years of 232,247*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

STATISTICS of the Quantity and Value of Timber Exported in 1869-70.

	Quantity.	Value.			
Jacarandá—		Reis.	£	s.	d.
Slabs, planks .. dozen	1,592	448$217 =	48,553	16	10
Logs .. .. kilog.	4,740,621	602 874	65,310	7	0
Total ..	..	1,051 191	113,864	3	10

	Quantity.	Value.			
Timber for building—		Reis.	£	s.	d.
Planks .. .. dozen	1,516	41$536 =	4,499	14	8
Slabs .. .. single	6,434	28 847	2,366	15	2
Beams .. .. ,,	60,033	115 776	12,539	8	0
Shingle and poles . dozen	10,035	9 814	1,063	3	8
Total ..	..	118 973	20,469	1	6

The timber which is exported on the largest scale is Jacarandá and Perobá.

According to the statement given by Senhor Dr. Ferreira Soares, there has been for the last ten years a mean annual increase of 209,077 dollars, 22,644*l.* This increase in reality is a very slight one, and arises from one natural cause, namely, that in one particular year there has been a greater demand than in another; but, in fact, the exportation has been next to nothing compared with the quantity that might be exported, and whatever demand there may be for Brazil timber, I doubt there being a much greater increase in its exportation till the country has better roads from the coast into the interior, and until there is a further development of the railway system; and last, but not least, until a larger agricultural population than at present is to be found in this vast Empire.

The little knowledge that the European timber markets have of Brazilian woods, and the fact that the timber is becoming much scarcer on the coast, from whence its conveyance was easy, must militate against an early increase of felling and exportation.

There is no doubt that the destruction of forests has a great influence on the climate, both in causing a decrease in the rainfalls and an increase in the heat, and a consequent diminution of healthy atmosphere; and these have been particularly remarked at Rio de Janeiro, where formerly the climate was very good and healthy, where the tropical heat was supportable, and when no yellow fever was known.

In proof of these remarks, I will give an extract which I have translated from a speech made at the International Congress at Vienna in 1873, by Senhor José de Saldanha da Gama, who was one of the Brazilian Delegates at that time. He says: "The woods of Brazil now furnish comparatively so little water to what they used, that to fill the reservoirs of Rio de Janeiro a town of 300,000 inhabitants, the Brazilian Government was obliged to bring water from the mountains at a long distance off, and at a considerable cost.

"Is it absurd to suppose that this drying-up of certain water-sources, and the small quantity to be found in others is entirely owing to the destruction of a great part of the woods surrounding Rio de Janeiro? I

believe not. Their influence on the climate is also clearly proved. In the time when the vegetation was healthy and vigorous, the atmosphere was much softer and much purer in the three months after December, and which, although naturally hot, were certainly much cooler than they are now."

"There were then constant storms. Every evening in summer thunder was heard, and the rain fell during two or three hours without exception every day. The air became fresh, light, transparent, and agreeable. Then we enjoyed a pleasanter climate, and could support without an effort the tropical heat, without fearing epidemics which, at that time, were unknown."

"Little by little, and by the destruction of the forests, the storms so healthy in the bad season, lost their remarkable regularity; the heat increased in the same proportion, the climate became less favourable to health during the three summer months, and those in affluent circumstances retired from Rio till the end of April."

I am informed that the same influence, owing to the destruction of forests, is noticed in other parts of Brazil along the coast.

(Signed) VICTOR A. W. DRUMMOND.

Rio, August 15, 1874.

P.S.—The amounts in reis are calculated at exchange 26*d.* per $.

V. A. W. D.

Annex 2.

Observations on the Properties of certain Trees growing in the Forests of Brazil.

Araucaria imbricatâ.—This is not to be confounded with the Araucaria excelsior of Norfolk Island and the Chili Pine.

Every part of this tree is said to be useful, its fruit, timber, the turpentine which has been used as incense, and its fibre as grass-cloth.

Acacia angico.—This grows in the forests of the Highlands of Bahia, and is much talked of as being a good pectorant and expectorant.

Aricuri.—This palm supplies materials for hats.

Acaju, or Caju. Anacardium occidentale.—The aborigines numbered their years by this tree, they kept the nuts to remind them of their age, and they made a wine of it called carnim.

Bambusa Bamboo.—The bamboo often grows to 40 and 50 feet high, and as thick as a man's arm, its branches being armed with short thick thorns. Vessels for water are made of it, and when young it contains a supply of sweet spring- water.

Arueira. Schinus terenbinthofolus.—This is called the Monarch of the Forest. The timber is of excessive hardness, and resists weather admirably, and takes a fine polish. The leaves are used as epispastics,—the decoction serves to alleviate rheumatic pains; and the gum rubbed on ropes preserves them from decay.

The natives avoid this tree, as tumours are produced by sleeping under it, and the highly sensitive who pass underneath it suffer from swellings in the face. Captain Burton mentions this as having actually happened to the wife of one of his friends.

The Indians use the green juice of the young branches for eye diseases.

Cedrela odorata. — The superstitious among the natives will cut this tree, but will not burn the wood, which their traditions lead them to believe supplied the true cross.

Carnahaba. Copernicia cerifera.—The carnahúba is the beautiful wax palm. It assumes its full beauty in the fifth year. The vitality of this tree is great, it resists the severest droughts, and Captain B. F. Burton, F.R.G.S., relates that when the trunk lay on the ground the upturned head was still alive. It grows to a great age, and it is justly considered, both for man and beast, the most valuable palm of the Sertao, Virgin Forest. Its gum is edible, and the roots are used as sarsaparilla; the fibre is worked into strong thread and cordage; the leaves are good for cattle; they make an excellent thatching; the fibre is also used for making straw hats, ropes, and cords for nets and sieves. The fruit is in large drooping clusters of berries. When

green the nut resembles a small olive. The pulp, boiled to remove its astringency, becomes soft like cooked maize; it is considered good and wholesome, especially when taken with milk; animals readily fatten upon it.

The leaves of the young tree, when two feet long by about the same breadth, are cut down and dried in the shade, they then discharge from the surface pale grey-yellow dusty scales, which melted over the fire become a brown wax.

The wax occurs mixed with heterogeneous substances, bark or fibre, and it loses considerably by sifting. The material is tasteless and soft to the touch, the smell has been compared with that of newly-made hay. Its chief fault is its brittleness; this, however, is remedied by mixing with three parts of vegetable one part of animal wax, or one-eighth to one-tenth of tallow.

Carnahúba candles are made upon the seaboard, and Captain Burton states that the only one he saw gave a colour of rhubarb, yellow or brown sugar, and that the light was not to be compared with the worst paraffine.

The value of the annual production of the wax is stated to amount to above 150,000*l.*

Cagaietera. Eugenia dysenterica.—The cagaietera bears a white flower and milk-producing leaves; the berry is a strong drastic.

Embiza. Xylopia sericea.—The bark of the embiga is used for fibre, and the ashes from this tree make a good brown soap.

Genipapeiro. Genipa brasiliensis.—The fruit of the genipapeiro is said to equal the medlar. The tree yields a dark blue dye with which the Indians used to paint themselves.

Jatoba.—The jatoba gives a yellow gum like amber, which serves for the caulking of boats.

Mulberry trees. Amoreira.—Mulberry trees thrive well in the highlands of Brazil, and do not lose their leaf in the cold season, as they continually renew it, and after the second year they can be utilized.

Madeira de Lei, "wood of the law."—This name of Madeira de Lei is given to these woods, as they were

not allowed to be felled without permission of the Government. There are various kinds.

Piqui. Caryocar brasiliensis.—Piqui gives a mucilaginous fruit, and contains a chestnut eaten in time of famine.

Paú terra. Qualea grandiflora.—Paú terra supplies good charcoal.

Patári.—Patári also gives a good charcoal, and the bark, leaf, and flower are used for a black dye.

Pequizeiro.—The pequizeiro prefers a sandy soil. It is used for making boats. Its fruit is as large as an orange with an oily, farinaceous, and nourishing pulp.

Sambahyba. Curatella sambaiba.—The leaf of the sambahyba is used for brushing cloth. It has an astringent bark good for tanning and for dressing wounds; it has the effect of iodine in resolving chronic inflammations.

Tingui. Jacquinia obovata.—The tingui is used for taking fish by intoxicating them. The branches are cut, bruised, tied in bundles, and thrown into water whose course has been arrested by a dam.

Tucum. Astrocaryum tucuma.—Picum thread is used for fishing-nets. The leaves make good mats, baskets, and thatch when old.

Curious tree of the species "Bombacineas."—In 1863, Mr. Gustavus Wallis, in exploring the Upper Rio Branco, came across a gigantic tree of the Bombacineas species, which, as he relates, quite astonished him. It measured at the top 173 feet diameter, which gives it a circumference of 520 feet; under this immense ceiling of foliage 10,000 people might find cover.

Boabab. Adansonia digitata. — The Boabab tree belongs to the species "Sumaumeira." Its diameter at the top is 108 feet, and 384 feet in circumference. It is popularly asserted that this tree is found of the age of several thousand years.

(Signed) VICTOR A. W. DRUMMOND.

Rio de Janeiro, August 14, 1874.

Annex 3.

Brazilian Dyes, Gums, and Barks.

The dyes most used in Brazil are the following :—

Potagiba—Pao amarelo
Orucú—annatto, bicho orellana
Pao Brazil—Cesalpina echinata.

also—

Anil—indigo—indigofera anil
Manque vermelho—Rhizophora mangle
Mato tajuja
Ruivinha
Calumas
Carnim
Musgos
Acafráo
Ocas, &c.

These latter exist in great abundance.

Barks.

The best barks are the—

Cascas de monjolo
„ carvalho
Cambury
Angico
Cajueiro
Canna fistula
Manque—casca folhas
Sumagre
Tamarinos
Sarandy

and many others.

Gums.

The best are—

Polvilho—extract of "Mandioc"
and
"Araruta."

Annex 4.

List of different qualities of Brazilian Wood, their weight, application, and duration.

Woods.	Weight per ·001 mètre.	Application.	Average Duration.
	Kilog.		Years.
Páo Brazil	2·063	For building ..	40
Jacarandá tán	2·014	„ „ ..	40
Sucupira	2·002	„ „ ..	40
Graúna..	1·715	„ „ ..	35
Canella capitão-móí ..	1·709	„ „ ..	35
Ipí tabaco	1·702	„ „ ..	35
Cangerana	1 684	„ „ ..	35
Catucanhã vermelho ..	1·671	„ „ ..	30
Tapinhoã, sapo	1·666	Naval construction .	40
„ liso	1·613	„ „ ..	25 to 30
Oleo jatahy	1·666	For building ..	50
Ubá peba, sapucaia ..	1 649	„ „ ..	50
Sapucaia	1·642	„ „ ..	50
Ubatam au gibatam ..	1·642	„ „ ..	50
Ipí, muim	1·640	„ „ ..	50
Massarandúba	1·638	„ „ ..	50
Angelim amargaso ..	1·613	„ „ ..	40
Oleo caborahyba.. ..	1·610	„ „ ..	40
„ pardo	1·577	„ „ ..	40
Canella sassafraz.. ..	1·566	„ „ ..	40
Garapiapanha	1·536	„ „ ..	40
Merindiba	1 530	„ „ ..	40
Paroba ipí	1·530	„ „ ..	40
Mangaló (páo pereira) ..	1·528	„ „ ..	40
Canella amarella.. ..	1·303	„ „ ..	30
Grassahy vermelho ..	1·302	„ „ ..	30
Bicuibussú	1·285	„ „ ..	20
Jiquitibá rosa	1·285	„ „ ..	20
Jacarandá cabiúna ..	2·014	For masonry ..	
„ rosa	2·009	„ „ ..	
Gonçalo alves	1·637	„ „ ..	
Perobá rosa	1·549	„ „ ..	
Pequiá marfim	1·537	„ „ ..	
Avaribá	1·484	„ „ ..	
Vinhatico	1·475	„ „ ..	
Caixeta	1·472	„ „ ..	
Cedro rosa	0·884	„ „ ..	
Lauro	0·859	„ „ ..	

1 gramme = 0·035286 of English ounce.
0·001 mètre = 61·000 cubic inches.

The above weights are in kilogrammes; a metrical ton = 1,000 kilog.

Of the first seven mentioned, some have been known to last from sixty to eighty years.

It is not known to what length of time most of the woods mentioned will last, though they are all good and durable. The first ten mentioned are good for railway sleepers.

France.

Report by Mr. Wyndham, &c.

The catalogue of the various kinds of wood exhibited at the exhibition of 1867 by the French Government is recommended by the "Administration des Forêts," as giving the most complete list of forest trees growing in France and in Corsica; it also gives the names of many trees growing in Algeria and elsewhere, and it contains a description of many trees, with an account of the uses to which they can be applied.

I have endeavoured to form a list from this catalogue of trees growing in France, Corsica, and Algeria, which, from their descriptions, appeared to me to be the most worthy of notice, but, as the catalogue is very voluminous, it is possible that I may have omitted some trees which should have been included in the list.

List of trees, with description of their respective uses:—

Armeniaca vulgaris ..	Cabinet makers' work, &c.
Ulex Europæus	Firewood.
Styrax officinale	Ditto.
Sorbus aria	Good for turning and firewood.
Sorbus torminalis ..	Cabinet makers' work.
Amygdalus communis ..	Ditto, and firewood.
Arbutus unedo	For firewood and charcoal.
Cratægus azarolus ..	Firewood.
Alnaster viridis	Ditto.
Alnus glutinosa	Serviceable in hydraulic works.
Erica arborea	For making tobacco pipes.
Ceratonia siliqua.. ..	Cabinet makers' work and firewood.
Cerasus mahaleb.. ..	Cabinet makers' work, &c.
Cerasus avium	Ditto.
Carpinus betulus.. ..	For carts, machinery, &c.
Castanea vulgaris ..	Gallic acid produced from it.
Quercus cerris	Firewood.
Quercus castaneæfolia ..	Building and firewood.
Quercus pseudo-suber ..	Building, &c.
Quercus suber ..	Valuable bark.
Quercus occidentalis ..	Ditto.
Quercus pedunculata ..	Especially used in ship building.

Quercus sessiliflora ..	Used in ship building.
Quercus toza	Used for carts; bark valuable for tanning.
Quercus ilex	Firewood, &c.
Quercus Mirbeckii ..	Ship building.
Citrus medica	Cabinet makers' work.
Cornus mas	Machinery, tools (outils), &c.
Corylus Avellana ..	Hoops, poles, &c.
Berberis vulgaris.. ..	Cabinet makers' work; produces a dye.
Acer campestre	Machinery, wheelwrights' work, &c.
Acero-pulifolium.. ..	Various uses.
Acer platanoides.. ..	Ditto.
Fraxinus excelsior ..	Wheelwrights' work, &c.
Euonymus Europæus ..	Various uses.
Fagus sylvatica	Cabinet makers' work; excellent as firewood.
Ilex aquifolium	Cabinet makers' work.
Zizyphus vulgaris ..	For carpenters' tools, &c.
Rhamnus alaternus ..	Cabinet makers' work; excellent for charcoal.
Juglans regia	Cabinet makers' work.
Olea Europœa	Ditto.
Ulmus campestris ..	Wheelwrights' work, carts, gun-carriages (artillerie), and ship building.
Ulmus effusa	Firewood.
Populus alba	Various uses.
Pyrus communis.. ..	Ditto.
Malus acerba	Musical instruments.
Salix alba	Various uses.
Salix caprea	Hop-poles.
Sorbus domestica ..	For engraving, musical instruments, tools, &c.
Rhus pentaphylla ..	Produces a dye, and tanning.
Tilia grandifolia	For carving, &c.
Juniperus oxycedrus ..	A kind of tar is extracted from it (goudron huile decade).
Juniperus sabina.. ..	Cabinet makers' work, pencils, &c.
Pinus cembra	Ditto.
Pinus uncinata	Various uses.
Pinus Laricio	Building purposes, &c., and produces an excellent resin.
Pinus Pinaster	Valuable resin.
Abies pectinata	Resin.

The forests or lands producing trees, underwood, &c., in France and in Corsica, are owned as follows :—

1st. By the State, to the extent of 991,766 hectares.

2nd. By Communes and Public Establishments (Etablissements Publics) 1,903,258 hectares.

3rd. By private individuals, from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 hectares.

It is estimated, however, that one-half, or, perhaps, even three-fifths of the woodlands owned by private persons, produce only underwood and brushwood.

These woodlands, moreover, are rapidly decreasing in extent, partly owing to the small value of the underwood, and partly owing to the frequent division of properties, which renders the planting of trees with the view of allowing them to grow into timber an unremunerative undertaking.

The clearing of woodlands has attracted the attention of the Legislature at various periods. The most recent laws for the prevention of damage to forests, and for replanting areas which have been cleared, are those of the 18th of June, 1859, and of the 28th of July, 1860. The first contains a scale of penalties to which persons are liable for injuring forests, and regulates the rights and obligations of private persons in making clearances; and the second treats of the replanting of mountainous districts with a view to the prevention of floods. This latter law, indeed, appears to have been prompted by a Report addressed to the late Emperor Napoleon III in 1860, in which the floods in France in 1856 are in great measure attributed to the want of trees and underwood on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, and the mountains of Auvergne, where the Rhone, the Isère, the Loire, the Garonne, &c., respectively rise. It contains clauses to enforce the planting of districts where it is shown that it is needful for the public good or security that they should be planted. To this law is attributed the diminution in the extent of land annually cleared, which now amounts to about 15,000 hectares per annum, whereas it formerly amounted to about 30,000 hectares. Many landowners, communes, and public bodies have availed themselves largely of the assistance in seeds, plants, and in money under certain circumstances, granted by the State in accordance with this law.

Woods belonging to private persons, not being subject to any Government supervision, it would be difficult to arrive even approximatively at any idea of the quantity of timber which might fairly be cut every year without injury to the forests; but, as the woodlands belonging to private individuals produce but little timber, the following statistics as to the amount cut on an average every year in forests appertaining to the State, to communes, and to public establishments may, perhaps, be considered as giving a fair idea of the capacity of production of French forests :—

	Cubic metres.	Steres or cubic metres.	Kilog.
Timber..	1,200,000	..	..
Wood for upholstery, &c. (Industric)	1,650,000	..	..
Firewood	..	5,000,000	..
Charcoal	..	2,500,000	..
Bark	..	..	36,000,000

The following statistics taken from the "Tableaux Généraux du Commerce de la France," give the annual exports of timber for building purposes during the last ten years to each foreign country (Table 1). Table 2 gives the value of the common woods exported; and Table 3 the value of common woods imported during the last ten years.

Table of Exports.

Description of Goods.	Quantities Exported (French Goods).									
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Oak wood, for building—										
Rough, square or sawn, being more than 80 millimètres thick—										
Germany ... ... stère	13,817	24,899	8,922	9,914	10,101	10,551	1,844	883	5,758	3,394
England ... ... „	8,149	7,289	3,220	3,271	3,772	1,617	...	1,883	1,638	2,616
Algeria ... ... „	...	...	655	...	487	1,052	526	...	709	...
Belgium ... ... „	15,370	15,427	19,162	16,428	15,577	12,974	8,697	8,271	30,694	32,377
Spain ... ... „	13,106	9,453	1,860	563	279	...	243	...	420	...
Italy ... ... „	443	587	...	1,557	...	...	1,224	...	...	...
Switzerland ... ... „	549	453	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... ... „	1,931	2,686	1,124	1,731	3,160	1,975	...	2,923	3,667	...
Totals—								2,715	582	2,046
Quantities ... ... „	53,365	60,794	35,082	33,489	33,026	28,182	16,289	16,575	43,538	40,333
Value ... ...francs	6,522,045	7,438,350	4,400,655	4,267,275	4 233,510	3,560,675	2,057,665	1,571,630	4,179 280	3,912,570
Sawn, being 80 millimètres thick or less—										
Germany ... ...mètre	43,008	57,288	51,877	39,102	70,050	28,756	...	59,439	73,265	...
England ... ... „	750	...	...	10,085	6,634	...	...	37,762	...	...
Belgium ... ... „	287,185	300,422	316,779	515,941	462 721	769,637	319,297	521,548	658,457	590,581
Spain ... ... „	10,364	48,327	18,795	...	5,819	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland ... ... „	...	12,099	...	2,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... ... „	14,895	20,344	190,697	11,210	4 069	62,249	7,937	27,579	19,487	...
Totals—									22,161	180,639
Quantities ... ... „	356,202	438,480	577,948	613,656	549,283	860,642	327,934	646,328	773,370	771,220
Value ... ...francs	587,733	723,492	953,614	1,012,582	823,925	1,075,802	409,918	646,328	773,370	771,220
Wood for building, oak excepted—										
Rough, square or sawn, being more than 80 millimètres thick—										
Germany ... ... stère	23,250	27,944	21,081	26,572	31.641	34,988	9,689	2,326	58,442	41,419
England ... ... „	9,307	7,226	3,830	5,357	15 517	17,286	26,860	77,949	57,808	169,216
Algeria ... ... „	562	2,595	1,348	...	2,166	2,861	1,631	3,000	...	...
Belgium ... ... „	8,531	5,867	6,542	5,577	6,774	4,569	8,097	6,768	12,563	...
Spain ... ... „	20,200	10,040	14,121	10,558	7,681	6,473	5,721	9,798	6,961	631
Italy ... ... „	28,396	32,492	45,220	51,201	41,770	38,377	34,250	41,688	36,480	45,283
Other countries ... ... „	4,675	3,410	2,852	3,437	7,753	5,074	36,266	8,682	6,826	37,243
Totals—										
Quantities ... ... „	94,921	89,574	94,994	102,702	113,202	109,568	125,514	150,151	178,680	293,797
Value ... ...francs	6,600,985	6,214,825	6,524,235	7,082,665	7 515,856	7,606,585	7,950,465	8,372,670	9,117,770	14,826,945

Description of Goods.	Quantities Exported (French Goods).									
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wood for building, &c. (*continued*)—										
Sawn, being 80 millimètres or under thick—										
Germany ... ...mètre	3,246,352	3,186,856	2,419,099	2,768,657	2,833,754	3,919,048	2,077,912	1,411,503	4,586,163	4,987,672
Algeria ... ... ,,	56,812	100,865	163,970	186,825	32,920	61,391	120,248	68,958	105,693	...
Belgium ... ... ,,	5,124,069	4,766,464	6,155,719	6,159,974	7,562,565	12,692,637	5,986,113	4,738,096	2,527,373	2,896,410
Spain ... ... ,,	3,120,841	3,045,297	2,850,167	3,128,061	2,871,352	2,782,888	2,868,915	2,777,517	3,382,936	1,874,022
Italy ... ... ,,	814,105	1,043,175	590,957	723,679	432,509	673,793	733,256	626,237	725,102	820,206
Reunion (or Bourbon Island) ... ... ,,	186,634	100,102	70,350	69,474	...	...	...	83,512	249,035	...
Senegal ... ... ,,	96,886	132,861	143,651	128,115	154,665	86,747	195,424	161,325	113,077	...
Western Coast of Africa ... ... ,,	40,609	28,311	42,043	64,507	67,138	48,276	...	...	126,270	...
Other countries ... ... ,,	356,453	285,412	217,012	187,305	279,280	357,437	517,754	235,757	252,630	956,189
Total—										
Quantities ... ... ,,	13,078,951	12,689,343	12,652,968	13,416,597	14,233,483	20,622,217	12,499,602	10,135,545	12,268,279	11,034,499
Value ... ...francs	16,348,689	15,861,678	15,816,210	16,770,746	17,080,180	20,648,265	12,538,794	5,067,773	6,134,140	5,517,250
Poles—										
Germany ... ... pieces	...	...	...	...	1,330	...	1,410	...	...	...
England ... ... ,,	...	5,144	...	...	7,000	959,372	1,716,870	1,646,810	1,361,473	...
Belgium ... ... ,,	2,197,068	2,748,142	2,821,657	2,585,460	2,786,708	2,599,863	2,475,818	2,660,464	3,559,050	...
Other countries ... ... ,,	9,429	2,860	5,056	7,590	...	41,560	524	55,844	474,240	7,671,526
Totals—										
Quantities ... ... ,,	2,206,497	2,756,146	2,826,713	2,593,050	2,795,038	3,603,795	4,194,622	4,363,118	5,394,793	7,671,526
Value ... ...francs	1,137,158	1,333,101	1,492,197	1,290 458	1,408,630	1,751,508	1,950,411	2,032,189	2,967,186	4,219,339
Stave wood (merrains)—										
Germany ... ...pieces	666	4,600	1,124,964	1,172,236	1,246,027	1,030 809	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... ... ,,	293,214	283,648	158.300	204,800	375,705	654,870	614,350	551,063	758,784	...
Spain ... ... ,,	242,384	141,661	144,643	397,736	465,891	426,849	411,270	405,222	650,545	...
Italy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,615	...
Other countries ... ... ,,	18,170	108,653	87,104	238,894	200,773	227,338	174,250	165,116	265,771	1,718 953
Totals—										
Quantities ... ... ,,	554,464	538,562	151,011	2,013,666	2,288,396	2,339,866	1,199,870	1,121,400	1,700,715	1,718 953
Value ... ...francs	304,955	296,209	833,256	1,208,200	1,354,953	1,597,960	797,329	930,613	1,476,812	1,547,058

Table of Exports.

(Values expressed in Francs.)

Description of Goods.	Years.									
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Common woods	Francs. 33,163,257	Francs. 34,681,982	Francs. 32,180,698	Francs. 33,928,249	Francs. 34,812,965	Francs. 37,954,591	Francs. 28,176,060	Francs 22,565,436	Francs. 28,274,153	Francs. 33,566,827

Table of Imports.

(Values expressed in Francs.)

Description of Goods.	Years.									
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Common woods	Francs. 132,376,659	Francs. 150,663,804	Francs. 180,450,641	Francs 172,582,583	Francs. 179,365,180	Francs. 189,236,015	Francs. 151,254,583	Francs. 89,689,628	Francs. 128,440,957	Francs. 112,934,231

An examination of these Tables will show that the trade in wood has not varied much in the time specified, excepting during the years 1870-73 when trade was paralyzed by war and its results.

The value of the imports are far in excess of the exports, there being nearly always a difference of 130,000,000 to 140,000,000 francs per annum between them.

This difference is accounted for chiefly by France importing nearly all the timber she requires for building purposes ("bois de construction et de merrain"), France not producing a good quality of timber in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

Observations have been made at different times with regard to the climatic influence of forests, and to the effect of their clearance, and particular attention was bestowed upon these questions in 1856, after the inundations which took place in France in that year. In 1858 the question was studied by Messrs. Billaud, Cautegril, and Jeaudel in the Departments of the Meurthe, and M. Becquerel, Member of the Academy of Sciences, continued these studies in the basins of the Loire and of the Seine, in the large forests of Orleans and of Fontainebleau; he, at the same time, studied the influence of forests upon atmospherical phenomena, such as upon the amount of rainfall, storms, &c.

The following are some of the conclusions arrived at by M. Becquerel:—

1. That great clearances of wood diminish the number of springs.

2. That forests while preserving springs regulate their course; and

3. That cultivation in a dry and arid soil does away to a certain extent with springs.

These conclusions of M. Becquerel gave rise to controversies, and the Botanical School at Nancy (Ecole Forestière) was in consequence charged with studying the question, and with drawing up Reports upon it. These Reports are given *in extenso* in a work entitled "Météorologie Forestière." At page 3 in Report 5 it is stated that observations were made in two places, the one wooded and the other devoid of wood, situated in the same latitude and longitude and at no great distance from one another, and that it was found

that the rainfall was greater in the wooded than in the agricultural district.

In report No. 7 page 5 some remarks will be found to the effect that the soil in forests is as well watered by rain as the open country, and that springs are more abundant and regular in their supply of water in a wooded than in an unwooded district; and at page 7 of the same Report will be found a statement to the effect, that it has been proved that forests moderate the temperature of a climate both in diminishing cold and in modifying heat.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

July 28, 1874.

Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden.

Mr. Jerningham to Mr. Ford.

Sir, *Darmstadt, July* 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to forward to Her Majesty's Government the accompanying very imperfect replies to the questions relative to the production and consumption of timber in the Grand Duchies of Hesse and of Baden, which were inclosed in Lord Derby's despatch to you marked Circular of 12th May last.

You will perceive that the information respecting Baden is very scanty; but all my endeavours to obtain detailed answers to the questions laid have proved fruitless, there being apparently no Statistics on the subject known at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Indeed, I may observe at the outset that with respect to Questions 9, 10, 11, and 12, touching upon the annual exportation and home consumption of the timber grown in both Duchies, as well as relative to the possible increase or diminution of quantity or value in the exports, it is impossible to furnish any reliable data, the Zollverein having the management of all Statistics respecting imported and exported goods into Germany, or out of it.

It becomes therefore next to impossible to find in the general Tables of Exportation the just proportion of individual exports from such Union States as the Duchies of Hesse and Baden, which have practically no commercial boundaries.

1. The various kinds of trees produced in both Grand Duchies may be classified as follows:—

Fagus silvatica	Fraxinus excelsior
Quercus robur	Acer pseudo-platanus
Quercus pedunculatá	Betula alba
Carpinus betulus	Alnus glutinosa
Pinus silvestris	Tilia parvifolia
Abies excelsa	Populus tremula
Abies pectinata	Pinus strobus
Larix Europœa	Sorbus aucuparia
Ulmus suberosa	Galix fragilis, alba, &c.

In this nomenclature are comprised the various kinds of wood used not only as timber, but as firewood.

2 and 3. According to a recent calculation it would appear that the forests in Hesse are grown upon an area equivalent to 240,530 hectares, which, at the rate of 2·4736 acres to an hectare, is equal to 594,975 acres, English.

This statement which is founded on official data is rather startling when it is remembered that the whole area of the Grand Duchy does not exceed 139½ square miles, or 757,120 acres; inasmuch as it only leaves 162,145 acres for agrarian purposes.

These woods are divided into "domain woods," covering an area of 67,900 hectares (167,957 acres), "communal woods" ranging over an area of 89,035 hectares (220,484 acres), and private woods, which extend over 83,495 hectares (206,523 acres). There are besides about 3,957 hectares (9,797 acres) of woods belonging to Hesse in Prussian and Bavarian territories, which swell the total area of land covered by woods to 244,487 hectares, or 604,772 acres, English—in other words, four-fifths of the Grand Duchy is wooded.

In Baden the forest-covered land occupies an area of 513,000 hectares, or 1,268,956 acres, English, which is equivalent to one-third of the whole Grand Duchy.

4, 5, and 6. With respect to the increase or diminution of the area devoted to the production of timber, it may be taken for granted that no perceptible change has taken place for the last few years, for the rule that every thirty years the land which has once belonged to the cultivation of trees must return to its original employment, prevents the possibility of any waste of such land.

By the police regulations in force with respect to the cutting down of wood, possessors of private forests are bound to request the permission of the State Forests' Superintendent before they can turn any portion of their woods into land to be tilled, and they are equally bound to show that they intend to convert such land into land for agricultural purposes.

The Minister of the Interior has, however, a discretionary power of which he can make use when appealed to against the decision of the above-named Superintendent.

In any case the minimum of land to be converted must equal 4 morgen, Hessian measurement, or 2·4712 acres, English.

7 and 8. Last year not less than 343,771 metres of wood were cut down on an area of 66,517 hectares (164,436 acres) of Government forests, and 421,165 metres on an area of 93,092 hectares, or 230,272 acres, English, belonging to the Communes.

This quantity is about the average which the Government considers as advantageous to be obtained yearly, and can be reckoned upon almost with certainty every year.

With regard to private forests it is difficult to obtain any definite figures as to the quantity of timber hewn every year, the amount being so variable each year, and no interest accruing from it specially to the State.

9, 10, 11, and 12. As already pointed out at the outset of this Report, it is impossible, or next to it, to obtain satisfactory data respecting the proportion of timber employed for home consumption and for export; but I have ascertained that there is a great demand from Holland for Hessian fir trees, and that the facilities which Mayence offers for the easy transport by water of the timber required, and its necessary cheapness, keeps up a trade which must ever be flourishing, considering the excellent quality of the timber for ship building, and its easy conveyance to any part of the western coast.

13. It has been found that no perceptible change has taken place for a long series of years in the condition of the forests, which preserve their character for being some of the finest in Europe, and boasting some of the finest and healthiest trees; but I have not been able to ascertain whether any conclusions have been arrived at respecting the climatic influence of forests or the effect of their clearance upon the rainfall or floods.

Whether this be due to the scanty provisions made by Government for meteorological observations or general indifference to the subject, I know not; but if it be not presumptuous to offer a personal remark on the matter, it may be curious to note that Darmstadt itself, surrounded as it is on all sides by thickly-wooded hills and forest-covered plains, which reach down to the

Rhine, is perhaps one of the European cities which enjoys the driest climate.

I beg, in conclusion, to apologise for the very meagre information which I have taken some time in collecting, owing, I believe, to the scanty data in the possession of the Government—a fact really to be wondered at when it is remembered what a large proportion of the Grand Duchy is devoted to the culture of woods, and so large a portion of the revenue of its inhabitants depends upon its sale.

I inclose a statistical work by the principal Director of Forests for the year 1861, which appears to me to be too much devoted to detail to give any correct idea of the general production and consumption of timber; and also a guide for the officers in charge of the State and Communal forests in the measurement of the various kinds of timber, the hewing of which they have to superintend.

Finally, I inclose the Baden law with respect to the management of woods and forests, which does not differ much from the Hessian laws on the subject, but which has more of a local than of a general interest.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM.

Prussia.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Adams.

Sir, *Berlin, June* 26, 1874.

In compliance with the instructions which I received from Lord Odo Russell, as conveyed to him in the Earl of Derby's Circular despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have drawn up a Report, herewith inclosed, on the timber production and trade of Prussia, answering most of the questions contained in the above-mentioned despatch.

It has not been possible to answer all the said questions, or to give complete and satisfactory replies to several of them, inasmuch as statistical information in the sense desired by Her Majesty's Government has not yet been collected, nor the necessary returns compiled by the German Government.

Although an admirable system of State supervision over all forest-land whatsoever within the Kingdom of Prussia has been in force for many years, the only statistical returns published were for the State forests alone, and even they did not contain details as minute as are asked for in the questions transmitted to Lord Odo Russell.

Moreover, as all questions of trade, such as import and export, are dealt with for the Zollverein as a whole, and not for the individual states composing it, there is no record kept of the "value of each kind of timber exported during the last ten years to each foreign country;" and as there have been no statistical returns compiled of the exact amount of timber annually cut in forest-lands, not belonging to the State, it is not at present possible to state "what is the proportion for home consumption and for export."

In 1872 a special department for compiling statistical Returns, respecting all forest-lands in Prussia, was established in Berlin. From it I have obtained the information contained in the inclosed Report, and that

which is wanting, it was unable, being yet in its infancy, to supply; but the director assured me that he hoped in a year or two to be able to afford Her Majesty's Government all the information desired.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. F. RUSSELL.

Report by Mr. Russell on Timber in Prussia.

1. *Province of Prussia.*—"KIEFER," pine tree (*Pinus sylvestris*), and "Fichte," pine (*Pinus picea-abies*), are the most abundant and flourishing; "Lärche," larch (*Pinus larix*), is rare; "Buchen," beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and "Hainbuchen," hornbeam (*Carpinus*), are also found, as are "Eiche," oak (*Quercus*), "Spitzhorn," Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), "Bergahorn," sycamore maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*), "Rüster," elm (*Uemus campestris*), "Erle," aldar (*Alnus*), "Birke," birch (*Betula*), "Sahlweide," sallow (*Salix caprea*), "Werftweide," sallow (*Salix acuminata*), "Linde," linden (*Tilia*), "Eberesche," mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), "Aspe," aspen tree (*Populus tremula*).

Pine wood comprises three-fourths of the total extent of forest in this Province.

Province of Posen.—Pine, oak, birch, beech, alder, elm, "Ahorn," maple (*Acer*), aspen tree, hornbeam, and "Strancher," brushwood (*Frutex*), are to be found in this Province.

Province of Pomerania.—Pine, oak, beech, birch, alder, pine, *i.e.*, "Fichte," larch, elm, maple, hornbeam, aspen tree, linden, "Hasel," hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

Province of Silesia.—Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), pine (*Pinus picea*), "Tanne," pitch fir (*Pinus abies*), oak, alder, birch, beech.

Province of Brandenburg.—Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), oak, beech, birch, pine (*Pinus picea*), pitch fir, larch, "Weymuthskiefer" (*Pinus strobus*), "Esche," ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm, maple, aspen tree.

Province of Saxony.—Alder, birch, "Faulbaum," alder (*Rhamnus frangula*), oak, elm, maple, beech, hornbeam, hazel, "Eibe," yew (*Taxus baccata*), pine, pitch fir.

Province of Westphalia.—Beech, oak, alder, maple, ash, elm, birch, pine, larch.

Rhine Province.—Beech, oak, pine, larch, hornbeam, white alder, pitch fir.

Hohenzollern.—Fir, pine, oak, aspen tree, birch, alder, sallow, beech.

Schleswig-Holstein.—Beech, oak, red alder, hornbeam, birch, ash, maple, elm, "Pappel," poplar (*Populus*), white alder, "Knicke," brushwood, hazel, pine, "Weissfichte" (*Abies alba*), white pitch fir (*Pinus abies*), larch, black fir (*Pinus nigra*), *Pinus strobus*, "Meerstrangs," sea-laces (*Fucus filum*), "Zwergkiefer," dwarf pine (*Pinus pumilio*).

Lauenburg.—Beech, oak, hornbeam, maple, trembling poplar (*Populus tremula*), ash, alder, birch, elm, pine, fir, larch.

Province of Hanover.—Beech, oak, pine, fir, pitch fir, larch, maple, ash, elm, hornbeam, birch, black alder, aspen tree, *Pinus strobus*, yew, acacia, white alder.

Province of Hesse-Nassau.—Beech, fir, pitch fir, *Pinus strobus*, oak, maple, elm, birch, aspen tree, "Sahlweide," sallow (*Salix caprea*), hazel, hornbeam, alder, larch, yew.

The oak is much used for artillery purposes, and the aspen and birch for shipbuilding and all floating structures; in other respects timber in Prussia is generally applied to the same uses as in other civilized countries.

3.* The Kingdom of Prussia, without including the "Jagdgebiet," which is of an extent of 139,297 hectares, or the lakes, 4,018 square myrien (a myrien is equal to 246 acres 3 rods 20 poles), contains 348,312 quadrilateral-myrien area of territory.

In 1867 the population was 24,019,567.

* Question 3 is more appropriately answered *before* than *after* Question 2.

Extent of Forest Land as compared with Total Area of the Kingdom.

Districts.	Total Area.		Extent of Forest Land, in Hectares.
	In Square Myrien.	In Hectares.	
Königsberg	211·10	2,111,032·3	421,537·8
Gumbinnen	158·64	1,586,436·8	272,143·7
Dantzic	79·48	794,753·8	152,920·4
Marienwerder ..	175·13	1,751,305·4	405,408·5
Posen	174·92	1,749,203·5	371,291·2
Bromberg	114·38	1,143,787·4	253,972·2
Stettin	120·41	1,204,063·5	227,434·5
Coslin	140·38	1,403,837·5	311,418·5
Stralsund	40·32	403,171·0	57,050·1
Breslau	134·65	1,346,502·5	285,642·1
Liegnitz	135·95	1,359,476·3	497,907·5
Oppeln	131·98	1,319,848·9	408,816·5
Potsdam	206·93	2,069,269·0	603,343·3
Frankfort-on-the-Oder .	191·91	1,919,126·9	683,843·3
Magdeburg	114·97	1,149,690·7	230,578·5
Merseburg	102·06	1,020,555·6	198,923·0
Erfurt	35·25	352,463·6	83,790·0
Münster	72·44	724,404·3	132,826·7
Minden	52·50	525,033·9	107,284·7
Arnsberg	76·91	769,145·1	322,157·2
Coblentz	62·00	619,984·5	259,310·0
Dusseldorf	54·66	546,648·4	100,370·9
Cologne	39·74	397,394·9	121,178·7
Treves	71·78	717,808·9	243,686·1
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	41·53	415,312·1	107,384·3
Hohenzollern ..	11·42	114,194·9	38,289·9
Schleswig-Holstein ..	171·94	1,719,463·5	68,588·3
Hanover	384·70	3,847,028·4	502,353·8
Cassel	108·85	1,088,521·3	432,456·7
Wiesbaden	54·52	545,240·1	223,293·3
Lauenburg	11·72	117,218·6	21,150·7
Total	3,483·19	34,831,923·6	8,137,352·5

Thus 23 per cent. of the whole area of the kingdom is forest land.

2. Forest Land belonging to the State, Parishes, Corporations, and Private Persons.

District.	State Forests.		Parish Forest Land.			Corporations.	Private Persons.	Total.
	Hectares.	Per Cent.	Town.	Country.	Total.			
			Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
Königsberg	177,568·8	42	24,184·8	35,930·7	60,115·5	2,848·4	181,005·2	421,537·8
Gumbinnen	185,614·8	68	2,326·6	11,484·7	13,811·2	..	72,717·6	272,143·7
Dantzic	88,150·2	57	7,087·1	1,826·4	8,913·5	1,002·3	54,854·3	152,920·4
Marienwerder	171,178·1	43	14,985·3	1,253·5	16,238·9	..	217,991·5	405,408·5
Posen	50,887·9	14	4,416·9	2,389·6	6,806·6	1,233·6	312,363·1	371,291·2
Bromberg	93,587·4	37	5,611·7	5,965·3	11,577·1	..	148,807·7	253,972·2
Stettin	105,087·4	46	23,164·9	2,983·4	26,148·3	1,725·8	94,473·0	227,434·5
Coslin	47,326·5	15	19,042·6	5,779·7	24,822·3	54·6	239,215·1	311,418·5
Stralsund	25,448·3	45	2,600·0	1,633·2	4,233·1	3,617·9	23,750·8	57,050·1
Breslau	54,651·8	19	13,282·0	1,015·6	14,297·6	1,950·7	214,742·0	285,642·1
Liegnitz	21,303·3	4	58,967·4	34,896·7	93,864·1	5,885·2	376,855·0	497,907·5
Oppeln	75,772·8	18	11,588·6	9,114·0	20,702·5	264·7	312,076·4	408,816·5
Potsdam	202,147·1	33	44,935·4	79,796·8	124,732·2	2,539·2	273,924·9	603,343·3
Frankfort-on-the-Oder ..	174,155·4	25	38,094·6	33,336·8	74,431·4	11,398·6	423,857·7	683,843·3
Magdeburg	61,121·9	27	8,176·5	3,200·2	11,376·7	3,377·9	154,702·1	230,578·5
Merseburg	72,983·9	38	5,696·3	4,450·6	10,146·9	3,224·4	103,567·8	189,923·0
Erfurt	35,101·7	41	6,641·4	13,391·0	20,032·4	758·8	27,897·1	83,790·0
Münster	2,100·6	2	912·4	925·0	1,837·4	1,233·1	127,655·6	132,826·7
Minden	23,350·8	22	5,126·9	8,917·1	14,044·1	2,663·8	67,226·1	107,284·7
Arnsberg	18,953·5	6	16,567·9	20,598·6	37,166·6	4,595·7	261,441·5	322,157·2
Coblentz	26,782·0	10	..	..	152,177·9	3,584·7	76,765·4	259,310·0
Dusseldorf	15,974·9	16	55·4	919·1	974·5	545·3	82,876·3	100,370·9
Cologne	11,794·3	10	916·0	6,569·6	7,485·7	1,968·6	99,930·0	121,178·7
Treves	61,650·4	25	3,059·3	116,388·7	119,388·0	953·3	61,694·5	243,686·1
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	28,071·8	26	2,438·6	34,595·4	37,034·1	1,239·7	41,038·7	107,384·3
Hohenzollern	..	..	..	..	19,020·9	559·6	18,709·4	38,289·9
Schleswig-Holstein ..	26,315·3	38	..	..	..	..	42,273·0	68,588·3
Hanover	236,465·9	48	..	..	..	11,254·4	254,633·5	502,353·8
Cassel	248,521·0	57	..	..	88,850·1	10,179·0	84,906·6	432,456·7
Wiesbaden	53,255·8	24	..	..	160,155·1	953·5	4,949·8	219,314·2
Frankfort-on-the-Maine ..	..	..	3,446·0	438·6	3,884·6	94·4	..	3,979·1
Lauenburg	14,384·0	68	..	..	1,369·8	..	5,396·9	21,150·7
Total	2,409,707·6	30	..	..	5,727,644·9	..	..	8,137,352·5

Thus, 30 per cent. of the entire forest land belongs to the State and 70 per cent to parishes, corporations, and private persons.

4. This will be best answered by the following returns, which show that there is a decided annual increase in the extent of the State Forest-land in Prussia (0·4 per cent.).

There are no detailed returns furnished respecting parish and private forest land.

The annual production for the entire country is reckoned at about 2,060 "cubikmeter" per hectar; the total produce at 14,107,806 "cubikmeter." Of the said total produce about 70 per cent. is hardwood, of which one-fifth is timber, and 30 per cent. firewood of stumps and roots and brushwood.

EXTENT of State Forest-land.

Year.	Land devoted to Cultivation of Timber.	Land not devoted to Timber Cultivation.	Total.
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
1830–34	1,948,925	204,583	2,153.508
1835–39	1,931,471	202,751	2,134,222
1840–44	1,885,427	197,918	2.083,345
1845–49	1,869,391	197,664	2,067,055
1850–54	1,860,294	207.959	2,068,253
1855–59	1,846,941	217,062	2,064,003
1860–64	1,829,152	226,399	2,055,551
1865	1,822,534	229,780	2,052,314
1869	2.366,850	263,847	2,630,694
1870	2,368,129	266,795	2.634,924
1871	2,367,859	267,010	2,634,869
1872	2,370,546	268,752	2,639,298
1873	2,368,544	271,564	2,640,108

7. There are no returns published which would enable me to answer this question, but the accompanying Table will show the quantity of wood actually cut in the State forests of late years, and its value.

Year.	Wood Production.						Money Value of Wood realized by the State.		
	Hardwood.	Hard of the Total.	Fire and Brushwood.	Fire and Brushwood of the Total.	Wood Total.	Timber from Hardwood.	Yearly Value.	Loss from Gifts.	Total Value.
	"Festmeter."	Per cent.	"Festmeter."	Per cent.	"Festmeter."	Per cent.	*Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1830–34	3,412,227	87·9	470,940	12·1	3,883,167	20·2	11,196.033	1,463,055	12,659,088
1835–39	2,911,269	85·6	491,585	14·4	3,402,854	21·5	11,039,898	1,512,393	12,552.291
1840–44	2,737,921	80·8	652,643	19·2	3,390,564	26·1	13,048,182	1,483,929	14,532,111
1845–49	2,808,144	74·9	727,159	20·6	3,535,303	24·6	13,455,792	1,426,890	14,882,682
1850–54	2,834,440	79·3	739,068	20·7	3,573,508	25·6	14,613,267	1,157,877	15,771,144
1855–59	3,512,671	81·6	792,100	18·4	4,304,771	26·9	18,554,127	1,260,120	19,814,247
1860–64	3,651,690	79·8	923,050	20·2	4,574,740	27·8	22,710,942	1,198,233	23,909,175
1865	3,419,305	75·4	1,117,524	24·6	4,536,829	31·6	27,386,622	1,256,214	28,642.836
1869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,581,100
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,581,100
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,909,000
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,909,000
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,550,000

* The value of a "Mark" is 1*s.* sterling.

9. It is not at present possible to answer this question. There are, as yet, no reliable returns of the amount of timber cut in the forest-lands not belonging to the State. The annual exports are specified in answer to Question No. 10; but from the absence of any statistical information as to the total quantity of timber annually cut in Prussia the desired proportion cannot be ascertained.

10. Export of Wood.

1863.

Country.	Firewood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Boards, Lath.	Non-European Carpenter Wood (for Furniture).
	"Klafter."	Pieces.	Pieces.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2,369	..	..	..	..
Bremen	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh	380	16,529	60,059	13,324	..
Mecklenburg	213	206	2,984	221	..
Holstein and Lauenburg ..	40	39	572	432	..
North Sea	..	..	..	..	..
Baltic	15,165	153,394	1,882,464	81,937	..
Brakel	..	..	..	..	..
Russia, Austria, Belgium, Baltic	..	..	..	..	1,007
Total	18,167	170,168	1,946,079	95,914	1,007

1864.

Country.	Firewood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Boards, Lath.	Non-European Carpenter Wood (for Furniture).
	"Klafter."	Pieces.	Pieces.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Austria.	64	..	..	..	..
Bremen	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh	130	19,613	65,531	10,075	..
Netherlands	2,784	..	..	..	..
Mecklenburg	112	1,285	310	35	..
Holstein and Lauenburg ..	..	..	..	184	..
North Sea	..	..	..	..	..
Baltic	10,514	91,592	1,231,371	80,628	..
Austria, Russia, Hamburgh.	..	..	..	..	307
Total	13,604	112,490	1,294,312	90,922	307

1865.

Country.	Firewood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Boards, Lath.	Non-European Carpenter Wood (for Furniture).
	"Klafter."	Pieces.	Pieces.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Austria..	40	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1,253	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh	133	5,644	26,550	4,729	..
Baltic	6,643	48,208	635,345	43,881	..
Russia, Austria, Hamburgh.	..	..	..	..	222
Total	8,069	53,853	661,895	48,610	222

In addition to the above there were, according to later returns, exported from Prussia in 1865—

Firewood and brushwood ..	.. "klafter"	11,249
Logs or beams of hard wood .	. ships' tons	58,260
,, soft wood ..	.. ,,	150,082
Planks, boards, lath ..	.. ,,	51,099
Non-European carpenter wood	.. cwt.	1,732

1866.

Country.	Firewood and Brushwood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Board, Lath.	Non-European Carpenter Wood in Logs and Planks (for Furniture).
	"Klafter."	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Russia and Poland ..	1,418	13	11	69	2,930
Austria	598	85	216	154	250
France	123	8	1	373	..
Belgium	530	94	177	461	244
Netherlands	3,262	21,846	16,292	8,564	529
Hamburgh	335	3,312	21,885	33	209
Mecklenburg	210	6	30	12,319	9
Baltic	8,234	55,597	187,880	81,323	179
Total ..	14,710	80,961	226,492	103,296	4,350

1867.

Country.	Firewood and Brushwood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Board, Lath.	Non-European Carpenter Wood in Logs and Planks (for Furniture).
	"Klafter."	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Russia and Poland ..	1,304	50	368	1,429	1,754
Austria	1,364	..	14	168	57
France	173	..	494	..	..
Belgium	113	198	..	2.199	10
Netherlands	5,219	14,953	15,369	16,118	1,313
Hamburgh	454	2,027	19,137	12,348	338
Mecklenburg	250	84	90	97	94
Holstein and Lauenburg .	32	..	..	26	..
Baltic	12,513	63,963	177,149	76,197	209
Total ..	21,422	81,275	212,621	108,582	3,775

1868.

Country.	Firewood and Brushwood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Bourds, Lath, Wood for Casks.	Non-European Wood (for Furniture) in Logs and Planks.
	"Klafter."	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Russia and Poland ..	187	..	521	3,164	377
Austria	1,062	29	..	1,079	1,096
rance	75	211	15	267	..
Belgium	2	107	797	343	132
Netherlands	4,355	16,244	11,286	10,238	349
Bremen	793	6,411	6,324	8,588	9,649
Hamburgh	79.586	114,450	52,696	38.116	437
Mecklenburg	1,842	237	1,047	538	503
Denmark	204	106	..	91	90
Holstein	1,600	..	..	..	..
Holstein and Lauenburg .	..	..	..	59	..
North Sea	3,003	1,144	308	360	..
Baltic	14,514	81,068	182,496	83,949	9,342
Geestemünde	..	156	..	38	74
Total ..	108,223	220,170	255,490	146,830	22,049

1869.

Country.	Firewood and Brushwood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Boards, Lath, Wood for Casks.	Non-European Wood (for Furniture) in Logs, Planks.
	"Klafter."	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Russia and Poland ..	1,085	204	62	36	1,124
Austria	643	399	377	3,816	790
France	240	506	110	483	..
Belgium	17	215	1,020	766	14
Netherlands	15,350	40,036	4,890	17,882	166
Bremen	1,023	5,197	6,519	7,323	6,306
Hamburgh	21,387	805	9,229	9,163	611
Denmark	191	181	5	63	332
North Sea	2,531	1,461	2,265	6,288	264
Baltic	6,591	32,655	105,048	70,355	15,251
cwt.	2,496				
Geestemünde	2,485	12,972	1	2	50
Total ..	51,543	94,631	129,555	116,177	24,908
cwt.	2,496				

1870.

Country.	Firewood and Brushwood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Boards, Lath, Wood for Casks.	Non-European Wood (for Furniture) in Logs, Planks.
	"Klafter."	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Russia and Poland ..	1,131	1,401	5	169	1,243
pieces	..	..	150	..	..
Austria	578	442	837	567	1,714
cwts.	..	20	..	..	..
France	687	270	88	370	..
Belgium	51	157	194	309	124
Netherlands	5,280	16,547	7,549	9,288	1,235
Bremen	207	363	218	100	1,111
Hamburgh	8,225	1,126	558	1,366	71
Denmark	156	121	1	111	1,345
North Sea	2,372	1,617	1,073	3,211	40
Baltic	4,123	37,583	92,108	56,793	5,799
Geestemünde	..	157	..	35	2
Free warehouses ..	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..	22,810	59,784	102,631	72,329	12,696
cwts.	..	20	..	..	..
pieces	..	..	150	..	..

1871.

Country.	Firewood and Brushwood.	Logs or Beams of Hard Wood.	Logs or Beams of Soft Wood.	Planks, Boards, Lath, Wood for Casks.	Non-European Furniture Wood, in Logs, Planks.
	"Klafter."	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Ships' Tons.	Cwt.
Russia and Poland ..	2,307	395	244	121	1,992
pieces	..	..	197	..	..
Austria	261	..	90	483	4,935
pieces	..	87	..	..	..
France	1,074	8	104	218	..
Belgium	2,048	308	107	1,935	219
	..	309	..	..	..
Netherlands	6,370	4,088	4,238	6,568	683
Bremen	2,052	33	209	47	729
Hamburgh	9,123	1,891	436	1,357	326
Denmark	316	369	56	97	833
North Sea	2,090	1,475	44	2,756	..
Baltic	6,982	59,748	168,875	75,884	21,785
Geestemünde	95	..	15	5	..
Total ..	32,719	68,624	174,418	89,471	31,502
pieces	..	87	197	..	..

The above are the Returns for the years 1863-71 of the amount of timber annually exported from Prussia. The value, either in detail or in round sums, is not stated in the official documents from which the above Returns are taken, inasmuch as all such financial matters are dealt with for the Zollverein as a whole, and not for the individual States composing it. The official financial Reports published only contain Returns of the gross value of each kind of timber exported from the entire Zollverein.

(The statistical Returns of the export of timber from Prussia in 1872 are not yet completed.)

6. All forest-land whatsoever in Prussia is more or less under the supervision of the State.

In the Provinces of Hanover and Hesse-Nassau, all forest-land whether belonging to parishes, Corporations, societies, or private persons is under the direct forest administration of the State ("Staatsforstverwaltung").

In the Provinces of Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine the control of the State is more limited, being confined to enforcing the observance of the Government regulations for the cultivation and use of timber.

(A law curtailing the rights of individuals and bodies over forest-land was passed in Prussia in 1873.)

Probably in no country is greater care taken of forests than in Germany. Strict precautions are observed to prevent anywhere a greater area being cleared than is annually replanted. Most large forests are mapped out according to their size, and the age and quality of the trees; a section being annually felled, and an equal area replanted.

7. There are no statistics on this subject, but timber is of such great and increasing value in Prussia, as a marketable article, that it may safely be taken for granted that the full quantity which can annually be cut under the above conditions is undoubtedly felled.

13. In answer to this question, I herewith transmit a work on the subject by Dr. Ebermeyer, which is the only one of any real importance published in Germany.

14. I forward herewith Dr. Ottimar von Leo's "Forststatistik über Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn," and Otto von Hagen's "Die Forstlichen Verhältinsse Preussens."

Statistical Returns of the timber trade of Prussia are to be found in the "Statistik des Deutschen Reichs" and the "Uebersicht des Waaren-Ausgangs in sämmtlichen Staaten des Zollvereins," both published annually.

Saxony.

Report by Mr. Strachey.

1. The common timber trees of Saxony are :— *Quercus sessiliflora, Fagus sylvatica, Fraxinus excelsior, Betula alba, Alnus glutinosa, Picea vulgaris, Pinus sylvestris, Abies pectinata, Larix Europæa.*

2. About one-third of the forests and woodlands belong to the State.

3. The whole timber area covers about 165,000 hectares.

4, 5. There is a general tendency to diminution, arising from forest-land being constantly thrown into cultivation by small proprietors.

6. There is no official inspection or control except over the various categories of public timber.

7, 8. For private, commercial, and foundation woods no statistics are collected. The competent authorities give 1,000,000 cubic feet as the quantity probably cut in all Saxony every year; the amount is not considered to be excessive.

9 to 12. No returns. (Customs Union.)

13. No conclusions which deserve to be called scientific have been made on the question of climatic influence, rainfall, &c. All inferences drawn from the partial observations hitherto collected belong to conjectural meteorology.

14. None specifically Saxon.

G. S.

Sweden and Norway.

Report by Mr. Dering.

1. The red pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), or so-called Scotch fir, and the white or spruce fir (*Pinus abies*), form the staple of the forests in Sweden, the greater portion of which are situated in the northern and central Provinces. The river Dal forms the northern limit of the region where the oak and beech grow naturally, but they are cultivated up to much higher latitudes. The white birch (*Betula alba*) is found in profusion throughout the Kingdom, and the aspen (*Populus tremula*), the alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), the elm and the lime are common, and attain a large size in the more favoured districts.

The red and white pine furnish the timber used in the construction of houses, and for shipbuilding, and from them tar and pulp is obtained.* In the shape of sawn wood and square timber, they form one of the chief articles of export of the country.

Birch is used chiefly for firewood, and, as such, forms the principal item in the coasting trade of the Baltic. Some idea of the extent of this coasting trade may be formed from the fact that no less than 25,448,678 cubic feet of wood, for fuel were transported from one Swedish port to another for home consumption during the year 1872. The small size which this tree attains in Sweden has hitherto prevented its being exported to any considerable extent. It is, however, employed locally in the manufacture of furniture, agricultural impliments, &c.

Aspen is used in the manufacture of matches. The high rate of freight charged upon them prevents their export from the more northern provinces, the match factories, from which foreign nations draw their supply, being in the south of Sweden. This branch of industry

* This pulp or fibre is used in the fabrication of paper. It was first exported in 1872, when, out of 136,127 centners exported, 130,178, of the value of 1,301,780 kronor, or 55,376*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* went to Great Britain.

is one of the most flourishing in the country, and employs a vast number of hands. There were exported in 1872 nearly 122,000 centners of the value of 3,028,885 kronor, or about 168,271*l.* 8*s.* The number of factories is thirty, of which the principal one is at Jönköping, and they produced in 1872 matches to the value of 4,056,592 kronor, or 225,366*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase over 1871 of 1,385,833 kronor, or 76,990*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and an increase over the average of the last five years' production of 92,041*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

In Annex No. 1 will be found the respective quotas of the various species of timber contributed by each Customs district throughout Sweden.

2. and 3. In estimating the extent of timber-producing forests and lands in Sweden, it must be borne in mind that Lapland has never been surveyed, and most of the northern Provinces but very superficially, except in the neighbourhood of the coast. The last general measurement gave an area, covered with forest, of $3{,}190\frac{2}{3}$ geographical square miles, or 175,698 square kilometres, *i.e.* about 30,000,000 acres, being 42·8 per cent. of the whole surface of the country. Of these 30,000,000 of acres, 5,000,000 are owned and administered by the Government, while the remaining 25,000,000 are in the hands of private individuals or corporations either as freehold or under long lease from the Crown.

The forests in the Lappmark districts belong almost exclusively to Government; where, however, any portions of forest are held by private individuals on a conditional lease from the crown, the greatest difficulty is found in defining accurately the boundary between Government and private property, no survey having been ever made of the interior of these provinces. In the absence of any special provision, it is customary to consider the forest rights of each leaseholder to extend to a radius of half a Swedish mile or three and a quarter English miles from the homestead.

4. and 5. It can hardly be said that the actual area of timber-producing forests is diminishing to any great extent, since comparatively small quantities of forest-land are being brought under cultivation. The same, however, cannot be said of its productive power, which is getting rapidly smaller.

This is attributable, in part, to the frequent occurrence of forest fires, but far more to the indiscriminate felling of immature trees. Parliament has been of late years much occupied with the consideration of a project of law concerning forests, the provisions of which could be made applicable to the whole of the country. The dissimilarity, however, in the local conditions of the various Swedish Provinces, and the conflicting interests of landowners and peasants, which render irksome the application in one province of a regulation perhaps necessary to the welfare of another, make legislation on such a subject most difficult. In any case the vast extent of thinly populated and unguarded forest-land render the enforcement of any very stringent regulations nearly impossible.

6. Various laws and Proclamations bearing upon this subject have been passed at different times, copies of which are furnished in answer to query 14. One of these prohibits the felling of trees less than 8 inches in diameter at 16 feet from the ground. This regulation, if it could only be enforced, would do much towards repairing the mischief which the greed of immediate and large returns from forest property has been doing with the resources, once considered inexhaustible, of Swedish woods.

No means appear to be in force for the compulsory replanting of cleared areas or property other than that belonging to and administered by Government. The Forest Institute has shown the way to improved economy in replanting large sandy plains at Christianstad, Haland, and on Wising Island, and in travelling through the country the growth of young forest on patches too rocky for tillage, and the scattered seed trees left standing in places where wood or timber has been cut in the larger forests, attest that this example has found many voluntary imitators. It may not be out of place here to mention that this country is divided, for the purpose of forest administration, into six districts, with a forest-inspector and about twelve assistants, called "Jägmästare," for each district.

7. and 8. Taking the average of estimates given by the best available authorities, the annual consumption of forest produce (including the quantity exported) may be computed at 7,950,133 Swedish "famns" or cords.

Twenty cords per acre may fairly be considered as representing the annual forest growth in Sweden. Out of the 30,000,000 of acres of forest land in Sweden, it would appear, according to this, that the produce of about 30,000 acres is annually consumed, the time for re-growth being 100 years. The forests are presumably capable of producing in their present condition 6,000,000 of cords per annum; and the remainder, viz., 1,950,133 may be taken to represent the difference between the quantity of timber which might, under their present mode of administration, be fairly cut every year without permanent injury to the forest, and the quantity actually cut every year.

Herr Thomée, it is true, one of the best authorities on this subject, writing in 1857, puts the growth and consumption respectively at 5,700,000, and 8,865,000 which would show an excess of 3,165,000; but both he and all other writers on the subject, as well as all practical men of the present day, agree that under proper management Swedish forests could yield without injury the whole of the amount of timber required for the purposes of the country.

9. Five-sixths of the forests in Sweden being in the hands of private individuals, they return no sort of account of the amount of wood which they may respectively cut for their own use, Although large quantities of wood are employed either in building, fencing, firewood, and other domestic purposes, it is most difficult to give even an approximate estimate of the home consumption. Independently of the two most important items of firewood and charcoal, it must be remembered that, except in the large towns, almost every house in Sweden is built of wood, and that wood alone is used for fencing and storehouses of every description, and in many parts of Sweden for mending the roads. Taking into consideration the waste which must unavoidably occur under almost any system of forest administration on so large a scale, the home consumption must be very great. The last returns which deal with this branch of the subject are dated 1865, and it may fairly be considered that the proportion between the home consumption and the amount exported is very much the same now. In 1865, for firewood and wood for charcoal, were employed 881,800,000 cubic feet, for

building and other purposes 110,000,000 cubic feet, making a total of 991,800,000 cubic feet against about 152,000,000 cubic feet exported.

10. Annex 2 is a Table giving the export of the various descriptions of timber from Sweden during the ten years between 1863 and 1872, both inclusive, 1872 being the last year for which authentic returns are available.

In Annex 3 will be found a statement of the export of each kind of timber to each foreign country for the year 1872, with the value of such exports. Sweden exported timber and fashioned wood in 1872 to the amount of 86,024,473 kronor, or about 4,779,137*l.* 6*s.*; and it will be seen from this Table that Great Britain and Ireland head the list with imported timber of the value of 2,363,652*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, or nearly one-half of the whole export of Sweden. France ranks next with an import of the value of 832,108*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and Germany, Denmark, and Belgium, rank as the next three principal consumers of Swedish timber, the value of their imports being respectively 328,786*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, 243,567*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 231,632*l.* 17*s.* There is hardly a maritime country in the world, with the exception of China and Japan, to which the produce of Swedish forests does not appear to find its way.

11. The condition of the foreign market may be said more or less to control the quantity of timber exported, which is large or small, according as the prices are high or low. An excessive high production would, however, eventually react on the foreign markets. It will be seen from Annex 2 to this Report that, with the exception of the two items of firewood and roughly-hewn oars, there is an increase in the quantity, in 1872, of every kind of timber exported. In the more important items, this increase appears to be progressive since 1864. A winter in which more or less than the normal quantity of snow falls will cause a decline in the quantity of timber shipped to foreign ports. In the one case want of snow means want of means of transport in the winter, and want of water in the spring will hinder the floating of the logs; and in the other, the overflowing of the small tributary streams would cause large quantities of the floating timber to be carried beyond their natural

channels, and leave them, on the subsidence of the water, high and dry upon the banks.

12. In some of the forest provinces the exportation is comparatively small with what should be the capacity of production; for the forests, through injudicious treatment, produce only sufficient timber and firewood for local purposes.

13. I cannot ascertain that any decided conclusions have been arrived at beyond that since the clearing of the forests in the coast districts the winters have been less severe and the summers cooler than formerly.

14. (1.) Regulations for Forest-culture. May 25, 1860.

(2.) Regulations concerning Sale of Forest-produce in Crown Lands. December 21, 1865.

(3.) Proclamation prohibiting New Settlements. December 21, 1865.

(4.) Regulations affecting Forests leased from the Crown. June 29, 1866.

(5.) Circular of Forest Administration to employés in the Forest Corps. June 29, 1867.

(6.) Instruction for Forest Administration and Forest Corps. November 19, 1869.

(7.) Regulations affecting Public Forests within the Kingdom. June 29, 1856.

(8.) Pamphlet by Mr. Björkman on Forest-Culture, 1870, and Law on Forests, September 15, 1871, are all herewith annexed in their original language.

15. I cannot ascertain that any steps have been taken by public bodies to replant the sides of mountains specially to arrest the action of rainfall in denuding them of soil.

(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

Stockholm, August 24, 1874.

Annex I.—Table showing the amount of the various descriptions of Timber exported from the different Customs Districts of Sweden during 1872.

	Value of Fresh Cut Sound Trees or Blocks.	Tree Pulp.	Rough, Sawn, Squared, or Hewn Timber.—Fir or Pinewood.									
			Timber Trees, Masts, Bowsprits, &c.				Pitprops.		Hoops for Casks, &c.	Shingles for Roofs, &c.	Sleepers.	
			Of 8½ in. and above in diameter at the small end.		Under 8½ inches.							
	Kronor.	Centner.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.
Haparanda	...	...	...	...	78 =	977	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luleå	...	...	2 =	51	6	112	...	...	36	...	11,556 =	13,482
Piteå	...	...	35	590	11	226	...	...	1,600	...	...	...
Umeå	...	...	...	...	70	1,470	...	...	294	...	...	...
Hernösand	...	...	78,814	1,305,140	...	...	...	...	7,175	...	...	...
Sundsvall	...	149	170,775	2,583,304	13,797	67,906	...	...	969	51,455	...	...
Hudiksvall	...	900	22,149	404,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Söderhamn	...	6,588	69,696	1,171,320	107	1,380	2,823 =	7,260	50	6,345	...	...
Gefle	...	...	33	528	75	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grislehamn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockholm	3,366	5,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
Nyköping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norrköping	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,168	...	...
Söderköping	...	...	...	...	2,046	11,857	67,236	118,932	...	...	...	...
Jönköping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westervik	...	...	90	2,250	23,128	213,756	177,102	266,217	...	2,000	2,157	11,500
Oskarshamn	...	1,030	379	2,200	2,417	24,211	376,840	613,450	724	288,972	...	...
Calmar	...	5,500	1,096	7,497	2,060	16,970	247,738	404,270	2,188	163,428	...	...
Wisby	...	572	572	11,000	12	142	869	788	354	1,763	...	...
Carlskrona	...	11,826	...	...	2	27	18,771	32,200	212	...	...	...
Carlshamn	...	1,200	1	50	17	136	39,193	61,959	...	...	...	...
Sölvesborg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christianstad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cimbrishamn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,170	...	...
Ystad	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trelleborg	...	2,820	45	1,209	346	3,291	...	...	160	...	...	...
Malmö	...	...	760	4,150	48	1,500	...	...	594	...	5,336	8,707
Landskrona	...	...	143	2,293	...	...	...	...	2,020	...	...	...
Helsingborg	...	...	12	140	42	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halmstad	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,554	51,220	...	...	...	...
Falkenberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,668	3,927	...	...	...	...
Warberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,035,873	5,107,188	1,151	61,432	476,384	473,923
Göteborg	150	100,360	26,636	77,682	250,160	520,049	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kongelf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marstrand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,857	...	...
Uddevalla	...	...	402	3,000	...	...	1,351,920	821,087	...	650	2,410	13,050
Strömstad	...	...	6,878	96,465	2,703	8,785	63,199	57,300	240	...	...	...
Carlstad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,516	136,127	378,518 =	5,672,999	297,125 =	875,827	9,418,086 =	7,545,748	18,017	606,390	498,143 =	520,662

	Rough, Sawn, Squared, or Hewn Timber.—Fir or Pinewood—(continued).								
	Lathwood.	Beams and Spars. Of 6½ inches and over in thickness in the middle.		Beams and Spars. Under 6½ inches.		Deals and Planks.		Deal Battens and Board ends under 6 ft. long.	Roughly hewn Trees for Oars.	Value of All other kinds except Staves and Firewood.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Dozens.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Pieces.	Kronor.
Haparanda	...	4,991 =	112,734	1,110 =	9,105	112,532 =	2,872,401	33,595	114	...
Luleå...	...	17,665	943,649	93,007	666,945	109,699	2,337,974	77,049	84	...
Pitea	...	40,715	607,291	679,668	3,651,563	280,183	5,408,291	53,598	1,906	...
Umeå	...	396	9,857	...	...	278,148	5,346,175	363,186	159	...
Hernösand	...	8,817	233,161	...	...	566,154	12,622,185	691,359	2,863	350
Sundsvall	8,400	307,785	7,372,199	96,191	1,217,910	774,672	15,582,155	1,356,649	1,069	...
Hudiksvall	...	21,387	536,901	2,208	28,000	114,957	2,360,740	100,488	...	...
Söderhamn	...	22,892	765,252	10	1,238	577,462	13,271,663	757,849	157	...
Gefle	533,361	850	32,379	...	...	544,395	12,024,229	236,364	...	...
Grisslehamn	...	323	8,900	...	...	333	15,200	...	...	...
Stockholm	...	1,253	12,064	73	330	48,922	1,118,936	13,562	...	...
Nyköping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norrköping	...	...	...	...	...	34,882	569,022	...	...	...
Söderköping...	...	...	...	...	...	38,575	616,491	...	...	...
Jönköping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westervik	...	29	1,220	...	...	40,729	937,358	...	...	...
Oskarshamn...	23,105	4,905	41,680	18,285	45,586	34,771	732,256	...	201	...
Calmar	85,878	40,569	486,539	37,783	206,753	106,602	1,456,180	1,704	926	...
Wisby	...	11,244	172,144	10,379	77,241	26,267	138,388	986	1,779	5,652
Carlskrona	170,511	1,200	1,800	72	90	7,411	95,545	...	...	...
Carlshamn	59,542	259	6,925	244	1,800	3,123	80,498	1,856	...	...
Sölvesborg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christianstad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cimbrishamn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ystad...	3,612	25	300	145	1,700	1,813	19,823	...	...	...
Trelleborg	...	...	...	700	5,590	2,928	32,406	...	...	...
Malmö	1,140	...	...	...	...	2,216	17,598	...	...	...
Landskrona	109,671	20,503	122,691	74,814	317,952	20,215	251,075	...	...	125,557
Helsingborg...	68,223	9,591	68,748	26,032	91,295	9,764	123,010	...	362	5,425
Halmstad	...	...	...	385	3,505	7,734	78,579	...	80	...
Falkenberg	3,328	5,978	77,692	27,444	160,518	25,826	393,554	7,583	...	...
Warberg	5,890	...	...	3,603	7,083	53,599	619,407	25,700	...	...
Göteborg	...	...	...	...	...	21,987	78,540	...	...	...
Kongelf	3,514	8,187	153,208	924	5,783	352,007	10,022,883	150,463	8,571	...
Marstrand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uddevalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strömstad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlstad	2,147	2,541	36,207	7,429	21,115	17,251	324,477	2,376	...	...
Norwegian frontier	...	...	...	...	...	19,589	44,910	...	...	...
	...	81	838	22	187	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,076,922	562,216 =	11,807,769	1,080,838 =	6,520,887	3,993	117,961	...	...	...
						4,454,919 =	90,762,423	3,744,287	21,264	135,184

	Rough, Sawn, Squared, or Hewn Timber.—Wood other than Pine or Fir.								Fashioned Wood.	
	Value of all kinds except Staves and Firewood.	Staves.				Firewood for Fuel.			Value of Turners' and Joiners' Work.	Roughly Fashioned, such as Handspikes, &c.
		Of 2 or 3 ft. long.		Over 2 or 3 ft. long.		Birch.	Beech or Oak.	Other sorts of Wood.		
		Oak.	Other Wood.	Oak.	Other Wood.					
	Kronor.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Kronor.	Kronor.
Haparanda	5,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lulea...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...
Piteå	...	...	...	...	...	30,084	...	39,160	...	140
Umeå	...	...	577,177	...	...	540	...	...	..	
Hernösand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	...
Sundsvall	...	...	933,663	...	...	...	...	11,860	375	...
Hudiksvall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Söderhamn	...	...	109,000	...	120,939	216	...	...	71,510	...
Gefle	...	...	4,415,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Grislehamn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockholm	31,708	3,386	1,200	4,520	2,593	306	...	...	10,561	76,293
Nyköping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norrköping	...	...	52,092	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Söderköping	...	24,100	...	...	...	10,432	...	810	...	...
Jönköping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...
Westervik	...	22,636	...	8,043	...	1,926	...	576	...	...
Oskarshamn...	1,857	55,445	11,520	24,127	30,240	22,599	...	...	...	180
Calmar	7,090	31,091	74,820	88,190	100,880	650,698	...	63,605	2,140	500
Wisby	1,725	15,535	3,047,230	6,850	273,100	7,361	...	7,295	65	516
Carlskrona	25,907	159,287	177,305	...	...	36,088	8,500	2,240	24,100	10,805
Carlshamn	789	87,313	256,360	...	6,000	165,312	10,224	10,296	156	4,779
Sölvesborg	...	286,700	296,000	...	...	90,515	45,906	2,120	...	7,229
Christianstad	...	152,516	...	...	...	...	26,392	...	...	100
Cimbrishamn	81	...	...	...	...	11,640	50,358	972	...	...
Ystad...	2,128	...	...	...	...	18,526	...	...	...	...
Trelleborg	85	535	...	...	...	105,974	3,240	90	...	...
Malmö	14,037	345,639	1,299,564	2,000	...	72,463	168,426	38,056	22,388	130,344
Landskrona	290	1,500	78,305	...	...	3,122	66,630	2,602	250	61,306
Helsingborg...	...	12,700	299,680	500	...	8,336	39,588	5,655	617	2,181
Halmstad	545	100,428	1,208,360	...	45,867	2,088	81,900	8,722	...	57,664
Falkenberg	...	63,900	185,100	12,000	14,506	3,060	936	...	...	10,389
Warberg	3,717	113,084	...	...	...	...	7,497	...	...	8,440
Göteborg	8,173	279,943	3,435,164	1,325	175,010	...	...	230,815	395,667	201,971
Kongelf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marstrand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uddevalla	...	...	90,120	7,900	...	...	...	...	12,000	6,850
Strömstad	...	11,300	8,634	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Carlstad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian frontier...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,998	...
Total	102,878	1,766,058	16,537,151	155,455	769,135	1,221,868	508,697	425,210	552,070	584,637

Annex 2.—TIMBER exported from Sweden during the Years 1863-72.

Description of Timber.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Tree pulp or fibre ... ... centner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,127
Hoops for casks ... ... dozens	1,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ...pieces	...	13,667	19,776	36,136	38,512	35,100	30,475	5,163	11,770	18,017
Ditto ... ... cubic feet	...	10,964,171	13,342,388	12,255,527	10,097,382	11,046,092	8,749,421	10,497,415	8,350,792	11,867,769 of 6½ in. diam.
					or pieces	581,694	417,320	457,748	387,496	562,216 and above.
Beams or spars ... ...pieces	866,350	268,048	467,229	633,385	687,597	825,535	973,592	870,336	1,032,467	1,080,888 smaller.
					or cubic ft.	1,678,345	5,401,190	4,705,638	6,112,913	6,520,887
Sleepers ... ... dozens	24,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ...pieces	...	86,885	79,929	28,035	159,506	130,374	151,536	424,596	438,675	498,148
					or cubic ft.	107,390	123,493	476,443	287,503	320,662
Deals and planks ... ... dozens	1,747,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... cubic feet	...	46,043,190	58,173,227	56,208,694	63,708,329	71,157,836	71,942,219	77,378,423	80,798,066	90,762,423
					or dozens	3,104,686	3,143,039	3,391,457	3,722,432	4,451,919
Deal batten and board ends dozens	332,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... value in kronor	...	115,561	119,536	120,869	135,456	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... cubic feet	...	...	...	...	...	3,040,045	2,315,884	2,911,719	3,347,519	3,744,287
Lathwood ... ... dozens	37,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ...pieces	...	138,810	419,281	214,005	413,895	423,949	643,739	490,723	788,785	1,076,922
Masts, telegraph poles ... } pieces	17,047	91,734	187,084	217,939	233,456	188,313	458,355	401,837	524,292	675,643
Pit props ... ... }		1,948,570	2,915,729	4,963,510	or cubic ft. 6,551,076	6,433,188	4,785,568	6,363,301	6,548,226	
					3,580,199	6,086,042	4,533,999	6,161,113	8,092,679	9,418,086
					or cubic ft.	5,643,840	4,407,375	5,449,159	6,370,789	7,515,748
Beech staves ... ... per 1,000	8,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... value in kronor	...	134,052	131,494	147,501	122,358	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ...pieces	...	...	...	...	...	9,914,947	12,213,532	12,285,008	17,221,030	17,306,286
Oak staves ... ... per 1,000	2,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... value in kronor	...	85,755	115,846	113,495	187,602	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ...pieces	...	...	...	...	...	3,183,678	1,720,670	1,981,996	2,136,958	1,921,543
Firewood, birch ... ... cords	3,272	7,453	7,036	7,409	9,701	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... cubic feet	...	...	...	...	...	1,337,781	1,235,741	1,112,952	1,093,645	1,221,868
Firewood, other woods ... ... cords	4,561	5,902	6,372	3,588	6,869	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ... cubic feet	...	...	...	...	...	1,137,493	1,038,238	810,736	789,087	933,907
Roughly hewn oars ... ... the pair	19,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... ...pieces	...	22,957	28,071	30,182	26,663	34,117	50,253	29 607	38,938	21,261
Wood, unspecified, rough ... cubic feet	...	...	...	...	...	1,315,352	1,459,088	605,182	879,475	606,390
Ditto ... ... value in kronor	242,130	468,752	673,484	722,265	687,614	61,194	73,311	173,735	121,885	278,062
Wood, unspecified, fashioned do.	367,673	162,789	285,187	295,022	430,119	628.164	866,040	661,181	740,560	1,156,767

N.B.—The Riksdaler and Krona are identical. 18 kronor are equivalent to the £ sterling.

Annex 3.

SPECIFICATION and Value of Exports of each kind of Timber during 1872 to each Foreign Country.

Description of Timber.	Pieces.	Cubic Feet.	Value.		
			Kroner.	£ s. d.	
Great Britain and Ireland—					
Timber trees for masts ..	318,935	1,045,320	407,362		
Pit props	9,158,937	7,180,543	1,795,136		
Shingles..	588,691	..	235,476		
Sleepers..	485,479	498,287	199,315		
Lath wood	326,580	..	71,848		
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and above	322,757	7,520,665	4,888,433		
Smaller ditto	126,145	1,664,085	430,954		
Planks and deals	..	47,739,443	32,940,215		
	..	3,706,894	630,172		
	9,796	..	7,347		
Staves	12,128,490	..	370,298		
Wood for fuel	..	245,394	106,510		
Fashioned wood	..	..	462,673		
			12,545,739	2,363,652	3 4
Norway—					
Timber trees of and over 8¼ in. at narrow end ..	6,701	92,780	46,390		
Planks and deals	..	156,781	118,180		
Beams and spars over 6½ in. in the middle	..	39,720	25,818		
Staves, oak	1,287,595	..	66,271		
,, other wood ..	..	..	14,971		
,, fashioned wood ..	..	..	105,620		
			367,250	20,402	15 0
Finland—					
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	290	4,695	3,051		
Staves and other wood ..	..	..	13,186		
Fashioned wood	..	..	8,856		
			25,093	1,394	1 6
Russia—					
Fashioned wood	..	..	2,222	7,126	0 0
Denmark—					
Timber trees of 8¼ in. and over	1,649	11,977	5,989		
Ditto, smaller	3,086	19,084	6,870		
Pit props	11,478	8,672	2,168		
Wood for cask hoops ..	4,138	..	2,069		
Ditto	..	13,463	5,386		
Sleepers..	12,635	22,288	8,915		
Lathwood	414,598	..	91,212		
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	69,105	860,002	559,001		
Smaller ditto	369,368	1,734,804	702,596		
Planks and deals	..	3,349,349	2,311,050		
Oak staves	5[illegible]1,87[illegible]	..	37,5[illegible]		
Staves of other woods ..	3,288,941	..	102,883		
Wood for fuel	..	1,751,667	287,810		
Fashioned wood	..	..	260,749		
			4,384,218	243,567	13 4

Description of Timber.	Pieces.	Cubic Feet.	Value.			
			Kroner.	£	s.	d.
Prussia—						
Pit props	6,073	8,165	2,041			
Wood for hoops	3,880	..	1,940			
Lathwood	131,485	..	28,927			
Beams and spars of 6½ in. ..	42,708	588,823	382,734			
Smaller ditto	273,333	1,594,500	645,773			
Planks and deals	..	2,480,155	1,711,307			
	3,153	..	2,364			
Oak staves	48,033	..	3,573			
Staves of other woods ..	42,904	..	1,716			
Wood for fuel	..	98,485	10,108			
Fashioned wood	..	..	133,432			
			2,923,915	162,439	14	6
Mecklenburg—						
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	2,563	39,541	25,701			
Smaller ditto	39,467	246,164	99,697			
Planks and deals	..	493,731	340,675			
Wood for fuel	..	14,075	1,668			
			467,741	25,985	12	0
Lübeck—						
Lathwood	34,552	..	7,601			
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	9,625	149,280	97,032			
Smaller ditto	96,115	500,992	202,902			
Planks and deals	..	2,600,360	1,794,248			
Other woods	..	..	65,433			
Fashioned woods	..	..	16,367			
			2,183,583	121,310	3	4
Hamburgh—						
Deals	..	42,985	29,660			
Staves and other woods ..	..	..	11,233			
Fashioned woods	..	..	7,275			
			48,268	2,681	11	0
Bremen—						
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	2,592	24,149	15,696			
Smaller ditto	8,777	43,706	17,701			
Planks and deals	..	276,117	190,520			
Fashioned woods	..	..	8,271			
			232,188	12,899	6	8
Oldenburg—						
Deals and planks	..	142,694	98,459	5,470	0	0
Netherlands—						
Timber trees	343,217	5,357,482	2,676,502			
Wood for cask hoops ..	7,402	..	3,741			
Ditto	..	3,456	1,382			
Beams and spars	..	328,657	201,211			
Planks and deals	..	482,563	332,968			
Other woods	..	..	7,002			
			3,222,806	179,044	15	0

Description of Timber.	Pieces.	Cubic Feet.	Value.			
			Kronor.	£	s.	d.
Belgium—						
Pit props	963	5,416	1,354			
Ditto	102,230	..	22,491			
Beams and spars	..	847,309	434,780			
Deals	..	5,247,685	3,620,903			
Fashioned wood	..	..	89,864			
			4,169,392	231,632	17	0
France—						
Timber trees	1,297	9,264	3,481			
Pit props	..	342,952	85,738			
Ditto	65,366	..	14,381			
Beams and spars	..	2,008,428	1,126,981			
Planks and deals	..	19,908,442	13,736,825			
Ditto	..	13,007	2,211			
Staves	277,680	..	8,330			
			14,977,947	832,108	3	4
Portugal—						
Timber trees	145	2,924	1,248			
Beams and spars	2,688	85,323	55,460			
Planks and deals	..	441,063	304,609			
			361,317	20,073	3	4
Spain—						
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	15,461	409,243	266,008			
Smaller ditto	3,101	34,926	14,145			
Planks and deals	..	3,587,393	2,475,301			
Ditto	..	8,564	1,456			
Staves	..	569,042	17,071			
Fashioned wood	..	..	5,000			
			2,778,981	154,387	16	8
Gibraltar—						
Planks and deals	..	..	110,619	6,145	10	0
Italy—						
Beams and deals	..	512,051	343,593	19,088	10	0
Turkey—						
Beams and spars, of 6½ in. and over	70	2,786	1,811			
Deals and planks	..	10,004	6,903			
			8,714	484	2	2
Egypt—						
Beams and spars	183	6,272	4,077			
Deals and planks	..	418,365	288,672			
Fashioned wood	..	..	4,208			
			296,957	16,497	11	0
Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco—						
Wood for cask hoops ..	24	..	12			
Deals and planks	..	98,073	67,670			
Other wood	..	748	88			
			67,770	3,765	0	0

Description of Timber.	Pieces.	Cubic Feet.	Value.			
			Kroner.	£	s.	d.
Algiers—						
Beams and spars of 6½ in. and over	2,710	90,192	58,625			
Smaller ditto	1,571	15,937	6,455			
Deals and planks	..	688,027	474,739			
Other wood	..	752	139			
			539,958	29,997	13	4
Cape of Good Hope—						
Beams and spars	50	1,908	1,240			
Deals and planks	..	243,518	168,028			
			169,268	9,403	16	0
Africa (exclusive of Cape of Good Hope)—						
Timber trees	23	778	280			
Beams and spars	642	22,554	14,660			
Deals and planks	..	160,718	110,896			
Fashioned wood	..	..	180			
			126,016	7,000	17	6
Australia—						
Timber trees	98	1,656	596			
Deals and planks	..	990,356	683,345			
			683,941	37,996	8	3
United States—						
Deals and planks	..	24,200	16,698			
Fashioned wood	..	..	800			
			17,498	983	2	2
Brazil—						
Deals and planks	..	543,413	374,955	20,830	10	0
Argentine Republics—						
Deals and planks	..	23,998	16,559			
Fashioned wood	..	..	28,040			
			44,599	2,477	8	3

Norway.

1. The pine and fir, even more than in Sweden, constitute the riches of the Norwegian forests. The Scotch or red fir is found up to the most northern latitudes (71 degrees north latitude), and grows there up to a height of 650 feet above the sea. In the more southern provinces this tree is found at a height of 3,400 feet above the sea level. The spruce fir (*pinus abies*) ceases near the Arctic circle, and does not grow quite so high above the sea as the Scotch fir. The forests are principally situated in the east of Norway, near Christiania, Hamar, Throndhjem, and Christiansand. The forests in the district of Bergen have long since been exhausted.

2 and 3. The total area of forest-producing land in Norway was computed in 1870 at 66,000 square kilometres. In this survey considerable so-called timber-producing lands consist of comparatively unproductive rocks, swamps, and moors. Of these 66,000 square kilometres, about 5,400 are owned and administered by the State or public Institutions, such as the "Stats Almendingen" and the forests belonging to the royal silver mines at Kongsberg. Some 1,600 square kilometres belong to the Communes (*Bygde Almindings*), and the remainder are in the hands of private individuals.

4, 5, and 13. The same causes which have led in Sweden to the diminution of the productive capacity of forest lands, have led to a similar result in Norway. The indiscriminate felling of timber has in many parts produced a most unfavourable effect upon the climate. In the western districts of the country real forests can hardly be said to exist. The same may be said of the coast district in general, and of the numerous islands. The cold sea winds blowing unchecked over these unprotected districts prevent the young trees from coming up, dependent as they are for shelter upon the full-grown trees around them.

6. In some of the provinces, and more especially in that of Stavanger, steps have been taken both by the public administration of forests and by private individuals to develop and give facilities for preserving and extending the area of forest-land. Planting schools and nurseries have been established, where trees are reared for sale in

large quantities to be planted out in tracts hitherto neglected or denuded of timber. The principal trees cultivated in these nurseries are the Scotch fir, spruce fir, and the willow, more especially the sort called *salix lanceolata*, which was introduced into Norway from the Netherlands, and is used for cask-hoops.

Laws have been passed by the Storthing to prevent the immoderate use of the "Almindingskove," or communal forests; and the relations between the forest proprietors (*i.e.*, the State and Communes) and the persons entitled to usufructuary rights in them are defined in the law "Om Skovvasenet," passed in 1863. Since 1857 Government has appointed public functionaries to superintend the administration of State forests, and certain funds are voted annually by the Storthing to enable the Government to buy forest-land, and thus extend the area administered under the eye of the public.

7, 8, and 9. In the ten years between 1861 and 1870 the export of timber from Norway averaged 400,000 Norwegian commercial lasts, or rather over 800,000 tons yearly. The average number of "tylfts," or dozens of timber sticks, floated down the streams to the sea during the same period, averaged yearly—(1.) To the seaports near Fredrikshald and Mandal near Christiansand, 590,000 or about 425,000 commercial lasts. This represents over 90 per cent. of the whole Norwegian timber export trade, as (2.) Between Romsdal and Finmarken, there were only exported yearly about 25,000 commercial lasts.

10, 11, and 12. The average yearly value of the timber exported between the years 1866 and 1870 was about 45,000,000 fr., or 1,800,000*l.* sterling.

From the Annex, giving a return of exports to each country during the year 1870, the last for which returns are available, it will be seen that Great Britain absorbs 235,000,685 lasts, or nearly one-half of the whole timber export from Norway; France ranking next with an import of 64,796 commercial lasts, Holland and Denmark afterwards, with an import respectively of 54,376 and 25,281 lasts. Germany is the only other country importing Norwegian timber to any extent, the total for the year being 20,023 lasts. From the same Returns it will be seen that, although in the two years 1864 and

1866 there was a falling off, the Norwegian timber export trade has been steadily increasing ever since, especially with Great Britain.

(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

Stockholm, August 24, 1874.

Annex.

Export of Timber from Norway during the Years 1861-71, both inclusive.

Year.	Commercial lasts.
1861	348,777
1862	351,052
1863	379,638
1864	403,566
1865	430,170
1866	410,667
1867	407,542
1868	414,020
1869	428,933
1870	420,109
1871	452,000

Average export during the years 1861-71 .. 444,647, or rather over 889,294 tons.

Total Export of Timber from Norway during the Year 1870.

Countries—	Commercial lasts.
Sweden	972
Denmark	25,281
Germany	20,023
Netherlands	54,376
Belgium	11,693
Great Britain	235,685
France	64,796
Spain	2,310
Australia	3,335
South America	755
Other countries	1,463
Total	420,109

Or rather over 840,218 tons.

Specification of Export of each kind of Timber during the Year 1870.

Countries.	Planed Timber and Flooring.	Sawn Timber, Deels, Battens, and Boards.	Beams and Square Timber.	Pit props, &c.	Staves.	Other Timber, for Fuel, &c., under 1¾ yards.	Lathwood, &c.
	Com. lasts.	Com. lasts.	Com. lasts.	Com. lasts.	Com. lasts. Total export.	Com. lasts. Total export.	Com. lasts. Total export.
Sweden	..	764	..	..	9,348	32,052	1,598
Denmark	198	18,281	5,346	..	..	..	(1,335)
Germany	1,385	11,756	6,513	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,148	10,704	59	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2,097	6,972	40,521	3,835	..	..	..
England	33.759	92,301	26,355	43,643	(7,889)	(31,738)	..
France	3,747	58,356	2,036	..	..	..	..
Spain	219	1,980	..	..	..	..	..
Africa	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	2,871	464	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil and La Plata	394	361	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	836	..	404	..	..	..
Total in Commercial lasts	45,926	202,475	80,830	47,882	9,348	32,052	1,598
Approximate total in tons	91,152	404,950	161,660	95,764	18,696	64,104	3,196

Mr. Erskine to the Earl of Derby.

My Lord, *Stockholm, October* 26, 1874.

With reference to your Lordship's Circular of the 12th of May last, instructing me to forward certain information respecting the production and consumption of timber in Sweden and Norway, desired by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and to my despatch of the 8th of last month on that subject, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies and translation of a Royal Ordinance recently promulgated, very materially modifying the forest laws of Sweden in so far as the Province of North Bothnia is concerned.

The export of timber from this country has, as your Lordship is aware, been hitherto quite free and uncontrolled; but it was found that the woods were being so fearfully wasted, especially in the north, that unless immediate steps were taken to check the consumption, there was imminent danger that the forests would rapidly disappear to the serious detriment of the climate.

The accompanying Ordinance embodies the results of a Bill passed last Session after a very full discussion, and your Lordship may recollect that it led quite recently to the retirement of M. Waern, the Minister of Finance, who objected to its operation being confined to a single Province. Its most important feature is the prohibition to cut down any tree measuring less than 7 inches in diameter, at 16 feet from the ground. But there is no provision for replanting, which is not in the north found absolutely necessary.

The enactments appear to be well-calculated to check the evil, provided they can be enforced, but some persons are of opinion that the number of forest officials by whom the Ordinance will have to be carried out, is too limited to contend successfully against the resistance they will encounter on the part of the entire local population, who have hitherto looked upon the great forests of the north as practically inexhaustible, and who cannot be persuaded that every man has not a natural right to as much timber as he chooses to take.

From another point of view, however, the measure may deeply affect British interests; it is not improbable that in the event of its proving successful in Bothnia

some measure of the same kind will be enacted for the rest of Sweden, in which case, as I am inclined to think, it would put an end to the export to England of the small timber known in trade as "pit-props," which is of such vital consequence to our mining interests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ERSKINE.

Inclosure

Royal Ordinance for the prevention of excessive consumption of Small Timber in the Government of North Bothnia.

(Translation.)

WE, Oscar, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, &c., make known that, on the dutiful proposal of the Diet, and after consulting separately the Communes of the Government of North Bothnia, as well as our Supreme Court of Justice, we have thought fit graciously to ordain as follows for those parts of the aforesaid Government which do not belong to Lapmark:—

§ 1. Undersized firwood, as defined by § 2, shall not, in the shape of round, squared, or sawn timber, be shipped for a home or foreign port, or be laden on board a vessel, or stored at the place of shipment ("Lastageplats"); neither may it be sawn into planks, boards, or such like, or be brought into a sawmill, dam, or into the premises of whatever kind constituting the saw-works, on pain of seizure of such timber; and the offence shall be punished by forfeiture, unless, in conformity with what is hereinafter in § 3 enacted, the requisite permission be given for the felling, shipment, or sawing of such timber. But this shall not affect the owner or tenant's right even in the absence of such license, to avail himself of the wood on the estate for indispensable domestic purposes, and to make planks of on the premises, and to employ undersized timber.

§ 2. Clause 1. Shall be deemed undersized all timber which does not, when cut down, measure at least 7 decimal inches in diameter at 16 feet from the ground. The bark is not to be included in the above measurement.

Clause 2. Of timber yielding more than one stem fit for sawing, the upper or top stem shall not be deemed undersized timber, and, as such, be liable to seizure, when it can be clearly shown and established that the timber was taken from a tree which was not undersized or which had been felled in virtue of the necessary license for shipment, or for being sawn into planks.

Clause 3. Spars which are squared so that their original thickness for a length of 16 feet cannot be ascertained shall, in order not to be deemed undersized, measure at least 20 decimal inches in circumference at the aforesaid length from the thick end, in case the spar should have been shaped to an angle, otherwise it must measure at least 21 decimal inches, and so in proportion if the length be less.

Clause 4. In respect to timber already sawn, where such exists, the above provisions shall be applicable only in case it can be legally shown that the log was derived from undersized timber, or for the felling or sawing or shipment of which the required licence has not been obtained.

§ 3. Clause 1. In the case of a forest which requires for its due preservation and care the felling of undersized timber, its owner may, in the event of his wishing to ship or to saw such undersized timbers, apply to the competent Forest Administrator, whose duty it will become to hold an inspection of the forest according to the state of the case. Should it appear from such inspection that a cutting would be in accordance with sound economical principles, the proper officer may grant permission for such cutting, shipment, or sawing, provided that no objection exists on other grounds; but timber which is not more than five decimal inches in diameter at the thick end, must not be removed from the ground until the same has been branded with the Crown-mark by the officer appointed for that purpose. In case the owner should, for security's sake, wish to have timber of even less dimensions branded, he shall be at liberty to do so.

Clause 2. Should the aforesaid arrangement be demanded before the 1st of June, the inspection and branding should, if possible, and if desired by the owner of the forest, take place in connection with the annual

inspection of Crown forests. If the proceedings take place at that time, it would become the duty of the Forest Administrator, if possible, at the close of the survey, or, if not, at the close of the general annual survey in the parish, to draw up and deliver to the applicant or to his agent, against a receipt, but without payment, a written instrument setting forth the results of the survey. If a special survey is held, the instrument in question shall be drawn up before the surveyor quits the spot. Information as to the time within which complaints may be lodged with the Forest Administrator, in order that they may be deemed valid and inquired into, shall be afforded in the instrument of survey.

Clause 3. With respect to undersized timber ordered to be cut down by decision of a Tribunal, in consequence of a division of property, in case the owner thereof should wish to ship or to saw up such undersized timber, the part of the above dispositions which is applicable, shall come into force.

§ 4. Undersized unbranded timber is not liable to seizure, provided it can be clearly shown or certified that it was cut down before this Ordinance came into force; and such timber shall be branded with the Crown-mark as above stipulated, if the owner should for his security deem it necessary.

§ 5. The owner of the land is not liable for the survey or branding mentioned in §§ 3 or 4, to any other costs than the maintenance of the Crown Surveyor whilst employed on the spot, in which respect the landowner shall pay as a gratuity 5 krono per diem, and, in addition, shall provide the surveyor with board and lodging, or shall pay an indemnity in lieu thereof.

§ 6. The right to effect the seizure of timber which may be supposed to have incurred forfeiture, appertains to the public accuser, to the forest officials, and also to the Custom-house officers, the latter within the precincts of a harbour or place of shipment ("lastageplats"); but the right to institute proceedings in such matters belongs only to the public prosecutor and the forest officials, in the manner prescribed by the regulations in force, should the Custom-house officers by whom the seizure was effected apply for that purpose to the said public prosecutor or forest official.

§ 7. The funds arising from the sale of timber which, in conformity with the Ordinance, is subject to forfeiture, shall be divided in such wise that one-third shall accrue to the Crown and two-thirds to the informer; if, however, another qualified person should have effected the seizure, one-half of the informer's share shall devolve upon him.

§ 8. This Ordinance shall take effect from the commencement of the month of October next ensuing.

All those whom it may concern are obediently to conform to its provisions.

For greater certainty we have subscribed this with our own hand, and caused our Royal Seal to be affixed to it.

Given at the Palace of Stockholm, September 29, 1874.

(Signed) OSCAR.

(Signed) G. S. AKERHULM.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Jenner.

Preliminary Considerations.

The want of any full and accurate statistics concerning the forests of Switzerland must be my excuse for any shortcomings that may appear in my answers to the fifteen questions forwarded with Lord Derby's despatch, marked Circular, of May 12, 1874. Amongst the books that accompany these answers will be found a very full report drawn up by Professor Landolt, of the Zurich Polytechnical School, on behalf of a Commission appointed in 1858 to enquire into the condition of the highland forests of Switzerland. Since the publication of that volume in 1862 more or less has been done in the way of collecting accurate figures in the individual cantons, and especially in the Canton of Berne, with the result of laying bare so many inaccuracies in the approximative returns of the report of 1862 as to render it evident that any conclusions based upon its statistical tables are likely to diverge very considerably from the truth. As there is no other single work containing statistical returns concerning the whole of Switzerland my replies to the different questions are necessarily derived from many distinct sources; hence the discrepancies in the figures adduced, and the contradictory tendency of some of the replies with regard to others, approaching the same branch of the question, from a different point of view. As all the statements I have made are supported by the very highest authority, I have deemed it best to give them as I found them, without any attempt at reconciling them. There may, however, be no harm in stating briefly the conclusions have arrived at after carefully sifting the written evidence at my disposal, and after repeated conversations with persons reputed to be the most competent judges in the matter.

Conclusions arrived at.

(1.) That the actual annual production of the Swiss forests is considerably less than the amount they are annually called upon to supply.

(2.) That, by judicious management, the existing forests might be brought to supply an amount at least equivalent to the present demand for Swiss-grown timber.

(3.) That, however, as such demand is not of a stationary character, but is rapidly increasing in intensity, the tendency to over-consumption is and will probably continue to be well-nigh irresistible.

(4.) That, as such tendency to over-consumption is the result of the greatly enhanced prices offered for timber in consequence of a rapid development of industrial undertakings, which are likely to offer a permanent market for timber, the increased value of that article in the eyes of the owners, may be expected to lead to a better system of management of the forests.

(5.) That the exercise of the powers recently conferred upon the Federal Government with a view to enforcing such a system, will probably be confined to measures for securing the public safety and for spreading enlightened views with regard to sylviculture.

(6.) That even if the Federal Government succeed in enforcing the existing canton laws forbidding the communes to fell more timber than is supplied by the annual growth, and in getting similar laws adopted by all the cantons, and carried out to the fullest extent, they will still be unable to interfere with the clearance of the private forests which cover 25 per cent. of the whole wooded area.

(7.) That the Federal Government might possibly arrest the exportation of timber by imposing a much higher duty than the existing one, but that such a duty would act very unequally with regard to the different cantons being absolutely prohibitory in some cases and no very heavy burden in others.

(8.) That as such a duty would be highly unpopular, as the exportation is only about 10 per cent. of the production, and as it has decreased to the extent of 20 per cent. during the last ten years under the influence of an increased local demand, it will probably be

deemed advisable not to attempt any further interference with it.

(9.) That all calculations concerning the production and consumption of timber are founded upon very imperfect returns, and may prove to be utterly erroneous when the much-wished-for survey of all the forests is at length completed.

To render this Report as complete as is possible, with the small amount of special knowledge I possess, and the limited quantity of materials at my disposal, I annex a brief statement with regard to the resins and barks derived from the coniferous trees and oak trees of Switzerland respectively; also a few data concerning the wood industry in general and a short account of the actual condition of the wood-carving and parqueterie industries, with special reference to their peculiar merits and defects, and whatever statistical information concerning them I have been able to collect.

Resins and barks.

Wood carving and parqueterie.

I have dealt with these two branches of wood industry separately, firstly, because they have a distinctive character in Switzerland; and, secondly, because I have formed an opinion that they might advantageously be pursued in England.

Châlet architecture.

Finally, a sketch of the different kinds of châlet architecture which is closely connected with the subject of this Report, inasmuch as that the profound attachment felt by every Swiss peasant for dwellings built of wood is one of the many preventible causes of the over-consumption of that article.

Answers to Questions.

1. The following are the principal kinds of timber trees produced in Switzerland, and the uses to which they are generally applied :—

Pinus abies L. (fir).—The favourite timber for planks and building purposes generally, also excellent for firewood and for making charcoal.

Pinus picea L. (silver fir).—An excellent timber for planks and for beams, and for fuel or making charcoal.

Pinus sylvestris L. (Scotch fir).—For building purposes, with the exception of very old trees, the wood of which is distinguished for its durability. This tree is less valued than the two above-mentioned ones, but when not too young it is better than either of them for firewood or charcoal.

Pinus larix L. (larch).—A product of elevated regions artificially transplanted to the lower ranges of hills, but with very unequal success. The heart, which is of a reddish brown colour, is of great durability, and, therefore, much sought after for bridges, for railway sleepers, &c. It is not valued for fuel.

Pinus cembra L. (arve, Russian cedar).—A tree of the highest regions, which furnishes a white wood much esteemed for milk-tubs, as also for floorings, as it is not liable to be attacked by worms.

Quercus pedunculata and *Quercus robur* (oak).—It grows in the plains and on the lower hills. Owing to its great durability the timber is much prized for constructing and mounting machinery, for wine and beer-barrels, for railway sleepers, bridges, &c. If felled in winter it does not make good fuel, but when felled in spring and the bark at once removed, it is highly esteemed for that purpose.

Fagus sylvatica L. (beech).—This tree furnishes the best firewood and charcoal. It is not much employed for building purposes as it is very susceptible to damp, but it is frequently used by cartwrights and turners.

Acer pseudo-platanus and *platanoïdes* (maples).—They furnish timber much esteemed by cartwrights, turners, carvers, and parqueterie makers. The value of the wood for fuel approaches that of the beech.

Fraxinus excelsior L. (ash)—Much esteemed by cartwrights, coopers, &c. The wood is good for fuel, for which it may even be employed in a green condition.

Betula alba (birch).—This tree furnishes a moderately-good fuel and, failing ash and beech, may be employed by cartwrights.

Carpinus betulus (hornbeam).—The wood is close and firm for working purposes, and makes the best of fuel; but the tree does not attain any considerable growth.

Alnus glutinosa L. (alder tree).—It grows in damp places and furnishes a light wood for fuel. For building purposes it is of great durability when exposed to the action of water.

Populus tremula L. (Aspen).—It furnishes inferior fuel, but of late years it has been much used in paper-making.

There are many other trees and shrubs which grow

in Switzerland, but which, owing to their scarcity or their inferiority, do not deserve special mention.

The foregoing is a literal translation of Professor Landoht's reply to Question 1.

2. The Federal Government of Switzerland possesses no forests. The following are the proportions in which they are owned. The total area of Switzerland may be roughly estimated at 10,000,000 acres, of which 18·8 per cent., or, in round numbers, about 1,900,000 acres are under wood. This area is shared as below :—

	Acres.
Some few Cantonal Governments	80,000
Communes, corporations, and societies	1,335,000
Private individuals	485,000
Total (wooded area)	1,900,000

3. The forests cover an area of about 1,900,000 acres. There are no data upon which to calculate the amount of timber-growing land in private gardens, parks, orchards, &c., but, whilst in the Report of 1858, the annual production of the forests is estimated at 89,351,300 cubic feet, the amount derived from the above-mentioned sources is calculated at 6,900,000 cubic feet, or about 7 per cent. of the total home production of timber and firewood, to which must be added no less than 9,000,000 cubic feet derived from the vineyards.

4. Until 1858, when the Federal Government appointed a Commission of Experts to inquire into the condition of the Highland forests, the area under wood was subject to the most reckless treatment. The Swiss proverb "Holz und Unkraut wächst überall" (wood and weeds grow everywhere) will give a better idea of the estimation in which the forests were held, than column upon column of figures.

Since the publication of the Report of the Commission, and thanks to the warnings it conveyed, the work of devastation has received a slight check, for, although the wooded area has continued to decrease, it has done so, it is believed, at a less rapid rate than before. In the highlands, steps have been taken to re-wood, wherever possible, all slopes which have become dangerous through the absence of trees.

5. Although the area under forests may be diminishing at a less rapid rate than was the case when the

Commission of 1858 was appointed, there can be no doubt but that many causes are still at work tending to increase the consumption of timber, and affording strong temptations to private individuals, to whom land under wood means capital returning considerably less than the current rate of interest, to effect a total clearance. They would thus obtain funds with which to carry on agricultural operations on the land cleared. Causes tending to increase consumption.

These causes are—

(1.) An increased population.

(2.) A largely increased consumption for industrial purposes of all kinds.

(3.) As the direct consequence of the two foregoing, a largely increased demand leading to greatly enhanced prices.

The above-mentioned causes may be said to belong to the category of the inevitable. As long as they continue to work, the tendency will be to meet the increasing effective demand for wood by felling timber wherever it is most profitable to do so.

For purposes of fuel, coal and turf are largely used as substitutes for wood; the importation of the former for the current year being estimated at no less than 455,000 tons, but, as a set off, there is a considerable exportation of timber, firewood, and charcoal. Fuel.

Again, for building purposes. Although in some parts of Switzerland, and especially in the Canton of Zurich, the ancient custom of building dwellings for the agricultural classes exclusively of wood, has of late years begun to fall into disuse, still the prejudice in favour of the old-fashioned châlet is a deeply-rooted one, and, in all cases where wood is obtainable at anything like moderate rates, it is preferred to all other materials. Moreover, the rapid development of railroads and telegraphs has created a brisk demand for timber for sleepers and posts. Timber for building. Industrial undertakings.

To the amount employed for domestic and industrial purposes must be added a large item for reckless waste, which is the result of the general tendency to look upon timber as an almost valueless product, which renews itself spontaneously, and, if anything, more rapidly than is desirable. For instance, it is found convenient to make none but wooden fences, for which purpose the young trees of a suitable thickness are ruthlessly cut Reckless waste.

down, in localities where the older ones are left to decay, standing, or, as is almost universally the case, cattle and goats are allowed to feed upon the tender shoots of young trees, although grass may be close at hand. There are even cases in which the best use that could be found for a forest was to burn it down, in order that its ashes might fertilize the soil.

6. Even before the publication of the great Report of 1862 on the highland forests of Switzerland, the attention of the Federal authorities had been directed to the reckless disafforestment of the country by the constant recurrence of landslips and floods, which bade fair to convert into desert wastes many of the most fertile slopes and valleys.

Establishment of Federal School of Forestry.

They took advantage of the 22nd Article of the old Constitution, which authorized the establishment of a Federal Polytechnical School to initiate a better acquaintance with forestry by the creation of a special section of that Institution devoted to sylviculture.

General interest aroused.

The efforts of Professors Landolt and Kopp, to whom the management of this school was confided, did much to call the attention of the country to the threatening condition of the Alpine slopes, denuded by reckless misuse of the forests which formerly protected the adjacent valleys from avalanches and landslips, and from floods resulting from the sudden rise of torrents.

Commission appointed.

One result of the interest thus aroused was the Decree of May 1858, appointing a Commission to enquire into the condition of the mountain forests. From the publication of the Report of that Commission in 1862, and its official distribution to the cantonal and communal authorities, may be said to date most of the existing local laws regulating the economy of the Swiss woods and forest concurrently with the distribution of the Report, annual Federal grants of from 250*l.* to 400*l.* began to be voted to the Swiss Sylvan Society, for the purpose of encouraging the local authorities in replanting the denuded sides of the mountains.

Inundations of 1868.

In 1868 the fearful inundations that devastated large tracts of country, impressed upon the minds of the people in striking characters the necessity for vigorous action in the matter. From the large sums subscribed at home and abroad for the assistance of the sufferers no less than 1,000,000 fr. (40,000*l.*) was devoted exclusively

Measures taken.

to the necessary constructions for preventing the recurrence of similar misfortunes and to the replanting of the slopes in the immediate vicinity of the catastrophe, whilst the Federal Assembly resolved to vote an annual grant of 4,000*l.* for similar purposes.

Something has already been done in the way of warding off the immediate dangers that must inevitably result in a country like Switzerland from the denudation of the mountain slopes; but very much still remains to be done, both in the way of the prevention of waste and the introduction of a judicious system of sylviculture before such a supply can be derived from the forests as will equal the annual consumption of home grown timber.

Something has been done.

Much remains to be done.

Article 24 of the recently revised Constitution confers upon the Federal authorities a right of supervision over the waters and forests of the highlands, and next Session a law defining the mode in which this right is to be exercised will probably be promulgated by the Federal Assembly. Almost all the cantons have now laws for the protection, renewal, and extension of the forests; with few exceptions, they annually devote considerable sums to rewooding the unduly cleared portions of their territory, and regulations are in force which should suffice to prevent communes and corporations from decreasing the area under wood, within the limits of their jurisdiction, without the sanction of the central authorities. The supervision of the Federal authorities cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the willing and to arouse the zeal of the negligent in so far, at all events, as the cantonal and communal forests are concerned. It is only in a few cantons that private individuals are subject to any restraints with regard to the management of their forest property, and it is felt that it would be very difficult, not to say impossible, to enforce any regulations tending to limit individual rights in this respect.

Revised Constitution provides for supervision by Federal authorities.

Cantonal and Communal forests.

Condition of private forests.

The most that can be hoped for is the strict application of the rules forbidding clearances whenever they are likely to lead to results directly detrimental to the adjacent localities. Meanwhile, most of the cantonal Governments, assisted by the Swiss Sylvan Society, are unremitting in their endeavours to spread information concerning sylviculture, by means of local lectures, courses of instruction in forestry, and the publication

Educational efforts.

of special works. It is hoped that these efforts will lead to a more judicious management of the private forests to the immediate advantage of their owners and the ultimate benefit of the country at large.

Urgent necessity of reforms.

As evidence for the urgent necessity of reforms in the general treatment of the forests of Switzerland, I may add the following statements made by Professor Kopp in a Report read at a meeting of the Swiss Sylvan Society in 1869 :—

In spite of annually importing more than 600,000*l.* worth of fuel, Switzerland takes considerably more from her forests than they are capable of reproducing, so that her stock of timber has been diminished within the last thirty years to the extent of 10,500,000 klafters.* Even as things now stand, a little judicious management would raise the annual production of those forests by about 400,000 klafters,* of a value of at least 400,000*l.*, whilst, at the same time, large sums of money now wasted in repairing the damages caused by floods, landslips, and avalanches might be saved, and the concurrent regulation and embankment of the watercourses rendered comparatively easy, would lead to the establishment of numerous manufactories and, consequently, add greatly to the well-being of the whole country. A large portion of the money now sent to foreign countries in return for the fuel required could then find investments of the most remunerative nature at home, in the foundation and maintenance of those manufactories, which would find employment for thousands of Swiss citizens now forced to emigrate in search of the means of subsistence.

7. The quantity of timber that might fairly be cut every year without inflicting any fresh injury upon the forests of Switzerland or, in other words, their annual production is, so far as very imperfect statistics enable the amount to be ascertained, about 100,000,000 cubic feet, without including the wood derived from parks, orchards, gardens, vineyards, &c. The difference between this computation and the approximative figures of the Report of 1862 may be accounted for by a considerable under estimate for the Canton of Berne and errors of a similar character affecting other cantons since more accurately measured.

8. In the reply to this question M. Landolt has been

* 100 cubic feet.

kind enough to send to me, he estimates the actual annual consumption of Swiss timber at 120,000,000 cubic feet, including the work derived from gardens, orchards, parks, vineyards, &c.

M. Weber, the President of the Swiss Sylvan Society, is of opinion that the amount cut annually probably exceeds the growth by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It is calculated that if the forests were properly cared for, their annual increase, without any extension of their present area, would more than cover the consumption.

9. From the returns of the Federal Customs Department, it would appear that the annual exportation of timber for building purposes, firewood, and charcoal, is about 10,900,000 cubic feet, which amount, deducted from the total consumption estimated by Professor Landolt at 120,000,000 cubic feet, would leave 109,000,000 cubic feet, to which must be added the sum of about 8,700,000 cubic feet imported, forming a total home consumption of about 117,800,000 cubic feet of timber.

10. In the great Report of 1862, elaborate figures exist concerning the traffic in timber between the different cantons, but the exportation to foreign countries is only slightly touched upon in the great General Table. Strange as it may appear, Swiss merchants will not admit the right of the Customs authorities to question them as to the ultimate destination of their wares, which they seek to conceal for fear of being exposed to competition in the markets they affect. This gives rise to so marked an element of uncertainty in the Federal Returns, as to the countries really receiving the timber, that I have thought it best merely to give the joint amounts. At the same time no note is taken at the frontier offices as to the kinds of timber exported, beyond their division into three broad categories.

To render the Tables as complete as possible, I have added the values, at a rough estimate, based upon some figures furnished to me by M. Fankhäuser, Director of the Woods and Forests of the Canton of Berne. I trust that the Tables in question are, at all events, sufficiently accurate to serve as evidence in support of the statements I have made, to the effect that there is a gradual decrease in the exports of timber.

11. The decrease in the quantity of timber and charcoal exported in 1873 amounts to 20 per cent., as compared with 1864, the decrease in the value to 8·82 per cent.

The severe measures taken by the authorities of several Cantons to check the wanton disafforestment of the country, in so far as the State and Communal woods are concerned, have had a tendency to diminish the supply of timber simultaneously with the springing up of an increased local demand, hence, a great advance in the price of all large timber, required for new buildings, railways, telegraphs, &c. When, to this is added the greatly enhanced expense of carriage sufficient has been said to account for the decrease in the exportation, which, it will be seen, on referring to the Table, bears entirely upon rough timber and fuel; whereas, partially-worked wood shows a decided increase since 1867, as against a steady diminution in the rougher kinds dating from the same year. To the foregoing causes may, however, be added the *ad valorem* duty of from 2 to 3 per cent. on exports, which may possibly exercise some influence upon the trade of those Cantons whose advantage is daily becoming less great in international exchange, as compared with the internal markets.

12. In one sense, indeed, the exportation is small in comparison with the capacity of production, of which it constitutes about 11 per cent. On the other hand, however, it is still far larger than it should be, inasmuch as the continuous consumption of home-grown wood at the lowest estimate probably exceeds the production by about 2½ per cent., so that every foot of timber exported may be said to be so much abstracted from the forest capital of Switzerland.

It is not, of course, to any sense of the evil results of exportation that its relative smallness at the present day is to be attributed, but to the fact that, in most cases, a better market is to be found in the intercantonal than in the foreign trade. As I have already said, the Federal duty possibly exerts some sort of influence upon those cantons whose inducement to export is small, owing to distance from markets, &c.

13. In reply to this question, I commence by subjoining in inverted commas a translation of the answer

Professor Landolt has been kind enough to send me. I may add that, so far as I can ascertain, no positive statistics exist as to the effects produced upon the temperature or the rainfall in Switzerland, by undue clearances.

Beneficial influence of forests.

"The influence of the forests of Switzerland on climatic and meteorological conditions cannot easily be expressed in figures, nor can convincing examples of their beneficial action as yet be adduced. Experiments have, however, been initiated which, in course of time, should lead to sure conclusions. It may, nevertheless, already be affirmed that forests—

"(1.) Arrest the down-pour of snow and rain-water on steep declivities, and thus lessen the danger resulting from a too rapid rising of the brooks and rivers, whilst springs are fed in a fuller and more continuous manner than would be the case did they not exist.

"(2.) That, to a certain extent at least, they prevent inundations and landslips.

"(3.) That they present obstacles to the formation of avalanches and stone-falls within their range, and break the force of those coming from higher regions.

"(4.) That they temper the action of the wind, and moderate the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

"(5.) That they act favourably upon the rainfall in such a manner that both persistent droughts and violent rains are alike avoided.

"(6.) That in the high valleys and hill regions in which the clearances have been the most complete, there is no doubt but that the climate has become severer, and the moisture of the soil has diminished."

From a recent work of Professor Landolt, with reference to the effects observed in Switzerland, to have resulted from the disafforestment of the slopes overhanging fertile valleys, I gather the following striking facts relating to changes which have occurred within the present century.

Evil effects of disafforestment.

As late as 1812, Conrad Escher, in describing the Val Maggia, in the Canton of Ticino, from the village of Someo downwards, observes that: "That village which possesses a fine climate, is surrounded with fertile vineyards, whilst the valley through which the Maggia winds is richly cultivated and adorned with chesnut trees, extending to the foot of the mountain that, almost

everywhere clad with vegetation, rises up above it in moderately elevated, and, occasionally, steep spurs." Two-thirds of the surface of that beautiful valley are now covered with masses of fallen earth and stone; the river carries away the stoutest bridges, and threatens with its floods the sufficiently distant town of Locarno, whilst the overhanging heights are entirely stripped of trees.

Floods of 1868.

The terrible floods of 1868 were felt with fearful effect in the denuded districts of Ticino and Valais; then and since the Grisons, and even Zurich, have seen their fields devastated and their factories ruined through the disturbance of the water-courses.

Effects upon climate.

As an instance of the effects of the clearance of forests upon climate, Professor Landolt refers to the Upper Engadine, where the slopes are still wooded, and where the temperature is milder and more equable than in the denuded valleys of Avers, Hinterrhein, Urseren, Göscheren, &c., which lie 1,000 feet lower. Some valleys indeed have become completely uninhabitable through the destruction of the forests, and the consequent disturbances of the temperature, as for instance the Kalfeuserthal.

In many places where the woods have been cleared to the summits of the hills, in spite of the largely extended pasturage ground obtained, the quantity of cattle that can be kept has diminished, instead of increasing.

Effects upon the water supply.

There can be no doubt whatsoever as to the effect of unwise disafforestment at once upon the regularity and quantity of the rainfall, and upon the equable distribution of the water supply. Wherever the woods have been destroyed, the character of the water basins has been transformed almost within the experience of a single generation. Navigable rivers have become shallow streams; brooks have been changed into torrents during one part of the year, and stony tracts during the remainder; whilst lakes have been converted into pestilent swamps, and fertile plains into arid deserts.

14. In obedience to this instruction, I beg to forward herewith:—

(1.) The laws and regulations of twenty of the Cantons and half Cantons of Switzerland. Geneva owns no forests, and Thurgau and Schwyz, with the half Cantons of Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Unterwalden Obwald, and Basel Stadt, have as yet no regular forest

laws; and, with the exception of the first of these Cantons, they have refrained from forwarding such regulations and bye-laws as may be in existence within their limits.

(2.) "Rapport sur les Forêts des Hautes Montagnes de la Suisse, inspectées dans les années 1858, 1859, et 1860." (Drawn up by Professor Landolt, and published at Lausanne in 1862.) This Report contains the only Statistics of the forests of the whole of Switzerland that have any pretence to completeness. The data, however, cannot be relied upon, excepting as affording an approximate view of the condition of those forests. The whole of the general matter of this Report is most interesting.

(3.) "Rapport sur les Torrents des Alpes Suisses, inspectés en 1858, 1859, 1860, et 1863." (By Professeur Culmann, Lausanne, 1865)." Before the mountain sides can be rewooded it is necessary to regulate the course of the torrents. Such is the connection between this work and a Report upon the Forests.

(4.) "Koncordat für gemeinschaftliche Prüfung der Geometer (1868)." An agreement arrived at between several of the Swiss Cantons, for the purpose of establishing a homogeneous system of measurement.

(5.) "Instruction für die Sammlung von Material zu Erfahrungstafeln." Instructions furnished to Foresters, to serve as a guide in the collection of Statistical Materials.

(6.) "Report of the Forest Inspector. Grisons, 1872."

(7.) "Der Wald und die Forstwirthschaft in Kanton Zug." (By Hess, 1871.)

(8.) "Versammlung des Schweizerischen Forstverein in Chur." (By Professor Kopp. Berne, 1869.)

(9.) "Reports on the Swiss Products at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873."

(*a.*) "Bericht über Landwirthschaft, *Forstwirthschaft*," &c. (By Professor Landolt. Schaffhausen, 1874.)

(*b.*) "Bericht über Holz-Industrie. (By M. Salvisberg. Schaffhausen, 1874.") This brief Report contains the best existing statistical information concerning all kinds of manufactured articles of which wood is the basis.

Canton of Berne.

I have been able to collect more Reports and special works concerning this Canton than concerning the whole

of the remainder of Switzerland. As its forest area is about one-fifth of that of the whole Confederation, and offers in its distribution examples of almost all the situations in which woods are found in this country, I have thought it as well to take advantage of the facilities which residence in its capital affords me to forward all the information I have been able to get together.

(10.) "Reports of the Bernese Department for Lands and Forests and the Drainage of Marshes." (1869—1873.)

(11.) "Instructions regulating Phenological and Climatological Observations."

(12.) "Instructions for the use of the Meteorological Stations."

(13.) "Phenological, Meteorological, and Climatological Observations in the Canton of Berne." (1869—1872.) This volume contains a series of the most elaborate Tables, recording the first appearance of the leaves of the various forest trees and of the different animals; the period of the fall of the leaves and the migration of birds; together with a large number of meteorological observations, taken at various altitudes, within the forests, close to their limits, in the open country, and at different heights on the stems of forest trees.

(14.) "Bericht betreffend das Auftreten des Borkenkäfers." (1871.) This Report treats of the injuries inflicted upon the Bernese forests by a kind of beetle who bores holes in the bark, and belongs, I believe, to the *Bostrychus* family.

(15.) "Des défauts dans le traitement des Forêts." (1869.)

(16.) "Ueber Aufforstungen in Grossen Moose."

(17.) "Guide Pratique de Sylviculture." (Fankhauser, 1868.) This excellent little handbook, by the Director of the Bernese forests, is intended to convey to the forest guards all the information which it is necessary for them to possess in order to be able to perform their duties thoroughly and intelligently.

(18.) "Instruction aux Gardes-Forestiers." (1873.)

(19.) "Instruction aux bûcherons des Forêts de l'Etat."

(20.) "Instruction sur les travaux de taxation servant à établir l'aménagement des Forêts des Communes et des Corporations." (1863.)

(21.) "Tabelle des normal Holzvorrathes."

(22.) "Die Drahtseilriese." (Director Fankhauser, 1873.) An account, accompanied by complete Tables, of an apparatus for conveying trees or large logs of wood from the summit to the base of a hill by means of wire ropes. This work was crowned at the Vienna Exhibition; and an English edition of it has, by request, been furnished for the use of the Indian Department of Woods and Forests.

(23.) A shorter work on the same subject, by the Director's son.

(24.) "Die forstlich-meteorologischen Stationen in Kanton Berne." (Fankhauser, 1872.)

(25.) "The Journal of the Swiss Sylvan Society, for the first ten months of the Year 1874." As the volumes published for the preceding years are out of print, I have been unable to obtain copies for transmission, although I have had access to them myself at the Federal Library. The annual subscription to this journal is 4 fr. a year.

(26.) A Report, by M. Fankhauser, Junior, on the Embankment and Regulation of the Gürbe (Vienna, 1874).

(27.) "Extrait de la Statistique Forestière du Canton de Berne." A very complete collection, held up as a model by M. Landolt, in his Report on the contributions to this Department at the Vienna Exhibition.

Regulation of torrents.

15. The first step to be taken in order to replant the mountain slopes is the regulation of the streams and torrents, which, when swollen by rain, overflow, and carry away the soil together with any young trees that may have taken root in the interval since the last floods. The mode adopted has so far proved efficacious, inasmuch as the dykes that were constructed before the great inundation of 1868 passed through it uninjured and are still in working order. It consists in planting transversal dams in the shape of horizontal arches across the bed of the stream where it issues from the rock and deposits huge piles of rubble. These dams are built of layers of stones bound together with cement which lead the torrent by a series of gradual falls to the principal valley, or else cause its waters to spread out in such a manner as to render the deposits as harmless as possible. The first system is prepared when the discharge taking place at the mouth of the stream can be productive of no damage, as, for instance, when it

flows into a lake; the second when the deposits collecting in the valley might be hurtful to the surrounding vegetation, or, as the case may be, might choke up the bed of the river, of which the mountain torrent is a tributary.

Regulation of the Gürbe.

I inclose a Report, drawn up by Mr. Fankhauser, Junior, concerning the works executed for the regulation of a stream in the Canton of Berne, which offered the most serious difficulties owing to the soft nature of the stone through which it had cut its way, which led to constant falls of stone into the channel, besides affording no solid foundation for the dams.

Subsequent replanting of mountain sides.

It is, as a rule, only when, by means of appliances such as those just referred to, the soil of the denuded mountain sides has been divested of its mobility, that the work of replanting can commence. Should it, however, be desirable or necessary to proceed with it at once, the ground must first be consolidated by means of hurdles. In all cases the soil should be thoroughly drained, simultaneously with the regulations of the channels of the streams. There are also instances of its being of so arid a nature as to require to be watered by irrigation canals, such as those that exist in the Valais, before any vegetation will spring up.

But little has hitherto been done in the way of replanting the sides of mountains where the soil is of a shifting nature, but experiments conducted upon various systems have met with fair success.

Replanting on high mountains.

Meanwhile, the work of replanting close to the limits of forest vegetation, and in the region whence the mountain torrents take their rise, proceeds steadily. The expenses are principally met by subsidies from the Federal and Cantonal Governments. Unfortunately there is less ardour shown in this matter than in that of the regulation of the torrents, the evil effects of suffering the sides of the mountains to remain unwooded not being so immediately evident. It must be added that great difficulty has been experienced with regard to the protection of the young plantations from the herds seeking summer pasturage in the mountains.

Avalanches.]

It may be as well to mention here, as closely connected with the replanting of the mountain sides, that steps have been taken in various localities with more or less success, to check the course of incipient avalanches and to oppose obstacles to their formation.

Gums, Barks, &c.

Although there are no trees growing in Switzerland which produce gum or resin in sufficient quantities to constitute an important article of commerce, it may be as well to notice the fact that coniferous trees abound, from which resin and turpentine of various qualities might be obtained in considerable quantities were it not found that the loss of wood occasioned by the incision of the trees is, at the present rates, in forests furnishing fuel, from twice to three times as great as the value of the resinous product, and, in forests furnishing timber for building purposes, fully ten times as great. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a mere mention of the so-called "Strasburg Turpentine," derived from the bubbles formed on the bark of the *Pinus picea L.*, the "Venetian Turpentine," obtained by piercing the bark of the larch with a gimlet, and the "Carpathian" or "Hungarian" balsam or turpentine, which is the product of the *Pinus cembra*. The amount of resin, whether raw or clarified, and of pitch and tar, exported in 1873, was only 573 cwt., as against 41,100 cwt. imported ($\frac{3}{4}$ths from Germany and $\frac{1}{4}$th from France in round numbers). There is a very considerable increase in the importation and decrease in the exportation since the preceding year. In fact, in the opinion of the most competent juges, the condition of the forests of Switzerland is not such as to render the exportation of resinous products advantageous or desirable.

The production of barks for tanning purposes is very far from sufficient for home consumption. In 1873 19,347 cwt. were exported (chiefly to Germany and Italy), as against 107,240 cwt. imported, leaving an excess of importation over exportation of 87,893 cwt.

The bark derived from Swiss trees is chiefly that of the oak, which is stripped from the wood after it has been cut up for other purposes. It is calculated that in wood to be used for fuel the removal of the bark is equivalent to a deduction of from 12 to 20 per cent. of the whole produce; the cost of removal is about 1 fr. 50 c.. or 1*s*. 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d*. per cwt., whilst the bark fetches about 6 fr., or 4*s*. 10*d*. per cwt.

Next to oak-bark that of the *Pinus abies L.* is in greatest demand. It is used rather to swell the hides than to tan them, although sometimes employed for light

cow and calf hides. Hides tanned solely by means of this bark are spongy in texture, and pervious to damp; it is, therefore, generally used in combination with oak-bark.

The Wood Industry.

Statistical information.

Statistics collected by M. Salvisberg for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 show that in the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland 1,837 saws were at work in the preparation of timber for various industrial purposes; that there were twelve large establishments for turning wood, three cart or carriage factories, fifteen factories for cabinet-making purposes, twenty to twenty-five parquet factories, and seven large establishments for wood carving. Besides the above mention is made of twenty match factories at Frutigthal, Canton of Berne, each employing, on the average, from twenty to forty men and children, and in Berne and Fribourg respectively a railway carriage factory, each of which is so organized as to turn out about 400 carriages annually. Side by side with the factories are to be found innumerable small workshops. This is especially the case in the wood-carving trade.

Wood carving.

Although in the Bernese wood carvings the specimens exhibited were by no means calculated to give a just notion of the real artistic merit of the best workmen, still it was under this heading that the Swiss contributions to the Timber Department (Group VIII) attracted the most attention. Great progress was especially observed in the branch of wood carving which is concerned with the representation of Alpine animals, both wild and domestic, whilst, on the other hand, the figures of men and women exhibited their usual uncouth stiffness and grotesque attitudes.

Progress made.

Its special characteristics.

The peculiar characteristic of the Swiss carving is undoubtedly that it aims at combining, on all occasions, the useful with the agreeable. Nearly every object exhibited was meant to serve the double purpose of an ornament and an article of furniture. Although in many branches the Swiss workmen were surpassed by their German, Austrian, Italian, and Oriental rivals, still their exhibition offered so much variety of form, and such relative cheapness, as to make it attractive to all who visited it. "No matter how small the sum," says M. Salvisberg, "there was always something to be had

for it. Nevertheless," he adds, "the future of Swiss wood carving should not lie in the direction of the would-be useful ornaments and commonplace toys which have hitherto absorbed the energies of the bulk of the trade, but the artizans should endeavour to apply their skill to the production of furniture and decorative panelling of a high style of art. Such articles, if finished with the care displayed in one or two specimens exhibited, would find a market in every wealthy town in Europe, whereas, in the knick-knack line, too much has already been done, the stocks are increasing, and not even the never-ending floods of foreigners that sweep over Switzerland annually will prove sufficient to absorb a constantly renewed supply of Swiss châlets and musical boxes.

Over production of knick-knacks.

In justice to the wood-carving industry of the present day, it must be said, however, that it is of considerable value as affording training for other trades. The Oberland child, brought up in the midst of an unceasing school of modelling and design, acquires special qualifications for making a first rate carpenter, locksmith, engraver, stone-cutter, decorative painter, architect, &c. From this point of view, indeed, the introduction of wood-carving into the Board schools of London might not be unattended with beneficial effects, and that none the less because the extra expense incurred for the instruction of the children ought to be repaid by their earnings after the system has been a few years in existence. The intuitive love of every Anglo-Saxon boy for cutting up wood with a knife, which usually takes the form of boat-making in England, might easily be turned to account in imparting the elements of the art. If operations were commenced with simple geometrical figures, mathematics and drawing might be made to go hand-in-hand, thus satisfying, in the manner most advantageous to the scholars themselves, the requirements of two at least of the most prominent reforming parties. As wood-carving on a large scale is greatly facilitated by the use of various kinds of machinery, it might be possible, when the system had reached a riper development, to add a certain amount of mechanical knowledge to the other acquirements of the frequenters of the public schools. As things at present stand, the foregoing humble suggestions may seem somewhat prematurely brought forward, but it is hardly too much

Educational value of wood carving.

As to introducing trade at home.

to say that what the zeal of one man, Christian Fischer, of Brienz, was able to achieve for the benefit of his fellow citizens of the Oberland in 1816, is not beyond the powers of the thousands of highly-qualified gentlemen who are striving to advance the cause of education in England; at all events there could be but little harm in trying the experiment in one of the reformatories or prisons. Indeed, as a branch of prison labour, wood-carving would appear to be quite unexceptionable, economically speaking, in England. It need encroach upon no existing industry, and would have but little to fear from competition for some years to come, thus being secure of two of the first essentials for the labour of criminals—non-interference with honest labour, and a free field for a sufficient time to make the system work in regular routine.

Wood carving is a branch of prison labour.

The country might thus, by degrees, be endowed with a new branch of industry, for which, owing to our great mechanical skill, and the especial facilities we possess for procuring the most beautiful and the rarest woods at comparatively low rates, Great Britain would appear to be peculiarly fitted.

Earnings of Swiss wood carvers.

The wood-carving industry of the Bernese Oberland, which does not date further back than 1815, now furnishes remunerative employment for upwards of 2,000 workmen, and within the last few years the sales have risen from some 40,000*l.* to nearly double that amount. These are not, absolutely speaking, large sums, but still they have sufficed to spread ease over districts the inhabitants of which, before the introduction of this industry, were pinched by want, and that, too, by supplying work of such a nature that it does not interfere with many other avocations. The cowherd and shepherd tending their flocks in the Alpine pasturages, the charcoal burner watching his fires, and the peasant families sitting round their stoves, during the long winter evenings can, at the expense of but little physical exertion, add greatly to their store of comforts by means of some little skill in carving. A very large proportion of the cheaper articles are actually produced in this manner.

The work does not interfere with other pursuits.

Regular wages.

The wages for regular workmen in this branch of industry range from 1 franc (10*d.*) to 6 francs (5*s.*), and even reach 8 francs (6*s.* 8*d.*) per diem. Almost every variety of timber may be utilized; fir, lime, walnut, oak, pear, and apple trees have all their special applications,

and of late years the most renowned makers have taken to carve "palissandre," or rosewood, mahogany, cedar, &c.

Parqueterie.

Side by side with the wood-carving industry, but greatly surpassing it in pecuniary results, is the manufactory of parquets, which is of still more recent introduction. This trade is carried on in eighteen out of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland, and is now in the most flourishing condition. As nearly as can be ascertained, the annual production of the twenty odd establishments which carry it on reaches the value of 8,000,000 francs (320,000*l.*). It may fairly be said that hardly a Swiss house, with any pretension to comfort, is now built without a parquet in at least one of its rooms. In respect to neatness, solidity, durability, elegance, and cheapness, the use of machinery has certainly enabled the makers to achieve wonders.

Prices obtaining.

The prices throughout the country are nearly the same; they vary from 50 centimes (a little less than 5*d.*) per square foot for the cheapest description of parquet, to several francs, according to the richness of the designs and the fineness of the wood. The usual price for the kinds most in demand is, at present, from 1 franc to 2 francs per square foot. The ordinary parquet is made of deal, but the oaken floorings are most prized for their solidity. There are varieties of the former, however, made of the wood of fir trees grown in the Alps, at a certain elevation, in which the snowy whiteness and the fineness of the grain is such as to render them suitable for the most elegant apartments.

Favourite woods.

The favourite woods are walnut, pear, plum, cherry, maple, lime, and fir, and fine foreign woods are gradually being introduced.

Patterns.

The diversity in the patterns is something really astonishing when the low rates obtaining are taken into consideration. Every species of mathematical figure is made use of, together with designs in various colours, the white, yellow, brown, and black lines are combined in every possible manner, forming lozenges, squares, rectangles, triangles, &c. The veneered floorings, though necessarily the most elegant, are not in such general demand as the massive parquets varying from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. So far but little use has been made of curved lines in adding to the beauty of the patterns, which is to be attributed to the higher prices which the greatly enhanced difficulties of execution would render necessary.

Large home demand.

The home demand

for parquets in Switzerland has been so far proportionally greater than that for any other country. The facility of procuring materials on the spot, the abundance of water-power, and the great increase of new buildings for the well-to-do classes, furnish a ready explanation of this fact. Hitherto the exportation, owing chiefly to the heavy expense for carriage, has not been very large; it attains perhaps to about 20 per cent. of the amount manufactured.

Smaller exportation.

Interlaken factory.

The largest factory in Switzerland is that at Interlaken, which was founded in 1851, and has employed upwards of 100 workmen for the last fifteen years. It is fitted up with every kind of machinery, and is capable of turning out about 15,000 square feet of parquets per diem, or between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 of square feet per annum.

As to introducing this trade at home.

For nearly the same reasons that apply to wood-carving, it would appear to be highly desirable that experiments should be multiplied in England with a view to the development of this branch of industry. Even if we do not care to manufacture parquets for home use, there is nothing to prevent us, with our advantages in mechanical skill and materials, from supplying every European nation possessed of a sea-port. The first costs would necessarily be larger than for wood-carving, but the market would also be a far wider one, and less technical skill would be required. It is difficult to understand why so little has hitherto been done in this direction. Might it not be worth while to try what would be the effects of the establishment of two sister workshops under the superintendence of the authorities of the Kensington Museum, the one for wood-carving, and the other for making parquets? In my humble judgment, the object to be first sought for is not so much cheapness as the production of models superior in design and finish to anything hitherto turned out by foreign manufacturers. Such, if I am not mistaken, was the course followed with regard to encaustic tiles and several other kinds of ornamental pottery-ware.

Swiss inferiority in design.

It may not be out of place to add that whilst Switzerland had in parquet-making outstripped her rivals in rapidity and cheapness of production, Mr. Salvisberg, to whom I am indebted for most of the facts contained in this sketch, is compelled to admit that she

was inferior to them in the elegance of the designs exhibited. He attributes this deficiency solely to the want of a properly-organized system of art-teaching, such as obtains in Germany, and he recommends the establishment of technical schools distributed throughout the country, supplemented by local museums, and combined with a system of art inspection and the organization of periodical exhibitions, by means of which the progress realized, and the defects in the system of instruction, could at once be ascertained.

Due to want of technical teaching.

In Switzerland, as in England, technical schools are only just coming into vogue, and, therefore, much of the time that should be employed productively is wasted in acquiring by rule of thumb, when the mind has lost its suppleness, what might easily have been learnt in a systematic manner at an earlier age, without any waste of productive power.

Châlets.

In a report which professes to treat of the production and consumption of timber, it may not be out of place to give some account of the manner in which it is made use of in the construction of dwelling-houses for a large portion of the population of Switzerland, more especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the quantity of timber consumed for ordinary building purposes is greater here than in most European countries. I therefore propose to give a brief sketch of the Châlet architecture of Switzerland, to the retention of which style of building a considerable portion of the excess under the above-mentioned heading is undoubtedly due. The over-consumption under the head of fuel may in some measure be attributed to the scarcity of satisfactory substitutes for wood, but no such reason can be alleged with regard to its employment for building purposes. Deep-rooted prejudices undoubtedly subsist amongst the agricultural population, especially in the German cantons, against the use of stones for dwelling houses, stables, dykes, fences, &c. A long course of generations, during which wood might justly be considered as at once the cheapest and most accessible of building materials, has given rise to a system of architecture to which a quasi-religious value is attached, and a distinguished writer on the subject holds the opinion that some part of the love of home so characteristic of the Swiss, may perhaps be due to the carefully-devised

Their consumption of timber.

Predilection for wooden houses.

and cunningly-ornamented dwelling with which that feeling is so closely connected.

Châlet architecture.

Both socially and artistically speaking, there is much that is attractive in the architecture of the Swiss châlet. I must begin by observing that it is more especially in the German cantons that those wooden buildings are to be met with in their ancient form. Under the influence of their immediate neighbours they are rapidly disappearing from the French and Italian cantons, to be replaced by more economical, if less picturesque, constructions of stone or bricks.

Affinity to German style.

Although there is much variety in the plans of châlets, still there are certain great principles which are hardly ever departed from, which demonstrate the affinity between them and the older style of German peasants' house, of which specimens may still be seen in the Black Forest. This affinity is most evident in the arrangement of the family room, which forms the characteristic feature of the German cottage. As a rule, this room holds such a position in the southern corner of the house that the sun shines through it diagonally. It is nearly square, and the wall on both sides of the southern corner is pierced with numerous contiguous windows, which throw light upon the large working and eating table placed in this corner. This is the gathering place of the family, where the light and warmth of the sun may be enjoyed from morning to evening. Benches are fixed to both of the sunny walls under the windows, which have small compartments which can readily be opened by the hand of any one sitting on the benches. These windows generally command a beautiful view, whilst a mere turn of the head enables the person enjoying it from the benches to keep a watchful eye upon the proceedings of the other inmates of the room. The windows are mostly latticed, and a projecting roof shelters the interior of the room from the midday rays of the summer sun. Not only is the symmetry of the frontage sacrificed to this arrangement of the windows, but not unfrequently in the villages houses will be met with which, with a total disregard of the street line, crane out in front of their neighbours for the sake of a freer view. The lowness of the rooms, the panelling of the walls and ceiling, and the stout boards of the floor, combine to retain in winter the heat radiating from the

Internal distribution. The family room.

Mode of heating.

huge tiled stove which fills the corner opposite the windows. Close to it are high steps, which serve for seats in cold weather, and which lead through a trap-door to an upper room, which derives its warmth from the same stove. In a third corner stands the immense dresser or sideboard, provided with open and locked compartments, and a flap which serves as a wash table. A clock, with hanging-weights and some neatly-carved wooden chains, complete the furniture of the family room, which only differs in the poorer and richer dwellings in the lesser or greater amount of carving which adorns the panels and furniture.

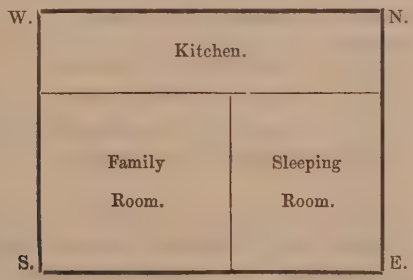
Furniture.

From the square shape of the family chamber is evolved the ground-plan of the whole building. Next to that room is the sleeping apartment, which fills the adjacent space in the frontage, and stretches back the same distance; behind both of them, and completing the ground floor, is the kitchen.

General ground plan.

Sleeping room.

Kitchen.



The kitchen range is situated behind the above-mentioned stove, which is the only one in the house. Either one chimney is made to serve for both fires, or the kitchen smoke is left to find its way out of holes in the roof, to which the walls of a portion of the kitchen extend in height. On the south-west and north-east sides of the house are steps leading up to two opposite entrances to the kitchen, which are protected by the projecting roof. The spaces under the landings of those staircases are sometimes inclosed and utilized as pig-sties, &c. Flights of stairs lead from the kitchen downwards to the cellars and upwards to the two front rooms under the gables, and to the covered-in balconies on the sides. The front of the house is by far the most important portion, and for it are reserved the chief efforts of the wood-carver. The back wall is generally left

Frontage.

Deviations from usual system.

perfectly unornamented. Some of the châlets have only a ground floor, divided in the manner described, into a family room, sleeping room, and kitchen. In rare instances there are also more than two floors, but the general plan is the one I have endeavoured to explain. Occasional châlets are, indeed, to be met with here and there constructed on a totally different system, as, for instance, with the kitchen in the centre of the house, lighted from above; or, as in the Bernese Oberland, where, when two families live in one house, which is often the case, the châlet is divided down the middle, the partition wall subtending the point of meeting of the sloping sides of the roof. It is in such double châlets that the finest specimens of huge gabled fronts, twice the length of the sides, are to be met with, richly and fantastically decorated. The barns and stabling are sometimes attached to the house and sometimes separate. In the interior of Switzerland, and in the mountain districts, the former is usually the case.

Central kitchen.

Double châlets.

Barns and stabling.

Construction of walls.

With respect to the mode in which the outer walls are put together, Swiss châlets may be said to belong to three styles. Two of these are undoubtedly of great antiquity, and are distinguished from the third by the fact that the walls are constructed entirely of wood.

The "block house" style.

To the first belongs the so-called block-house châlet, which is generally raised considerably above the ground on stone foundations. The walls, projecting one beyond the other, are constructed of stout planks of fir or larch, fastened together by means of wooden pins.

Frame-house style.

The second is the frame-house style, in which the walls, like those in the old German houses, are built of strong oaken posts, grooved to receive planking, which is secured by cross-pieces and bolts.

The trellis-work style

The third style of châlet, which may be called the panelled, or trellis-work, mode of building, was introduced into North-east Switzerland about the beginning of the last century, in consequence of the increased price of wood. It is related to the frame-work house above described, which it has entirely superseded in those districts, and especially in the canton of Zurich. It may be considered as a sort of transition style between the châlet and the ordinary houses in general use in the towns. It is built upon high stone foundations, from

which a series of light beams, interlaced so as to form a species of trellis-work, rise upwards vertically and diagonally to support a projecting roof of varying character; the spaces between the beams are filled up with rubble and plaster.

Authority for foregoing.

I am chiefly indebted for the foregoing sketch to a Report of Professor Gladbach, of the Zurich Polytechnical School, which is published in Werth's "Allgemeine Beschreibung und Statistik der Schweiz."

Buildings on plan of châlets not suitable for introduction into England.

In reply to inquiries, I was informed that there would be no possibility, or even if there were, advantage, in introducing buildings similar to the Swiss châlets for the accommodation of agricultural labourers in England. They waste an enormous quantity of material, and in damp situations are not over-healthy. I thought it best not to trust to my own impression in this matter, but to get the opinion of one of the most competent authorities of Switzerland on the subject. The gentleman in question is professionally well versed in châlet building.

(Signed) G. JENNER.

Exports of Timber and Charcoal from Switzerland for the Ten Years 1864-1873.

Years.	Wood, Sawn or Hewn, or Roughly Worked for Cartwrights.		Timber in the Rough, or Coarsely Squared Raftwood.		Charcoal (and Firewood in 1873).	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Fr.	Cubic feet.	Fr.	Cubic feet.	Fr.	Cubic feet.
1864* ..	2,694,380	3,367,975	3,061,370	7,653,425	626,260	2,505,040
1865 ..	2,963,099	3,703,873	3,595,900	8,989,750	549,965	2,199,860
1866 ..	2,838,933	3,548,666	3,201,133	8,002,822	388,409	1,553,636
1867 ..	2,870,629	3,546,166	2,826,977	7,067,442	405,227	1,620,908
1868 ..	3,525,441	4,156,801	3,941,820	9,854,550	335,255	1,341,020
1869 ..	3,891,592	4,614,490	2,836,834	7,092,085	416,384	1,665,536
1870 ..	3,020,260	3,775,325	2,646,451	6,613,627	388,382	1,553,528
1871 ..	3,555,258	4,444,072	1,439,299	3,348,247	357,384	1,429,536
1872 ..	3,611,576	4,514,470	2,277,097	5,692,742	285,535	1,142,140
1873 ..	3,462,364	4,352,955	1,913,317	4,783,292	443,106	1,672,424

* There has been no alteration in the Table according to which the values are arrived at since 1864.

Note.—The total exportation of timber and charcoal in 1864 was 13,526,443 cubic feet, and, in 1873, 10,805,671 cubic feet, showing a decrease of 20 per cent. in ten years. The value of that exportation was, in 1864, 6,382,010 francs, and in 1873, 5,818,787 francs, showing a decrease of 8·82 per cent. in ten years.

United States.

Mr. Watson to Sir E. Thornton.

Sir, *Washington, June* 9, 1874.

In compliance with your instructions, I have now the honour to furnish replies, in so far as I can obtain them, to the list of queries on points connected with the production and consumption of timber in "the United States (and Oregon)," which formed the Inclosure to the Earl of Derby's Circular, dated the 12th of May, 1874. The replies have been numbered in the order of the several queries.

1. With regard to query 1, I would beg to observe that I can only reply to it by referring to a work entitled "The North American Sylva;" or, "A Description of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia,"* and that, therefore, the list of trees appended must be considered as including those of Canada and Nova Scotia, though, so far as I can gather from a perusal of the work in question, all, or nearly all, the species are found in one part or another of the United States.

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
Oak—	
White	Quercus alba
Common European	„ robur
European white	„ pedunculata
Mossy cup	„ olivæformis
Over-cup white	„ macrocarpa
Post	„ obtusiloba
Over-cup	„ lyrata
Swamp white	„ prinus discolor
Chestnut white	„ „ palustris
Rock chestnut	„ „ monticola
Yellow	„ „ acuminata
Small chestnut	„ „ chincapin
Live	„ virens
Cork	„ suber
Willow	„ phellos
Laurel	„ imbricaria

* "North American Sylva," by F. A. Michaux; Philadelphia, 1865.

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
Oak—	
Upland willow	Quercus cinerea
Running	,, pumila
Bertram	,, heterophylla
Water	,, aquatica
Black Jack	,, ferruginea
Bear	,, Banisteri
Barrens scrub	,, Catesbœi
Spanish	,, falcata
Black	,, tinctoria
Scarlet	,, coccinea
Grey	,, borealis
Pin	,, palustris
Red	,, rubra
Walnut—	
Common European	Juglans regia
Black	,, nigra
Butternut	,, cathartica
Pecnnut hickory	,, olivæformis
Bitternut ,,	,, amara
Water ,,	,, aquatica
Mockernut ,,	,, tomentosa
Shell-bark ,,	,, squamosa
Thick-bark ,,	,, laciniosa
Pignut ,,	,, porcina
Nutmeg ,,	,, myristicæformis
Maple—	
White	Acer eriocarpum
Red flowering	,, rubrum
Sugar	,, saccharinum
Black sugar tree	,, nigrum
Norway	,, platanoïdes
Sycamore	,, pseudo-platanus
Moose wood	,, striatum
Box elder	,, negundo
Mountain	,, montanum
Dogwood	Cornus florida
Georgia bark	Pinckneya pubens
Coffee tree	Gymnocladus Canadensis
Large Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Small ,,	,, glauca
Cucumber tree	,, acuminata
Heart-leaved cucumber tree	,, cordata
Umbrella tree	,, tripetala
Long-leaved cucumber tree	,, auriculata
Large-leaved umbrella tree	,, macrophylla
Loblolly bay	Gordonia lasyanthus
Franklinia	,, pubescens
Papaw	Anona triloba
Poplar, or tulip tree	Liriodendrum tulipifera
Sweet gum	Liquidamber styraciflua
Buttonwood, or sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
Catalpa	Bignonia catalpa
Crab apple	Malus coronaria

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
June berry	Mespilus arborea
Dwarf rose bay	Rhododendron maximum
Mountain laurel	Kalmia latifolia
Birch—	
Canoe	Betula papyracea
Common European	„ alba
White	„ populifolia
Red	„ lutea
Black	„ lenta
Common alder	Alnus serrulata
Black „	„ glauca
Locust	Robinia pseudo-acacia
Rose-flowering locust	„ viscosa
Yellow wood	Virgilia lutea
Sweet locust	Gleditschia tricanthos
Water „	„ monosperma
Sassafras	Laurus sassafras
Red bay	„ Caroliniensis
Camphor tree	„ camphora
American holly	Ilex opaca
Sorel tree	Andromeda arborea
Devil wood	Olea Americana
Olive tree	„ Europœa
Wild cherry tree	Cerasus Virginiana
Wild orange „	„ Caroliniana
Red cherry „	„ borealis
Large buckeye	Pavia lutea
Ohio „	„ Ohioensis
Persimmon	Diospyros Virginiana
Poplar—	
Carolinian	Populus angulata
Cotton wood	„ Canadensis
American black	„ Hudsonica
Virginia	„ monilifera
Cotton tree	„ argentea
Balsam	„ balsamifera
Heart-leaved balsam	„ caudicans
American aspen	„ tremuloïdes
American large aspen	„ grandidentata
Common white	„ canescens
Cabbage tree	Chamærops palmetto
Pride of India	Melia azedarach
Pistacia tree	Pistacia vera
American chestnut	Castanea vesca
Chincapin	„ pumila
White beech	Fagus sylvestris
Red „	„ ferruginia
American hornbeam	Carpinus Americana
Iron wood	„ ostrya
Gum—	
Black	Nyssa sylvatica
Tupelo	„ aquatica
Large	„ grandidentata
Sour	„ capitata

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
American nettle tree	Celtis occidentalis
Hack berry	,, crassifolia
Red mulberry	Morus rubra
Sweet Leaf	Hopea tinctoria
Ash—	
White	Fraxinus Americana
Red	,, tomentosa
Green	,, viridis
Common European	,, excelsior
Black	,, samleucifolia
Blue	,, quadrangulata
Carolinian	,, platicarpa
Willow—	
Black	Salix nigra
Champlain	,, ligustrina
Shining	,, lucida
Elm—	
White	Ulmus Americana
Wahoo	,, alata
Red	,, rubra
Common European	,, campestris
Dutch	,, suberosa
Planer tree	Planera ulmifolia
American lime, or bass wood	Tilia Americana
White lime	,, alba
Downy lime tree	,, pubescens
Pine—	
Red, or Norway	Pinus rubra
Stone	,, pinea
Grey	,, rupestris
Yellow	,, mitis
Wild, or Scotch fir	,, sylvestris
New Jersey	,, inops
Table mountain	,, pungens
Long-leaved	,, Australis
Pond	,, serotina
Pitch	,, rigida
Loblolly	,, tœda
White	,, strobus
Fir—	
Norway spruce	Abies picea
Black, or double spruce	,, nigra
White, or single spruce	,, alba
Hemlock spruce	,, Canadensis
American silver	,, balsamifera
Cypress	Cupressus distitisca
White cedar	,, thyoides
American larch	Larix Americana
Cedar of Lebanon	,, cedrus
Red Cedar	Juniperus Virginiana
Arbor vitæ, or white cedar	Thuja occidentalis

To the above-mentioned work there is an appendix

by Mr. Thomas Nuttall, which gives the following additional trees discovered in the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, and other parts of the United States:—

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
Oak—	
Western	Quercus garryana
Holly-leaved	„ agrifolia
Rocky Mountain	„ undulata
Douglas	„ Douglasii
Dense-flowered	„ densiflora
Lea's	„ Leana
Dwarf chestnut	Castanea alnifolia
Birch—	
Western	Betula occidentalis
Oval-leaved	„ rhombifolia
Alder—	
Oregon	Alnus Oregona
Thin-leaved	„ tenuifolia
Sea-side	„ maritima
Elm—	
Opaque-leaved	Ulmus opaca
Thomas's	„ racemosa
Small-fruited hickory	Carya microcarpa
Inodorous candle tree	Myrica inodora
California buttonwood	Platanus racemosa
Narrow-leaved balsam poplar	Populus angustifolia
Willow—	
Long-leaved	Salix speciosa
„ bay	„ pentandra
Western yellow	„ lutea
Silver-leaved	„ argophylla
Dusky	„ melanopsis
California bay tree	Drimophyllum pauciflorum
Large-leaved Linden	Tilia heterophylla
American mangle	Rhizophora Americana
Florida Guava	Psidium buxifolium
Forked calyptranthes	Calyptranthes thyraculia
Small-leaved Eugenia	Eugenia dichotoma
Tall „	„ procera
Box-leaved „	„ buxifolia
Indian almond	Terminalia catappa
Button tree	Conocarpus erecta
White mangrove	Laguncularia racemosa
Rabbit berry	Shepherdia argentia
Mountain plum	Ximenia Americana
Osage orange	Maclura aurantiaca
Small-leaved nettle tree	Celtis reticulata
Long-leaved „	„ longifolia
Cherry fig tree	Ficus pedunculata
Short-leaved fig tree	„ brevifolia
Small-fruited „	„ aurea

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
Red thorn	Crataegus sanguinea
Lance-leaved hawthorn	„ arborescens
Soft-leaved cherry	Cerasus mollis
Holly-leaved „	„ ilicifolia
Wild plum	Prunus Americana
River crab apple	Pyrus rivularis
American mountain ash	„ Americana
Feather bush	Cercocarpus lidifolius
Jamaica dogwood	Piscidia erythrina
Broad-podded acacia	Acacia latisiliqua
Blunt-leaved inga	Inga nuguis-cati
Guadaloupe inga	„ Guadaloupensis
Jamaica boxwood	Schaeffera buxifolia
Tree ceanothus	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus
Snake-wood	Colubrina Americana
Carolina buckthorn	Rhamnus Caroliniensis
Manchineel	Hippomane marcirella
Shining-leaved poison-wood	Excœcaria lucida
Tallow tree	Stillingia sebifera
Small-flowered drypetes	Drypetes crocea
Californian horse-chestnut	Æsculus Californica
Florida soap berry	Sapindus marginatus
Round-fluted honey berry, or Genip tree	Melicocca paniculata
Maple—	
Large-leaved	Acer macrophyllum
Round-leaved	„ circinatum
Mountain sugar	„ grandidentatum
Drummond's	„ Drummondii
Currant-leaved	„ tripartetum
Californian box elder	Negundo Californicum
Buckwheat tree	Cliftonia ligustrina
Carolina cyrilla	Cyrilla racemiflora
Mahogany tree	Suretenia mahogoni
Wild orange tree	Citrus vulgaris
Yellow-flowered balsam tree	Clusia flava
Florida torch-wood	Amyris Floridana
West Indian birch tree	Bursera gummifera
Coral sumach	Rhus metopium
Large-leaved cotinus	Cotinus Americanus
Entire-leaved styphonia	Styphonia integrifolia
Carolina prickly ash	Xanthoxylum Carolinianum
Bastard iron-wood	„ pterota
Florida satin-wood	„ Floridanum
Small-leaved lignum vitæ	Guaiacum sanctum
Glaucus bitter-wood	Simaruba glauca
Sea-side grape	Coccoloba uvifera
Small-leaved sea-side grape	„ parvifolia
Sapotilla	Achras zapotilla
Smooth-leaved bumelia	Bumelia lycioides
Silky-leaved „	„ tenax
Narrow-leaved „	„ angustifolia

Name of Tree.	Botanical Name.
Fetid-leaved bumelia	Bumelia fœtidissima
Menzie's strawberry tree	Arbutus Menziesii
Papaw tree	Papaya vulgaris
Large-flowered dog-wood	Cornus Nuttallii
Common fringe tree	Chimonanthus Virginica
Ash—	
Oregon black	Fraxinus Oregona
Small-leaved	,, pauciflora
Californian flowering	Ornus dipetata
Florida ardisia	Ardisia Pickeringia
Long-leaved calabash tree	Crescentia cujete
Common trumpet tree	Tecoma radicans
Soft-leaved avicennia	Avicennia tomentosa
Rough-leaved cordia	Cordia sebestena
Florida ,,	,, Floridana
Western yew	Taxus brevifolia
Yew-leaved torreya	Torreya taxifolia
Rocky Mountain juniper	Juniperus andina
Gigantic arbor vitæ	Thuja gigantea
Pine—	
American cembra	Pinus flexilis
Prickly coned	,, Sabiniana
Gigantic	,, Lambertiana
Fir—	
Douglas's spruce	Abies Douglasii
Menzies's ,,	,, Menziesii
Decorated silver	,, nobilis
Leafy-coned ,,	,, bracteata
Fraser's balsam	,, Fraseri
Western larch tree	Larix occidentalis
Prickly pisonia	Pisonia aculeata

2. With regard to query 2, it appears from the official report that the greater part of the lands in the older States of the Union (including presumably timber-producing lands), has passed into the hands of private persons, and that much of the Government's property in the younger States and in the territories is destitute of timber.

3. From estimates based upon the census of 1870, it appears that the extent of wooded land in the United States covers about 380,000,000 acres.

4 and 5. The area of timber-producing lands in the United States is rapidly becoming exhausted, owing to the increased demand for timber, and also to the waste of this article for fuel, &c., and on account of running

fires, the ravages of insects, obstructions in streams, and other causes.

6. No steps appear to have as yet been taken to prevent waste or to renew the supply of timber in the forests of the United States.

7 and 8. It is believed that the forests of the United States are capable of supplying timber for the wants of the country during an indefinite period, provided that the proper steps be taken to check waste and to provide for reproduction. I have not found sufficient data to enable me to state the actual quantity of timber which is annually cut in the United States, and it is obvious that to obtain such information respecting so vast and so wooded a country must be very difficult indeed.

9. As I cannot give the figures showing the wood which is cut each year in the United States, so it is not in my power to state what proportion of it may be for home consumption. The proportion exported will be found in the reply to query 10.

10. For answer, see Tables, marked Inclosures 1 to 8.

11 and 12. I am not aware of any special reasons that may have affected the quantity of the exports, further than the obvious demands of trade, nor can I give any reply to query 12, as I do not know whether or not the exportation may be considered small in proportion to the capacity of production.

13. Certain observations have been made in the United States as to the influence of forests on climate, but these do not seem to have as yet been fully noted in a scientific manner.

14. In conclusion I beg leave to inclose a Report, dated the 17th of March last, which was presented to the House of Representatives, on the subject of Forests in the United States, and which contains certain suggestions for their conservation, some of which I have marginally noted, with a view to facilitating reference to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. WATSON.

Inclosure 1.

Export of Timber from the United States, for 1866.

Lumber and Manufactures of Wood.

	Countries.	Boards, Plank, and Scantling.		Hewn Timber.		Laths and Pickets.	Masts and Spars.	Other Lumber.	Shingles.	
		M. Feet.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Asiatic Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Russian Possessions in North America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	24
5	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Swedish West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Denmark	20	802	..	..	..	..	33	10	150
8	Danish West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Hamburgh	1,833	39,519	..	..	..	262	6,567	3,720	16,188
10	Bremen	76	6,000	..	..	..	..	7,950	..	..
11	Holland	237	17,183	45	6,638	925	..	100,431	..	..
12	Dutch West Indies	200	20,236	..	..	..	..	8,790	..	..
13	Dutch Guiana	546	11,791	..	..	..	2,073	2,811	154	1,103
14	Dutch East Indies	656	14,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Belgium	99	2,409	..	..	..	..	5,250	..	..
16	England	100	10,850	25	500	..	..	29,968	..	..
17	Scotland	5,971	119,889	15,264	273,364	403	17,218	200,288	24	114
18	Ireland	..	..	139	5,575	..	..	1,180	..	..
19	Gibraltar	869	17,452	218	1,990	..	8,000	10,094	..	..
20	Malta	330	7,578	..	..	..	..	4,603	..	..
21	Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Other British American Possessions on the Atlantic	3,613	49,023	276	6,539	..	..	26,625	..	..
		851	20,371	1,116	11,775	149	2,579	17,907	305	1,088

23	British American Possessions on the Pacific	201	2,595	..	..	1,148	..	564	..	..
24	British West Indies	6,767	203,083	439	4,460	807	1,842	41.049	3,332	18,238
25	British Honduras	502	14,150	..	..	144	..	5,211	434	1,706
26	British Guiana	365	10,559	..	..	..	523	8,737	80	295
27	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	British Possessions in Africa	1,015	23,612	..	..	107	3,104	7,843	554	2,026
29	British East Indies	1,765	35,889	..	..	212	900	42,746	40	175
30	Australia	9,315	227,601	..	..	6,481	3,502	184,362	..	..
31	France on the Atlantic	131	25,822	694	6,332	..	30,229	43,090	..	..
32	France on the Mediterranean	..	..	..	..	560	..	2,340	112	448
33	French North American Possessions	218	5,076	..	..	340	1,003	1,466	862	1,945
34	French West Indies	875	27,133	..	..	..	..	8,330	5	11
35	French Guiana	241	7,776	..	..	..	..	283	..	..
36	French Possessions in Africa	735	17,365	..	..	..	..	300	775	2,615
37	Spain on the Atlantic	446	20,973	85	14,639	..	..	5,683	..	..
38	Spain on the Mediterranean	983	34,576	177	1,200	..	..	..	..	..
39	Canary Islands	1,221	27,142	..	..	..	300	14,018	..	..
40	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Cuba	31,832	760,523	1,010	19,522	4,868	4,951	96,036	260	1,416
42	Porto Rico	3,152	83,093	..	..	241	900	24,204	1,224	9,769
43	San Domingo	473	13,673	..	..	..	..	2,768	299	1,027
44	Portugal	108	5,723	..	..	..	..	41,838	..	..
45	Madeira	307	6,563	..	..	..	..	..	50	113
46	Azores	1,009	25,700	26	690	..	..	..	..	..
47	Cape de Verde Islands	51	1,144	..	..	..	..	..	60	185
48	Italy	72	2,720	..	..	..	..	7,910	..	..
49	Sicily	434	11,486	..	..	..	..	650	..	..
50	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Austrian Possessions in Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	..	..
53	Turkey in Asia	20	433	..	..	..	..	170	..	..
54	Liberia	80	1,600	..	..	..	..	3,523	78	253
55	Other Ports in Africa	50	2,110	..	..	..	..	4,061	..	..
56	Hayti	6,308	166,431	..	..	..	1,010	27,036	3,664	18,759
57	Mexico	2,591	62,952	..	..	..	5,120	29,353	597	2,606

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—*continued.*

	Countries.	Boards, Plank, and Scantling.		Hewn Timber.		Laths and Pickets.	Masts and Spars.	Other Lumber.	Shingles.	
		M. Feet.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
58	Central America	31	1,488	..	..	..	..	9,960	254	1,383
59	New Granada	675	18,098	416	7,000	..	3,255	42,021	108	667
60	Venezuela	284	11,475	..	..	..	79	9,064	..	..
61	Brazil	1,096	36,704	..	..	747	12,514	61,733	..	..
62	Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic ..	3,598	66,524	45	7,854	1,478	2,194	33,235	116	465
63	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic ..	8,740	288,511	..	..	302	3,865	160,699	1,375	4,926
64	Chile	1,200	29,761	..	..	..	..	9,134	..	..
65	Peru	8,042	128,338	..	..	2,500	468	66,035	..	..
66	Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Sandwich Islands	6,140	90,880	..	..	980	167	4,369	6,440	18,522
68	Other Islands in the Pacific	2,141	26,994	..	..	147	253	10,667	492	1,331
69	China	1,398	18,984	..	..	380	19,241	5,581	50	700
70	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Whale Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	120,013	2,882,572	19,975	368,078	22,919	125,552	1,439,346	25,480	108,248

Lumber and Manufactures of Wood—*continued.*

	Countries.	Shooks.		Staves and Heading.		Hogsheads and Barrels, Empty.		Hoops and Hoop Poles.		Household Furniture.	Manufactures of, not Specified.
		For Barrels and Hhds.	For Boxes.								
		Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491
2	Asiatic Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Russian Possessions in North America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	944	228
4	Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Swedish West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..
7	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Danish West Indies	8,053	5,156	133	9,462	1,876	6,470	264	14,552	8,527	6,883
9	Hamburgh	..	..	139	24,871	..	..	..	..	2,195	2,568
10	Bremen	1,512	..	274	24,012	500	1,400	..	..	21,361	27,867
11	Holland	230	..	402	43,932	..	..	..	..	2,611	1,937
12	Dutch West Indies	1,088	..	76	4,246	..	..	..	..	7,261	2,272
13	Dutch Guiana	3,425	..	..	..	..	..	24	1,162	4,042	1,934
14	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,175	300
15	Belgium	..	270	107	12,330	..	..	..	..	6	49
16	England	..	..	1,417	193,644	..	..	12	657	15,819	47,987
17	Scotland	..	..	303	42,148	..	..	..	..	250	3,468
18	Ireland	..	..	38	4,050	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Gibraltar	1,700	..	479	54,222	..	..	..	..	3,508	792
20	Malta	..	..	99	16,081	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Canada	62	..	..	..	1,635	1,463	10	130	123,845	26,130
22	Other British American Possessions on the Atlantic	4,242	11,590	140	6,728	1,216	1,440	78	4,815	61,340	67,863
23	British American Possessions on the Pacific	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,495	6,788
24	British West Indies	122,944	26,790	1,574	62,042	665	2,345	158	6,874	37,456	24,738
25	British Honduras	..	100	36	305	..	..	..	..	4,213	3,918
26	British Guiana	16,085	6,838	509	42,363	..	..	33	915	1,949	8,945

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—*continued.*

	Countries.	Shooks.		Staves and Heading.		Hogsheads and Barrels, Empty.		Hoops and Hoop Poles.		Household Furniture.	Manufactures of, not Specified.
		For Barrels and Hhds.	For Boxes.								
		Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
27	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,042	272
28	British Possessions in Africa	35,742	..	64	7,566	1,338	8,173	33	1,842	13,616	16,726
29	British East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	2,036
30	Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143,728	166,823
31	France on the Atlantic	..	..	2,764	355,388	4	8	..	..	6,238	2,081
32	France on the Mediterranean	..	..	2,169	329,564	50	225	..	..	4,175	..
33	French North American Possessions	4,864	..	17	468	101	151	..	..	2·103	4,323
34	French West Indies	76,829	10,358	141	3,850	40	222	8	300	4,515	2,289
35	French Guiana	166	..	..	..	..	..	2	90	558	579
36	French Possessions in Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	786
37	Spain on the Atlantic	..	2,620	1,708	219,595	..	..	..	..	770	372
38	Spain on the Mediterranean	..	..	2,123	284,143	..	..	..	..	..	790
39	Canary Islands	..	..	52	7,372	..	..	..	..	13,849	544
40	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Cuba	1,503,979	1,042,198	8,156	380,979	69,009	117,753	27,027	702,624	189,053	106,411
42	Porto Rico	284,995	15,501	883	41,198	3,298	7,410	2,261	97,963	43,666	7,746
43	San Domingo	170	..	..	..	360	647	..	..	3,215	198
44	Portugal	..	..	177	37,243	..	..	..	..	397	261
45	Madeira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Azores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,163	563
47	Cape de Verde Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	295
48	Italy	..	8,600	200	24,094	..	..	..	..	115	225
49	Sicily	..	16,552	9	1,256	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Austrian Possessions in Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	958	154
52	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,733	5,886
53	Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	862	1,108
54	Liberia	..	..	..	..	75	380	..	..		

55	Other Ports in Africa	1,156	..	80	13,043	..	..	..	..	4,064	2,086
56	Hayti	8,296	..	..	..	297	864	25	164	38,470	16,419
57	Mexico	10,781	..	15	1,920	1,580	3,575	..	..	73,720	21,849
58	Central America	..	..	..	..	154	429	..	..	2,708	3,100
59	New Granada	..	1,098	..	..	60	75	..	..	25,300	14,041
60	Venezuela	2,566	750	5	822	..	..	..	..	9,299	1,355
61	Brazil	11,777	873	67	7,230	210	632	39	1,598	30,079	13,772
62	Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic ..	862	2,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,002	2,236
63	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic ..	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,739	12,352
64	Chile	..	675	81	7,184	..	..	..	..	17,171	12,928
65	Peru	..	..	42	3,840	..	..	..	..	31,115	8,477
66	Bolivia	484	..	1	125	..	..	..	..	130	220
67	Sandwich Islands	69,880	..	..	..	13,919	15,326	..	..	15,760	47,606
68	Other Islands in the Pacific	1,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,640	5,460
69	China	..	..	..	..	149	1,040	..	..	9,712	2,643
70	Japan	..	..	10	300	..	..	..	..	1,645	455
71	Whale Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,174,051	1,152,062	24,490	2,267,616	96,536	170,033	29,974	833,686	1,138,104	720,625

Inclosure 2.

Export of Timber from the United States for 1867.

Lumber and Manufactures of Wood.

	Countries.	Board, Plank, and Scantling.		Boats and Oars.	Hewn Timber.		Laths and Pickets.	Masts and Spars.	Other Lumber.	Shingles.	
		M feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1	Russia on the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Russian Possessions in North America	20	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	667
3	Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Danish West Indies	1,301	26,036	255	..	..	30	80	22,396	3,237	15,760
7	Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..
8	Hamburgh	6	300	2,165	..	..	..	..	16,526	..	..
9	Bremen	17	500	897	390	5,500	..	..	75,880	..	..
10	Holland	..	..	560	..	..	..	..	200	..	..
11	Dutch West Indies	1,204	24,886	313	..	..	195	472	3,149	100	390
12	Dutch Guiana	646	17,761	..	..	..	..	500	..	18	138
13	Dutch East Indies	250	8,236	97	..	..	..	..	..	540	2,184
14	Belgium	50	1,537	324	1,710	44,087	..	..	28,543	..	..
15	England	5,999	132,123	31,165	33,535	313,408	..	2,516	189,534	..	..
16	Scotland	2	32	1,150	1,240	13,913	..	..	6,040	..	..
17	Ireland	350	6,000	..	512	5,309	..	..	5,161	..	..
18	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,149	..	..
19	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788	..	..
20	Canada	1,243	47,845	820	4,572	48,535	50	..	2,008	13	86
21	British American Possessions, Atlantic	1,084	20,040	4,147	839	14,491	610	3,195	1,728	1,237	2,773
22	British American Possessions, Pacific	45	481	..	..	..	300	..	30	..	..

23	British West Indies	13,934	352,119	3,800	140	4,930	545	6,772	44,161	5,959	42,378
24	British Honduras	263	7,563	92	..	..	..	..	9,254	161	1,102
25	British Guiana	171	4,165	1,145	..	..	306	..	2,618	4	41
26	British Possessions in Africa	1,026	34,106	2,859	..	..	524	1,482	21.245	1,087	4,426
27	British East Indies	223	6,098	471	..	..	..	..	3,336	139	556
28	Australia	7,884	200,186	2,840	..	..	9,135	1,466	134,188	556	4,068
29	France on the Atlantic	328	6,183	36,470	263	1,628	..	12.756	41,108	..	..
30	France on the Mediterranean	169	2,382	..	..	..	..	8,163	900	..	..
31	French North American Possessions	120	3,006	2,066	..	..	..	918	446	583	1,448
32	French West Indies	1,684	44,818	210	..	..	..	154	1,507	60	200
33	French Guiana	43	1,474	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	French Possessions in Africa	596	16,331	165	..	..	..	150	340	961	3,243
35	Spain on the Atlantic	1,418	41,088	..	2,438	36,117	..	200	6,183	..	..
36	Spain on the Mediterranean	2,445	69,579	..	3,478	51,852	..	530	10,986	8	75
37	Canary Islands	375	9,478	..	..	..	85	325	8,555	..	..
38	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Cuba	31,336	710,626	887	285	2,175	486	3,871	120,724	275	2,410
40	Porto Rico	4,920	110,916	..	..	..	225	..	10,732	2,451	14,298
41	Portugal	1	19	243	..	..	..	..	321	..	..
42	Madeira	..	..	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Azores	897	21,973	879	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
44	Cape de Verde Islands	386	9,415	361	..	..	..	..	1,566	140	472
45	Italy	326	9,360	..	1,309	13,207	..	..	..	..	..
46	Sicily	80	1,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Turkey in Asia	133	1,923	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	..
50	Egypt	29	930	..	..	..	..	..	825	..	..
51	Liberia	30	778	632	..	..	..	..	3,366	..	..
52	Other ports in Africa	182	4,308	759	..	..	..	..	5,131	66	198
53	San Domingo	445	11,685	100	..	..	..	..	127	125	624
54	Hayti	4,835	108,133	74	19	484	..	640	13,749	4,350	25,967
55	Mexico	2,625	60,702	..	..	..	..	2,220	11,444	423	2,354
56	Nicaragua	154	3,712	..	..	..	..	..	7,022	20	65
57	Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	United States of Colombia	1,424	43,330	63,354	381	8,629	..	420	44,028	263	1,493

	Countries.	Board, Plank, and Scantling.		Boats and Oars.	Hewn Timber.		Laths and Pickets.	Masts and Spars.	Other Lumber.	Shingles.	
		M feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
59	Venezuela	160	6,844	320	..	..	..	156	9,117	..	..
60	Brazil	4,307	112,047	3,481	306	4,748	..	2,827	40,512	..	..
61	Uruguay	9,823	233,438	988	..	..	70	145	46,836	1,162	5,014
62	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic	11,907	312,123	4,161	..	..	1,204	4,501	326,046	2,811	11,904
63	Chili	3,153	55,047	1,722	..	..	14	159	9,525	..	..
64	Peru	3,899	85,308	..	50	2,800	..	..	54,538	..	..
65	Ecuador	100	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Hawaiian Islands	4,643	59,157	1,196	..	..	732	539	642	2,300	6,086
67	Other Islands of the Pacific ..	901	13,917	..	..	..	74	..	..	220	852
68	China	1,949	35,318	4,614	..	..	60	7,739	33,276	335	1,155
69	Japan	125	3,443	3,500	..	..	..	..	81	..	..
70	Whale Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	131,666	3,103,669	179,923	51,467	571,813	14,891	62,913	1,378,718	29,747	152,427

	Countries.	Shooks.		Staves and Headings.		Hogsheads and Barrels, Empty.		Hoops and Hoop-poles.		Household Furniture.	Manufactures of Wood not specified.
		For Barrels and Hogsheads.	For Boxes.								
		Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Russia on the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	..
2	Russian Possessions in North America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	3,228
3	Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Denmark	..	..	2	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Danish West Indies	10,775	..	63	3,410	1,775	5,288	255	11,915	7,424	8,161
7	Greenland	..	..	..	..	60	108	..	..	..	61
8	Hamburgh	..	..	63	9,321	..	..	..	..	2,055	5,041
9	Bremen	225	350	265	38,261	..	..	10	500	2,635	24,116
10	Holland	..	..	574	61,920	300	325	..	..	391	75
11	Dutch West Indies	..	..	..	..	150	255	..	..	1,664	1,347
12	Dutch Guiana	8,705	..	..	..	..	..	27	1,232	710	1,885
13	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,762	4,558
14	Belgium	..	..	369	53,156	250	200	..	..	3,450	4,796
15	England	..	98	2,151	344,476	..	..	44	880	22,152	119,820
16	Scotland	..	..	298	40,722	..	..	..	..	..	13,082
17	Ireland	..	..	20	4,766	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Gibraltar	..	..	388	50,484	..	..	..	..	4,851	1,205
19	Malta	..	..	148	33,070	..	..	..	..	596	..
20	Canada	..	..	..	..	3,149	3,396	..	..	89,367	71,625
21	British American Possessions, Atlantic	2,924	2,508	156	16,541	1,988	1,953	..	..	109,293	71,121
22	British American Possessions, Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,992	2,416
23	British West Indies	140,804	3,131	3,343	175,610	1,004	835	94	4,184	22,878	29,482
24	British Honduras	..	..	6	420	356	756	..	..	2,792	5,002
25	British Guiana	22,994	1,783	1,061	50,577	..	..	30	1,137	4,187	11,100

	Countries.	Shooks. For Barrels and Hogsheads.	Shooks. For Boxes.	Staves and Headings. M.	Staves and Headings. Dollars.	Hogsheads and Barrels, Empty. Number.	Hogsheads and Barrels, Empty. Dollars.	Hoops and Hoop-poles. M.	Hoops and Hoop-poles. Dollars.	Household Furniture.	Manufactures of Wood not specified.
		Dollars.	Dollars.							Dollars.	Dollars.
26	British Possessions in Africa	45,371	..	11	1,355	195	575	..	..	9,262	19,074
27	British East Indies	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	7,708
28	Australia	..	..	2	234	..	..	..	..	91,322	153,158
29	France on the Atlantic	..	..	4,095	526,037	..	..	..	..	29,036	16,485
30	France on the Mediterranean	1,500	..	1,102	240,985	..	..	..	..	150	1,303
31	French North American Possessions	6,205	..	5	137	190	242	..	..	2,953	6,412
32	French West Indies	79,453	..	175	11,912	75	420	9	412	2,694	1,395
33	French Guiana	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	150
34	French Possessions in Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,219	3,478
35	Spain on the Atlantic	6,580	..	1,617	239,032	..	..	30	2,025	2,000	299
36	Spain on the Mediterranean	2,800	..	5,085	742,407	..	..	..	..	419	..
37	Canary Islands	..	..	24	1,494	..	..	..	..	5,552	40
38	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Cuba	2,103,214	627,120	993	90,203	85,420	148,167	10,343	575,697	158,340	100,372
40	Porto Rico	266,474	7,615	4	530	110	180	1,224	47,277	28,196	10,762
41	Portugal	..	..	1,226	202,513	..	..	..	..	2,653	2,701
42	Madeira	..	..	26	3,590	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Azores	..	1,280	53	7,845	70	71	..	..	1,276	2,405
44	Cape de Verde Islands	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441
45	Italy	1,103	..	409	53,416	..	..	..	..	13,267	..
46	Sicily	..	53,388	197	32,836	..	..	..	..	264	..
47	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316
49	Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,070	15,710
50	Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
51	Liberia	4,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	278

52	Other ports in Africa	2,215	1,390	5	725	..	..	..	..	3,987	2,541
53	San Domingo	..	..	..	..	739	1,335	..	..	981	1,339
54	Hayti	1,063	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,495	11,065
55	Mexico..	..	..	13	1,298	1,981	2,551	..	..	39,029	17,721
56	Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,727	1,471
57	Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	70
58	United States of Colombia.. ..	1,662	..	4	570	..	..	..	..	34,777	19,421
59	Venezuela	4,393	..	..	..	75	30	..	..	12,578	6,759
60	Brazil	44,656	416	476	29,056	700	1,595	165	14,271	41,044	25,012
61	Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,558	7,841
62	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic	2,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132,265	28,540
63	Chili	..	..	50	4,203	..	..	..	..	44,555	24,316
64	Peru	..	..	58	6,465	..	..	..	..	33,588	15,264
65	Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	950	1,300
66	Hawaiian Islands	17,253	..	22	711	5,771	4,866	..	..	27,668	38,928
67	Other islands of the Pacific ..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	3,491
68	China	..	..	6	1,100	..	..	..	..	8,926	2,018
69	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,695	1,449
70	Whale Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,778,277	699,279	24,565	3,081,588	104,358	173,148	12,231	659,530	1,052,249	930,154

Inclosure 3.

Export of Timber from the United States for 1868.

Lumber and Manufactures of Wood.

	Countries.	1. Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.		2. Boats and Oars.	3. Hewn Timber.		4. Laths and Pickets.	5. Masts and Spars.	6. All other Lumber.	7. Shingles.	
		M feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1	Russia on the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Russia on the Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Asiatic Russia	3	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Russian Possessions in North America	562	16,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	42
5	Prussia	27	700	..	113	1,400	..	..	..	50	175
6	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	610	6,665	..	..	..	..	..
7	Swedish West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Denmark	42	1,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Danish West Indies	3,240	61,961	2,044	..	..	..	..	1,147	..	..
10	Hamburgh	24	1,200	2,323	414	10,779	40	2,355	4,767	4,640	22,726
11	Bremen	4	275	901	293	7,934	..	120	2,372	..	..
12	Lübeck	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,636	70,020	..	..
13	Holland	184	11,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dutch West Indies	353	6,955	388	..	..	..	1,600	47,849	..	..
15	Dutch Guiana	215	5,131	21	..	..	..	342	3,375	201	639
16	Dutch East Indies	120	2,323	195	..	..	..	390	..	..	..
17	Belgium	674	45,720	564	3,611	90,278	..	551	5,000	..	..
18	England	4,187	77,981	60,474	54,239	548,760	43	..	29,699	..	..
19	Scotland	79	1,819	5,866	2,180	31,370	..	16,470	73,019	..	..
20	Ireland	1,302	24,836	..	744	5,811	..	..	5,629	..	..
21	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841	..	..
22	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	45	390
									..	..	..

23	Canada	2,557	54,616	..	9,318	93,840	1,047	..	16,676	172	617
24	British American Possessions, Atlantic	3,841	45,538	50	618	5,569	802	3,923	9,109	1,013	3,074
25	British American Possessions, Pacific	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	British West Indies	6,093	130,431	4,774	..	..	218	2,639	42,642	7,037	32,115
27	British Honduras	552	11,722	129	7	200	14	..	9,893	397	2,410
28	British Guiana..	55	1,333	68	..	..	..	1,374	790	50	125
29	British Possessions in Africa ..	612	18,351	5,815	..	..	392	192	1,863	421	1,813
30	British East Indies	2,094	51,173	2,673	..	..	..	10,809	..	50	150
31	Australia	3,592	120,928	3,422	..	..	4,875	119	111,749	68	390
32	France on the Atlantic	145	1,668	4,636	709	9,158	..	8,000	32,001	..	..
33	France on the Mediterranean ..	57	840	5,966	225	2,025	..	..	..	..	..
34	French North American Possessions	48	680	1,176	..	..	340	..	300	100	225
35	French West Indies	1,480	28,949	413	..	..	..	..	2,918	508	2,293
36	French Guiana	116	3,640	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	French Possessions in Africa ..	798	19,683	1,794	..	..	..	..	..	1,096	2,959
38	Spain on the Atlantic	870	20,921	..	472	7,413	..	..	..	..	..
39	Spain on the Mediterranean ..	398	9,095	..	50	245	..	314	400	..	..
40	Canary Islands	1,224	30,309	..	..	..	..	373	12,117	50	113
41	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Cuba	33,916	684,630	9,571	110	1,537	522	8,350	112,024	341	1,678
43	Porto Rico	4,744	102,060	..	..	..	29	..	11,690	2,197	12,904
44	Portugal	..	..	831	..	..	..	1,970	..	..	..
45	Madeira	253	4,636	165	..	..	..	..	804	50	113
46	Azores	1,619	34,721	543	..	..	45	70	95	100	287
47	Cape de Verde Islands	378	8,337	1,638	..	..	..	78	200	508	1,660
48	Italy..	174	3,844	..	1,568	15,680	..	..	..	7	76
49	Sicily	9	162	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..
50	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,147	..	..
53	Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Liberia	30	750	1,623	..	..	..	760	15,934	15	74
55	Other Ports in Africa	127	4,521	1,485	..	..	..	660	7,845	509	2,050
56	San Domingo	61	1,760	36	..	..	..	..	556	45	237

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—*continued.*

	Countries.	1. Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.		2. Boats and Oars.	3. Hewn Timber.		4. Laths and Pickets.	5. Masts and Spars.	6. All other Lumber.	7. Shingles.	
		M feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
57	Hayti	2,564	62,867	252	..	..	..	25	11,146	3,092	16,315
58	Mexico	2,923	66,169	9,918	..	..	140	319	20,465	1,481	8,382
59	Nicaragua	531	11,833	..	..	..	..	..	3,774	20	176
60	Costa Rica	1	15	..	..	..	..	250	..	50	188
61	Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Honduras	7	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	United States of Colombia ..	1,220	33,669	3,315	43	688	750	27	70,936	252	1,882
65	Venezuela	145	5,175	..	..	..	..	..	493	..	..
66	Brazil	2,430	55,398	23,226	48	816	..	29,745	43,888	..	..
67	Uruguay	11,906	263,432	996	..	..	319	200	107,240	907	3,344
68	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic	13,828	372,694	6,390	190	2,750	1,730	8,836	367,333	1,934	7,321
69	Chili	5,223	75,333	3,048	..	..	502	5,915	38,918	55	145
70	Peru	5,543	86,723	2,451	158	1,581	..	1,350	48,477	..	..
71	Ecuador	26	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Hawaiian Islands	3,510	33,710	1,282	..	..	389	1,755	500	3,224	9,770
73	Other Islands of the Pacific ..	541	11,064	..	..	..	..	800	..	265	853
74	China	4,536	68,818	5,938	..	..	240	7,218	42,397	515	808
75	Japan	77	4,767	..	..	..	..	..	519	..	..
76	Whale fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	131,873	2,806,239	177,010	75,720	844,499	12,437	122,161	1,397,268	31,460	131,519

	Countries.	8. Shooks. (A.) For Barrels and Hogsheads.	8. Shooks. (B.) For Boxes.	9. Staves and Headings.		10. Hogsheads and Barrels, empty.		11. Hoops and Hoop-poles.		12. Household Furniture.	13. All other Manufactures of Wood not specified.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Russia on the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Russia on the Black Sea.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Asiatic Russia	..	..	..	..	1,363	1,268	..	..	..	620
4	Russian Possessions in North America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
5	Prussia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Swedish West Indies	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Denmark	..	..	2	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Danish West Indies	15,136	..	510	26,717	1,370	5,974	229	10,287	25,264	8,620
10	Hamburgh	714	..	84	6,301	500	1,093	..	..	3,597	6,074
11	Bremen	995	..	313	26,966	490	800	..	..	1,790	60,608
12	Lübeck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Holland	..	..	682	69,065	..	..	..	..	55	815
14	Dutch West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,346	1,451
15	Dutch Guiana	13,940	..	..	..	..	..	45	2,213	1,342	723
16	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,693	1,042
17	Belgium	..	..	208	27,425	..	..	..	..	..	3,863
18	England	..	..	1,384	169,377	..	..	..	..	20,470	104,320
19	Scotland	..	..	229	33,295	..	..	..	..	..	18,147
20	Ireland	..	..	15	576	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Gibraltar	..	..	322	49,713	..	..	..	..	500	300
22	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,690	..
23	Canada	1,887	..	93	2,700	8,509	8,627	519	3,170	98,725	92,367
24	British American Possessions, Atlantic	3,550	..	225	17,520	1,180	1,395	..	..	72,783	54,284

	Countries.	8. Shooks. (A.) For Barrels and Hogsheads.	8. Shooks. (B.) For Boxes.	9. Staves and Headings.		10. Hogsheads and Barrels, empty.		11. Hoops and Hoop-poles.		12. House-hold Furniture.	13. All other Manufactures of Wood not specified.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
25	British American Possessions, Pacific	..	..	..	..	20	28	..	..	1,246	9,084
26	British West Indies	111,849	5,811	2,900	137,206	1,675	614	31	853	25,725	14,637
27	British Honduras	1,374	..	..	..	250	560	5	344	4,996	4,485
28	British Guiana	35,206	1,110	1,488	82,559	..	..	9	235	3,653	6,254
29	British Possessions in Africa	22,599	..	84	11,189	..	..	..	..	13,425	6,468
30	British East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,078	235
31	Australia	..	..	27	4,859	..	..	..	..	136,873	213,231
32	France on the Atlantic	7,005	..	1,164	139,347	..	..	..	..		
33	France on the Mediterranean	..	..	846	166,512	..	..	..	..		
34	French North American Possessions	2,726	..	8	238	110	110	..	..		
35	French West Indies	56,385	..	237	13,983	..	..	..	..		
36	French Guiana	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
37	French Possessions in Africa	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
38	Spain on the Atlantic	..	..	4,931	654,890	..	..	..	..		
39	Spain on the Mediterranean	8,705	..	2,699	420,490	2,308	3,926	6	285		
40	Canary Islands	..	..	3	491	..	..	..	..		
41	Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
42	Cuba	2 613,457	612,693	866	109,542	153,573	256,838	14,216	732,625		
43	Porto Rico	422,577	3,102	9	1,343	1,285	2,108	1,551	65,281		
44	Portugal	..	..	543	89,258	..	..	..	..		
45	Madeira	..	..	179	21,743	..	..	..	..		
46	Azores	672	..	3	420	..	..	..	..		
47	Cape de Verde Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
48	Italy	..	..	70	7,531	..	..	..	..		
49	Sicily	..	48,154	358	49,667	..	..	..	..		
50	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

51	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Liberia	..	..	1,235	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Other Ports in Africa	..	..	4,470	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	San Domingo	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	772	..
57	Hayti	..	..	..	3,391	..	..	673	1,426	..
58	Mexico	..	..	6,334	..	8	760	..	..	12
59	Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	175	..
60	Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	147	..
63	Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	United States of Colombia		..	..	..	..	..	30	53	..
65	Venezuela	..	..	6,601	4,283	..	..	598	265	..
66	Brazil	..	..	26,276	..	364	17,628	..	..	303
67	Uruguay	..	..	140	..	8	498	..	..	..
68	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic	..	..	5,566	1,593	5	643	..	..	..
69	Chili	..	..	650	..	75	14,341	..	..	..
70	Peru	..	..	..	..	13	2,852	..	..	4
71	Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Hawaiian Islands	..	..	22,239	..	..	..	3,077	1,868	..
73	Other Islands of the Pacific		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Whale fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	3,393,884	680,137	20,955	2,377,792	177,614	288,047	16,930

Inclosure 4.

Export of Timber from the United States for 1869.

Wood, and Manufactures of Wood.

	Countries.	Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.		Laths, paling, pickets, curtain sticks, broom handles, and bed slats.		Shingles.		Box shooks.	Other shooks, and staves and headings.	All other lumber.
		1,000 feet.*	Dollars.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England..	2,658	46,622	108	500	100	350	..	177,609	16,872
2	Scotland..	613	10,018	..	..	..	..	..	44,865	..
3	Ireland	2,135	45,143	..	..	..	..	..	5,198	225
4	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,788	1,444
5	Canada	3,179	48,018	150	350	118	326	20	24,221	20,123
6	All other British Possessions in North America	52	1,812	92	232	..	..	..	5,764	811
7	British West Indies	8,469	179,615	220	748	5,800	29,256	16,148	512,883	82,781
8	British Possessions in Africa ..	773	23 200	15	60	1,191	4,853	..	49,315	14,914
9	British East Indies	1,542	41,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Australia	9,158	2: 9,373	4,453	18,778	50	305	..	12,994	101,207
11	Spain	874	24,710	..	..	..	..	..	1,027,061	28,522
12	Cuba	20,569	389,366	56	183	100	550	490,248	2.265,997	47,992
13	Porto Rico	4,338	93.360	..	..	2,640	15,472	..	433,389	15,636
14	All other Spanish Possessions ..	397	10,104	..	..	74	378	..	..	20,693
15	Hamburgh	30	540	..	..	..	..	..	4,148	770
16	Bremen	107	2,460	..	..	..	..	..	20,801	21,289
17	Prussia, and all other	8	172	..	..	..	..	..	850	550
18	France	341	12,880	..	..	..	..	..	390,310	29,696
19	French Possessions in America ..	2,326	43,781	11	50	3,178	12,398	..	108,802	10,221

20	All other French Possessions ..	1,161	26,803	19	268	2,676	7,638	..	3,496	897
21	Brazil	2,395	57,610	..	..	9	37	280	51,609	57,026
22	China	3,774	46,090	4	22	400	900	..	5,333	28,971
23	Argentine Republic	18,149	411,879	34	397	541	1,928	..	50,393	137,225
24	Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,332	4,608
25	Dutch East Indies	18	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Dutch West Indies	275	6,157	..	..	..	..	..	12,765	240
27	Mexico	1,973	54,134	2	21	1,204	5,613	242	6,819	18,042
28	Italy	105	1,817	..	..	..	..	49,718	59,117	100
29	Venezuela	1,307	27,130	2	100	81	402	..	4,173	1,510
30	Belgium	218	10,555	..	..	20	114	..	71,137	108,567
31	Japan	4	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	466
32	United States of Colombia	1,416	38,199	1	30	425	2,614	167	5,101	50,091
33	Hawaiian Islands	3,598	44,128	155	1,010	2,967	8,862	..	37,666	2,466
34	Uruguay	18,634	377,912	40	271	62	255	..	20,582	84,425
35	Russia on the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..
36	Russia on the Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Hayti and San Domingo	1,507	36,093	..	..	1,003	6,278	..	..	3,252
38	Peru	11,841	203,884	247	460	50	435	1,000	103,921	69,756
39	Central American States	293	7,954	..	..	218	1,582	..	763	8,208
40	Chili	6,098	108,810	103	466	..	..	..	32,110	48,903
41	Denmark, and Danish West Indies ..	1,755	34,918	..	..	3,476	18,144	..	31,235	14,578
42	Portugal	238	8,601	..	..	..	..	..	116,845	525
43	All other Portuguese Possessions ..	1,722	36,411	163	579	748	2,455	..	3,119	260
44	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Turkey	15	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Liberia	49	1,234	..	..	..	..	..	8,274	..
48	All other Countries and Ports ..	256	3,701	11	112	211	664	685	10,379	4,296
	Total	134,370	2,817,906	5,886	24,637	27,342	121,809	558,508	5,782,414	1,058,221

* Board measure.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—*continued.*

	Countries.	Firewood.		Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles.	Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber.	Timber sawed and hewn.		All other timber.	Household furniture.	Boxes, coopered wares, and turnery.	All other manufactures of wood, not specified.
		Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	M. feet.*	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England	..	..	..	54,671	24,598	427,665	147,264	25,970	38,672	138,120
2	Scotland	..	..	..	6,145	5,259	83,883	23,170	1,290	..	17,747
3	Ireland	..	..	..	15,264	..	..	41,963	..	..	..
4	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	88	2,000
5	Canada	9,826	23,287	..	2,192	11,874	212,638	12,542	155,202	11,848	251,959
6	All other British Possessions in North America	..	..	15	311	1	81	217	19,477	5,320	12,853
7	British West Indies	..	..	1,732	2,012	145	2,655	..	44,534	4,944	35,696
8	British Possessions in Africa	..	..	..	367	..	..	..	12,694	1,085	13,779
9	British East Indies	..	..	..	6,688	..	..	..	4,363	257	6,892
10	Australia	..	..	..	1,245	..	..	..	133,666	71,910	220,652
11	Spain	..	..	..	1,302	71	11,060	..	600	..	..
12	Cuba	..	..	299,124	4,357	108	3,700	3,825	64,988	117,322	252,920
13	Porto Rico	..	..	35,948	..	..	..	..	18,063	491	32,852
14	All other Spanish Possessions	..	..	..	1,766	..	..	..	5,235	75	392
15	Hamburgh	..	..	..	60,909	438	7,300	..	1,330	..	13,351
16	Bremen	..	..	192	70,117	..	..	53,378	1,582	..	80,574
17	Prussia, and all other	..	..	..	..	192	3,451	2,614	..	..	..
18	France	..	..	..	6,020	1,561	46,412	7,430	15,048	..	23,502
19	French Possessions in America	..	..	..	418	191	3,689	..	7,831	754	6,320
20	All other French Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,970	46	3,448
21	Brazil	..	..	..	4,539	..	..	..	44,263	103	36,815
22	China	..	..	..	22,216	48	575	..	15,415	383	17,021
23	Argentine Republic	..	..	..	6,469	104	1,919	..	194,713	1,806	45,755

* Board measure.

24	Holland	..	..	..	16,492	500	15,000	15,000	3,150	..	875
25	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,931	107	5,637
26	Dutch West Indies	..	..	3,110	1,100	..	..	..	8,410	44	5,436
27	Mexico	..	..	..	844	58	1,218	..	36,161	2,791	15,592
28	Italy	..	..	..	1,880	481	16,201	7,472	170	..	150
29	Venezuela	..	..	..	454	..	..	..	10,168	100	3,996
30	Belgium	..	..	..	1,990	..	..	..	10,229	..	4,592
31	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,595	92	4,586
32	United States of Colombia ..	..	..	..	85	127	4,525	1,346	47,091	255	41,000
33	Hawaiian Islands	..	..	116	640	..	..	90	13,507	3,285	14,194
34	Uruguay	10	60	..	391	..	..	..	36,905	..	6,091
35	Russia on the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Russia on the Black Sea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Hayti and San Domingo ..	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	10,188	684	5,649
38	Peru	..	..	..	23,617	..	..	..	70,632	7,553	41,329
39	Central American States ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,485	7	5,080
40	Chili	..	..	100	540	480	4,800	..	139,833	8,554	32,154
41	Denmark, and Danish West Indies	..	..	750	3,197	..	..	..	8,612	1,044	12,564
42	Portugal	..	..	..	1,985	..	..	..	1,705	..	932
43	All other Portuguese Possessions..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	3,586	213	3,190
44	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
45	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,966	5,113	523
47	Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	..	1,104
48	All other Countries and Ports ..	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	4,167	2,906	5,477
	Total	9,836	23,347	341,087	322,310	46,236	846,772	316,311	1,202,486	287,852	1,422,799

Inclosure 5.

Export of Timber from the United States for 1870.

Wood, and Manufactures of Wood.

	Countries.	Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists, and scantling.		Laths, palings, pickets, curtain sticks, broom handles, and bed slats.		Shingles.		Box shooks.	Other shooks, staves, and headings.	Hogsheads and barrels, empty.		All other lumber.
		M. feet.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England	3,612	69,473	..	..	..	..	..	133,891	..	..	13,698
2	Scotland	533	9,336	..	..	..	..	..	28,658	..	..	..
3	Ireland	994	19,756	20	75	..	..	..	365	..	..	..
4	Gibraltar	22	750	..	..	..	..	..	31,269	..	..	692
5	Dominion of Canada	2,835	56,180	57	122	142	544	190	8,615	19,031	20,094	14,288
6	All other British Possessions in North America	2,353	31,235	184	577	50	258	..	7,000	255	510	367
7	British West Indies	10,039	209,657	84	274	5,619	27,247	..	268,451	2,856	7,289	13,872
8	British Possessions in Africa ..	564	15,501	34	151	1,704	5,981	..	51,542	..	..	5,907
9	British East Indies	382	8,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Australia, &c.	8,233	209,949	6,459	31,856	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	17,635
11	All other British Possessions, excluding China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..
12	Spain	424	9,295	..	..	170	865	..	691,814	..	..	564
13	Cuba	25,260	488,606	..	..	502	2,523	291,667	2,359,131	138,362	246,076	38,290
14	Porto Rico	6,473	131,500	6	21	2,164	12,498	5,984	456,330	327	483	5,551
15	All other Spanish Possessions ..	1,856	42,272	..	..	..	..	..	3,997	..	..	458
16	Hamburgh	36	604	..	..	..	..	..	10,089	..	..	..
17	Bremen	32	680	..	..	..	..	..	14,922	..	..	750
18	Prussia, &c.	15	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	France	1,497	54,369	..	..	..	..	..	214,521	..	..	5,666

20	French Possessions in America ..	3,913	78,184	..	..	4,129	12,636	8,348	126,214	50	200	270
21	All other French Possessions ..	1,514	27,819	1	10	2,380	6,786	170	401	..	..	547
22	Brazil.	5,454	128,277	50	100	..	..	488	77,270	..	..	5,999
23	China, including Hong Kong and Singapore	3,521	45,769	442	1,141	121	365	30	979	..	..	680
24	Argentine Republic	7,043	191,795	39	624	704	2,856	..	39,934	..	..	48,688
25	Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,133	..	..	346
26	Dutch East Indies	7	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Dutch West Indies and Guiana ..	1,117	23,904	..	..	183	633	..	12,146	..	..	633
28	Mexico	3,020	66,824	20	81	920	4,481	833	6,760	20	32	6,873
29	Italy..	305	6,633	..	..	..	..	63,645	40,042	..	..	..
30	Venezuela	153	4,220	..	..	..	..	575	4,227	..	..	2,069
31	Belgium	38	798	..	..	..	..	..	30,597	..	..	19,800
32	Japan.	5	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	United States of Colombia ..	1,904	46,221	1	25	218	1,246	..	1,071	..	..	9,425
34	Sandwich Islands	4,350	49,308	118	422	4,321	10,449	..	67,390	..	..	189
35	Uruguay	17,450	364,128	71	414	118	414	..	17,256	..	..	55,956
36	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Russia on the Black Sea . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Hayti and San Domingo . ..	2,320	50,861	..	..	3,034	14,315	..	2,396	482	820	3,390
39	Peru	9,564	207,905	..	..	..	..	..	20,893	..	..	90,528
40	Central American States . ..	313	5,679	..	..	203	672	..	126	350	635	..
41	Chili..	10,312	195,331	418	2,363	..	..	..	21,802	..	..	5,226
42	Denmark and Danish West Indies .	965	18,198	..	..	1,605	7,098	1,686	13,450	422	1,140	85
43	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,193	..	..	86
44	All other Portuguese Possessions ..	1,939	39,779	..	..	364	930	..	2,095	..	..	..
45	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Austria	357	7,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Liberia	74	1,910	10	40	36	373	..	6,680	..	..	332
49	All other countries and ports ..	39	807	..	..	80	261	630	1,305	12	5	150
	Total	140,863	2,920,429	8,044	38,206	28,787	113,431	374,246	4,897,733	162,177	277,284	369,010

Wood, and Manufactures of Wood—*continued.*

	Countries.	Firewood.		Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles.	Logs, masts, spars, and other whole timber.	Timber, sawed and hewn.		All other timber.	Household furniture.	Wooden Ware.	All other manufactures of wood, not specified.
		Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cubic feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England	..	..	..	145,842	4,086,045	618,951	..	30,823	45,935	72,278
2	Scotland	..	..	..	9,541	595,382	113,075	..	4,576	1,010	7,174
3	Ireland	..	..	..	42,111	598,747	100,860	3,645	..	..	..
4	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,707	..	1,866
5	Dominion of Canada	8,326	20,650	35	17,043	774,715	185,967	7,194	179,388	15,877	117,235
6	All other British Possessions in North America	..	..	..	33,829	9	25	410	36,321	6,062	7,851
7	British West Indies	..	..	123	3,482	36,307	8,980	2,510	35,286	11,315	21,161
8	British Possessions in Africa ..	..	..	..	8,572	..	..	..	13,233	2,602	14,642
9	British East Indies	..	..	..	2,268	..	..	1,311	..	150	1,000
10	Australia, &c.	..	..	..	374	..	..	6,592	134,967	53,777	167,708
11	All other British Possessions, excluding China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Spain	..	..	..	834	155,069	7,153	..	1,036	56	648
13	Cuba	..	..	481,712	4,024	122,296	21,353	6,446	17,707	24,363	74,663
14	Porto Rico	..	..	43,507	..	270	178	..	22,758	493	6,179
15	All other Spanish Possessions ..	..	..	..	7,961	..	..	..	13,478	420	1,295
16	Hamburgh	..	..	..	57,870	40,978	7,376	..	1,374	1,430	25,102
17	Bremen	15	75	..	22,725	40,721	13,249	3,550	8,702	11,113	72,049
18	Prussia, &c.	..	..	..	5,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	France	..	..	..	49,726	135,672	28,074	..	25,681	1,075	11,116
20	French Possessions in America ..	..	..	110	690	10,416	2,500	..	8,869	752	3,203
21	All other French Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,213	467	1,811
22	Brazil.	..	..	35	4,233	41,256	10,259	740	35,594	6,659	20,566
23	China, including Hong Kong and Singapore	..	..	..	11,807	..	..	..	14,288	10,028	12,194

24	Argentine Republic	..	..	..	2,248	..	..	..	163,200	8,417	28,368
25	Holland	..	..	..	47,888	91,112	24,735	..	2,100	200	21
26	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753	..	..
27	Dutch West Indies and Guiana ..	..	..	2,383	3,470	..	..	60	9,937	24	3,597
28	Mexico	..	..	96	501	..	..	716	44,170	6,213	13,651
29	Italy..	..	..	..	7,600	297,238	56,696	..	175	40	..
30	Venezuela	..	..	..	263	..	..	..	2,838	95	1,394
31	Belgium	..	..	..	21,334	56,675	11,983	18,159	1,262	325	2,599
32	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,440	411	1,950
33	United States of Colombia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	21,065	5,726	17,335
34	Sandwich Islands	..	..	260	360	25	137	369	15,166	3,247	16,703
35	Uruguay	..	..	..	6,869	22,042	4,921	..	60,382	3,486	19,336
36	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.	..	..	..	1,764	..	..	..	197	..	..
37	Russia on the Black Sea . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Hayti and San Domingo . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	30,737	3,213	6,340
39	Peru	..	..	..	360	11,000	2,602	49,161	114,185	17,397	40,148
40	Central American States . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,297	200	962
41	Chili..	..	..	..	3,182	..	..	980	148,255	12,722	22,481
42	Denmark and Danish West Indies .	..	..	1,160	2,535	..	..	..	8,088	1,428	8,224
43	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,811
44	All other Portuguese Possessions ..	..	..	1	7,671	..	..	251	3,253	1,006	4,282
45	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
47	Turkey	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	8,394	90	837
48	Liberia	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	209	368
49	All other countries and ports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	5,991	314	1,628
	Total	8,341	20,725	529,427	535,522	7,115,975	1,219,074	103,230	1,245,886	253,347	832,198

Inclosure 6.

Export of Timber for 1871.

Wood, and Manufactures of Wood.

	Countries.	Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.		Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-sticks, Broom-handles, and Bed-slats.		Shingles.		Box-shooks.	Other Shooks, Staves, and Headings.	Hogsheads and Barrels, empty.	
		M feet.	Dollars.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.
1	England	5,650	98,435	100	200	50	200	..	161,414	50	100
2	Scotland	750	11,707	..	..	..	..	..	11,176	..	..
3	Ireland	585	10,542	..	..	..	..	..	5,489	..	..
4	Gibraltar	41	993	..	..	..	..	..	70,270	..	..
5	Canada	2,703	65,379	347	663	53	194	..	65,073	11,391	8,668
6	All other British Possessions in North America	537	24,876	45	268	3	24	..	3,173	700	632
7	British West Indies	10,574	210,490	342	1,160	3,404	20,657	1,000	372,280	8,179	20,759
8	British Possessions in Africa ..	798	23,949	25	75	291	818	..	34,318	..	..
9	British East Indies	712	15,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	4,735	100,717	891	2,914	300	738	..	7,203	..	..
11	All other British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	..
12	Spain	702	14,307	..	..	..	..	..	635,528	..	..
13	Cuba	35,715	661,581	4	26	556	3,100	100,598	2,077,147	123,161	244,096
14	Porto Rico	7,534	150,475	8	120	1,562	10,031	610	596,797	2,063	4,455
15	All other Spanish Possessions ..	759	18,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	North German Union	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,040	..	..
17	France	253	4,944	..	..	..	..	..	119,217	..	..
18	French Possessions in America ..	3,118	60,741	..	..	1,244	4,237	..	126,357	..	..
19	All other French Possessions ..	1,944	32,804	27	155	886	2,280	..	712	..	..
20	Brazil	4,020	89,586	..	..	..	..	280	42,165	38	140
21	China	4,376	80,136	266	665	106	316	..	165	..	..

22	Argentine Republic	2,737	63,827	..	..	149	565	..	2,963	..	..
23	Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,674	1	5
24	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Dutch West Indies and Guiana ..	869	18,239	..	..	..	..	..	10,738	..	..
26	Mexico	10,687	69,402	5	75	543	2,711	635	3,034	81	125
27	Italy	63	1,189	..	..	..	..	33,018	35,920	..	..
28	Venezuela	87	2,893	..	..	4	37	1,045	2,301	..	..
29	Belgium	69	2,020	..	..	..	..	..	36,568	..	..
30	Japan	255	4,560	..	..	100	250	..	15	585	2,139
31	United States of Colombia ..	1,763	41,217	..	..	129	916	..	2,331	..	..
32	Sandwich Islands	5,440	55,194	221	452	4,849	10,239	53	46,763	1,984	2,177
33	Uruguay	14,475	283,635	..	..	45	135	..	1,156	..	..
34	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	..	..
35	Russia on the Black Sea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Hayti and San Domingo ..	5,013	101,597	..	..	5,073	27,064	..	6,633	1,444	2,694
37	Peru	19,420	291,013	6	20	..	..	231	28,806	..	..
38	Central American States ..	937	17,974	..	..	293	1,267	..	374	22	64
39	Chili	4,171	67,396	37	99	..	..	180	9,692	..	..
40	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Danish West Indies	1,165	22,457	..	..	2,644	10,806	..	50,035	2,361	6,053
42	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,567	..	..
43	All other Portuguese Possessions..	1,531	33,505	2	4	397	1,128	773	8,941	..	..
44	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Turkey	10	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Liberia	264	5,646	..	..	33	194	..	4,325	70	210
49	All other countries and ports ..	368	6,604	..	..	540	1,361	390	3,876	100	244
	Total	154,830	2,764,329	2,326	6,896	23,254	99,268	138,813	4,822,705	152,230	292,561

Wood, and Manufactures of Wood—(*continued*).

	Countries.	All other Lumber.	Firewood.		Hop, Hoop, Telegraph, and other Poles.	Logs, Masts, Spars, and other whole Timber.	Timber, Sawed or Hewn.		All other Timber.	Household Furniture.	Wooden Ware.	All other manufactures of Wood, not specified.
		Dollars.	Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cubic ft.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England	16,580	..	..	30	73,810	3,858,784	668,776	84,458	25,764	26,057	63,987
2	Scotland	40	..	..	472	..	925,984	163,180	..	20,833	..	10,001
3	Ireland	..	..	..	..	5,650	666,278	117,150	12,340	32	..	..
4	Gibraltar	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,190	..	350
5	Canada	41,484	8,088	19,884	33	4,122	1,484,717	313,192	4,608	293,289	28,086	161,934
6	All other British Possessions in North America	12	..	..	40	1,694	..	..	..	23,403	6,500	12,096
7	British West Indies	3,167	..	..	385	2,090	600	100	47	35,381	10,459	30,507
8	British Possessions in Africa	5,270	..	..	1,023	6,125	..	..	..	22,642	3,066	15,727
9	British East Indies	..	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	850
10	Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	695	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	60,456	30,042	89,459
11	All other British Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Spain	..	..	..	..	1,834	..	..	2,553	1,204	..	1,155
13	Cuba	7,663	..	..	616,115	11,204	6,074	1,096	7,237	46,773	14,608	118,313
14	Porto Rico	1,012	..	..	98,340	300	..	..	..	30,420	3,141	4,706
15	All other Spanish Possessions	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,646	..	..
16	North German Union	1,050	..	..	..	61,752	..	..	13,400	6,055	504	57,384
17	France	220	..	..	..	4,554	43,108	6,897	1,260	2,630	35	4,989
18	French Possessions in America	228	..	..	..	695	..	..	..	5,791	1,116	2,064
19	All other French Possessions	63	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	2,860	558	2,593
20	Brazil	15,303	..	..	40	19,916	50,916	23,446	..	55,710	3,630	23,560
21	China	..	..	..	30	6,197	7,166	1,335	9,300	13,595	33,465	6,742
22	Argentine Republic	8,236	..	..	..	4,192	1,000	115	..	74,909	3,374	25,879
23	Holland	1,622	..	..	..	15,187	..	..	..	50	300	..

24	Dutch East Indies	850	..	..	948	..	..	..	..	2,300	..	2,598
25	Dutch West Indies and Guiana ..	399	..	..	727	510	..	..	..	11,373	417	2,498
26	Mexico	1,175	..	..	745	162	..	..	780	42,054	6,855	16,474
27	Italy	200	..	..	150	..	35,380	5,307	..	737	..	..
28	Venezuela	550	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	3,813	183	3,405
29	Belgium	49,168	..	..	..	4,566	35,000	8,500	..	..	..	3,644
30	Japan	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,043	2,655	5,906
31	United States of Colombia ..	4,450	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	22,076	995	13,070
32	Sandwich Islands	672	..	..	964	1,155	..	..	..	17,915	6,757	9,111
33	Uruguay	16,789	..	..	..	6,149	..	..	..	27,806	1,037	17,232
34	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	..	2,060
35	Russia on the Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
36	Hayti and San Domingo ..	219	..	..	1,288	456	..	..	..	47,804	4,538	4,757
37	Peru	61,389	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	83,119	13,985	27,987
38	Central American States . ..	453	..	..	343	..	..	..	..	5,207	722	4,012
39	Chili	1,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	86,316	11,176	23,615
40	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Danish West Indies	..	2	8	9,466	2,528	..	..	..	10,240	1,515	6,550
42	Portugal	420	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	1,497
43	All other Portuguese Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	1,051	..	..	..	3,032	486	1,999
44	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
45	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Turkey	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,425	90	35
47	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841	108	585
49	All other countries and ports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,857	448	1,756
	Total	242,474	8,090	19,892	731,239	244,682	7,115,007	1,309,094	136,403	1,110,091	216,908	781,187

Inclosure 7.

Export of Timber from the United States for 1872.

Wood and Manufactures of.

	Countries.	Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.		Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-sticks, Broom-handles, and Bed-slats.		Shingles.		Box-Shooks.	Other Shooks, Staves, and Headings.	Hogsheads and Barrels, empty.		All other Lumber.
		M feet.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Argentine Republic	12,683	301,190	..	..	379	1,466	..	67,223	..	..	24,111
2	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Belgium	352	4,870	..	..	..	..	..	69,055	..	..	..
4	Brazil	9,112	212,262	..	..	..	..	2,320	54,589	..	..	696
5	Central American States ..	2,144	48,430	..	..	1,493	5,301	..	90	50	83	2,330
6	Chili..	12,611	252,824	203	363	..	..	1,600	12,715	..	..	10,850
7	China	331	11,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,356
8	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Danish West Indies	1,595	32,890	..	..	3,364	15,192	..	10,979	70	140	..
10	France	369	7,444	..	..	..	..	..	201,826	..	..	523
11	French West Indies and French Guiana	5,706	118,315	..	..	1,296	4,772	..	65,825	109	455	574
12	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands	66	1,580	..	..	1,297	2,270	..	..	..	..	..
13	French East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	French Possessions in Africa ..	34	747	..	..	237	519	..	..	..	..	..
15	All other French Possessions ..	1,378	29,648	10	28	1,415	3,836	..	794	..	..	1,294
16	Germany	551	12,606	..	..	..	..	..	32,619	..	..	100
17	England	15,283	258,542	..	..	..	..	..	411,497	..	..	142
18	Scotland	1,016	16,497	..	..	..	..	..	37,056	..	..	..
19	Ireland	888	14,103	..	..	..	..	..	13,875	..	..	..

20	Gibraltar	58	973	..	..	..	..	..	64,759	..	..	110
21	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ..	1,510	31,898	50	125	2,340	3,518	..	5,075	713	524	567
22	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, &c. ..	6,694	189,350	585	1,886	1,952	7,428	..	268,896	18,848	19,315	99,197
23	British Columbia, &c.	6	82	10	20	861	1,837	..	..	76	228	..
24	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Labrador	8	186	..	..	..	..	..	930	..	..	..
25	British West Indies and British Honduras	10,875	210,376	14	95	6,389	38,037	..	239,865	4,828	9,429	661
26	British Guiana	2,002	42,242	..	..	20	230	..	85,593	..	..	..
27	British East Indies	879	22,800	..	..	..	..	..	2,450	..	..	..
28	Hong Kong	1,314	22,041	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
29	British Possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands	1,134	31,954	45	136	280	664	..	80,982	250	225	..
30	British Possessions in Australasia ..	5,385	185,843	1,481	6,011	217	673	..	7,246	..	..	8,662
31	All other British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..
32	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Hayti	4,779	114,919	60	725	3,168	18,037	..	1,839	396	1,195	22
34	Italy	70	1,121	..	..	..	..	66,698	106,272	..	..	..
35	Japan	4	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	97	..
36	Liberia	81	2,293	..	..	..	..	..	4,887	323	1,323	..
37	Mexico	3,046	74,999	4	30	796	3,541	951	3,040	369	512	1,679
38	Netherlands	90	1,884	..	..	..	..	..	64,592	..	..	..
39	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	1,856	39,869	..	10	184	1,059	..	13,338	..	..	3,907
40	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Peru	25,259	413,814	..	..	60	186	540	6,894	..	..	40,240
42	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201,704	..	..	..
43	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands	1,565	33,395	..	..	920	2,629	245	17,598	..	..	..
44	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.	26	719	..	..	..	..	..	575	..	..	..
45	Russia on the Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Russia, Asiatic	326	8,166	..	..	20	65	..	..	..	..	..
47	San Domingo	588	13,327	..	..	379	1,833	..	850	1,151	2,159	..
48	Sandwich Islands	2,447	26,454	65	500	3,459	7,915	449	44,618	988	1,360	821
49	Spain	932	18,094	20	50	..	..	3,276	1,521,980	..	..	228
50	Cuba	53,666	824,928	..	..	33	600	182,762	2,056,337	114,585	225,259	31,254

	Countries.	Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.		Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-sticks, Broom-handles, and Bed-slats.		Shingles.		Box-shooks.	Other Shooks, Staves, and Headings.	Hogsheads and Barrels, empty.		All other Lumber.
		M feet.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
51	Porto Rico	6,322	133,582	4	20	1,827	11,616	200	280,953	1,823	3,612	2,010
52	Spanish Possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands	1,690	33,688	26	48	..	..	612	968	..	..	..
53	All other Spanish Possessions ..	211	4,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Sweden and Norway	132	1,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
56	Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Turkey in Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	United States of Columbia ..	1,869	56,580	..	..	860	3,495	22	9,463	..	..	14,386
59	Uruguay	36,640	741,925	37	298	195	640	..	12,351	..	..	4,014
60	Venezuela	142	5,292	..	..	..	..	1,413	3,570	..	..	183
61	All other countries and ports in South America not elsewhere specified	409	5,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	All other countries and ports in Africa, not elsewhere specified ..	82	2,501	..	..	..	..	2,189	2,103	..	..	..
63	All other conntries, ports, and seas.	341	5,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	1,279	..
	Total	236,557	4,625,863	2,614	10,345	33,441	137,359	263,277	6,091,771	145 277	267,195	249,872

	Countries.	Fire Wood.		Hop, Hoop, Telegraph, and other Poles.	Logs, Masts, Spars, and other whole Timber.	Timber, Sawed and Hewn.		All other Timber.	Household Furniture.	Wooden Ware.	All other Manufactures of Wood, not elsewhere specified.
		Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cubi cet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Argentine Republic	..	..	..	12,620	..	..	..	265,748	1,428	62,906
2	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Belgium	..	..	..	50,468	72,275	13,309	..	1,200	..	8,487
4	Brazil	..	..	12,143	2,300	..	..	..	28,511	1,287	22,558
5	Central American States.. ..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5,929	16,221	678	22,533
6	Chili..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,638	3,616	44,020
7	China	..	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	3,237	12,177	10,767
8	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Danish West Indies	..	..	5,483	757	..	..	..	17,746	232	6,691
10	France	..	..	200	32,943	346,083	82,549	..	10,284	..	7,707
11	French West Indies and French Guiana	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	6,633	85	1,458
12	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	3,446	999	7,637
13	French East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	French Possessions in Africa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	624
15	All other French Possessions ..	..	..	..	65	..	..	125	1,319	350	6,626
16	Germany	..	..	450	318,664	239,866	48,130	2,853	45,670	3,328	94,228
17	England	..	..	..	175,615	8,232,421	1,591,502	12,001	32,405	46,869	153,388
18	Scotland	..	..	..	2,100	1,314,514	217,347	..	26,999	200	21,935
19	Ireland	..	..	..	30,000	602,085	101,849	..	54	..	..
20	Gibraltar	..	..	..	300	92,744	14,986	..	537	..	..
21	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ..	..	..	1,535	6,613	397,828	46,748	12,855	101,228	37,849	48,595
22	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, &c. ..	6,324	18,366	45	8,402	2,460,795	544,907	684	155,435	3,569	215,790
23	British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,789	1,306	13,027

	Countries.	Fire Wood.		Hop, Hoop, Telegragh, and other Poles.	Logs, Masts, Spars, and other whole Timber.	Timber, Sawed and Hewed.		All other Timber.	Household Furniture.	Wooden Ware.	All other Manufactures of Wood, not elsewhere specified.
		Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cubic feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
24	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Labrador	..	..	..	..	3,794	511	130	19,338	14,245	6,231
25	British West Indies and British Honduras	..	..	560	1,983	16,844	2,167	202	38,187	3,641	24,623
26	British Guiana	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8,808	7,008	4,464
27	British East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Hong Kong	..	..	..	5,680	..	..	..	2,219	14,459	10,730
29	British Possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands	..	..	1,618	6,200	..	..	1,000	71,433	4,861	27,176
30	British Possessions in Australasia	..	..	..	300	..	..	10,485	153,903	39,763	141,307
31	All other British Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	20
32	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	..
33	Hayti	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	43,183	3,064	7,535
34	Italy	..	..	..	..	101,727	15,876	..	62	..	..
35	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	12,530	8,277	6,946
36	Liberia	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	1,798	213	429
37	Mexico	..	..	31	200	..	..	498	37,005	3,334	30,238
38	Netherlands	..	..	..	33,623	132,416	25,565	..	2,140	..	900
39	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	..	..	..	729	..	..	..	19,163	132	2,041
40	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,285	..	410
41	Peru	..	..	..	75	..	..	77,789	52,856	1,452	29,182
42	Portugal	..	..	87	540	..	..	..	45	..	2,831
43	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands	..	..	..	376	..	..	87	4,633	735	2,476

44	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.	..	..	..	1,880	..	..	..	272	..	182
45	Russia on the Black Sea.. ..	..	..	..	7,057	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Russia, Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043	296	1,351
47	San Domingo	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	12,682	428	3,330
48	Sandwich Islands	..	..	..	300	..	..	20,328	14,591	1,055	17,212
49	Spain	..	..	..	392	13,000	1,950	..	2,071	..	458
50	Cuba	..	..	614,966	3,002	26,215	5,317	4,896	73,285	17,211	98,335
51	Porto Rico	..	..	35,627	4	..	..	..	23,280	430	7,973
52	Spanish Possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands	..	..	..	369	..	..	..	4,457	..	260
53	All other Spanish Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	101,637	18,922	..	..	..	250
55	Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
56	Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,077	95	3,274
57	Turkey in Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	..
58	United States of Colombia ..	..	..	116	373	..	..	2,783	112,091	1,892	25,205
59	Uruguay	..	..	9	569	..	..	..	116,099	309	10,237
60	Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,839	224	7,677
61	All other countries and ports in South America, not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	All other countries and ports in Africa, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	1,792
63	All other countries, ports, and seas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532
	Total	6,324	18,366	672,893	707,979	14,154,244	2,731,635	153,802	1,727,764	237,097	1,224,584

Inclosure 8.

Export of Timber from the United States, for 1873.

Wood, and Manufactures of.

	Countries.	Boards, Clapboards, Deals, Planks, Joists, and Scantling.		Laths, Palings, Pickets, Curtain-sticks, Broom-handles, and Bed-slats.		Shingles.		Box Shooks.	Other Shooks, Staves, and Headings.	Hogsheads and Barrels, Empty.		All other Lumber.
		M. Feet.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England	10,553	174,755	2	32	..	..	..	318,590	264	646	..
2	Scotland	827	12,730	..	..	..	..	..	13,092	..	..	..
3	Ireland	1,746	32,495	..	..	..	..	..	7,432	..	..	..
4	Gibraltar	32	487	..	..	..	..	..	39,948	..	..	240
5	Dominion of Canada	3,947	127,419	412	964	343	826	..	88,606	25,061	30,145	63,795
6	All other British Possessions in North America	545	21,363	130	460	65	325	..	5,287	3,264	2,917	180
7	British West Indies	10,002	198,713	36	145	6,523	40,788	7,143	404,190	6,735	13,098	3,323
8	British Possessions in Africa ..	1,416	39,400	20	60	709	2,028	..	45,512	300	225	416
9	British East Indies	1,395	30,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Australia, New Zealand, &c. ..	5,738	151,017	1,632	4,764	..	..	..	4,372	..	..	4,701
11	All other British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Spain	1,670	35,466	..	..	..	..	10,095	786,185	..	..	1,790
13	Cuba	27,055	515,960	..	..	87	1,074	40,999	2,014,123	115,649	214,938	28,140
14	Porto Rico	9,119	191,351	6	79	2,404	15,965	..	374,759	104	164	3,535
15	All other Spanish Possessions ..	1,418	30,222	..	..	..	..	..	255	..	..	1,026
16	Germany	286	5,803	..	..	..	..	..	40,468	..	..	6,215
17	France	409	11,536	..	..	..	..	..	180,640	..	..	..
18	French Possessions in America ..	4,326	88,021	20	85	1,372	5,306	..	182,615	292	945	2,648
19	All other French Possessions ..	1,161	21,617	10	161	1,462	3,709	..	150	459	320	100
20	Brazil	7,826	177,421	1	14	..	..	7,228	36,645	..	..	15,301
21	China	3,614	43,523	..	..	218	570	..	60	..	..	1,984
22	Argentine Republic	5,730	142,102	..	..	337	1,440	..	39,458	..	..	9,482
23	Holland	22	600	..	..	..	..	..	37,359	..	..	..

24	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	530	11,700	..	..	..	..	..	9,761	..	..	..	74
26	Mexico	3,415	90,744	5	108	623	2,548	390	1,492	219	410	1,229	
27	Italy	57	979	..	..	..	..	38,876	101,599	..	..	12,575	
28	Venezuela	90	2,910	..	..	..	..	600	2,709	80	220	460	
29	Belgium	382	7,660	..	..	..	..	..	20,525	..	..	..	
30	Japan	26	573	..	..	460	1,150	..	..	145	515	..	
31	United States of Colombia ..	1,649	46,249	..	..	149	1,067	..	10,246	157	515	5,770	
32	Sandwich Islands	4,811	51,563	352	1,372	3,771	8,618	117	17,073	200	439	2,331	
33	Uruguay	17,717	364,965	27	200	155	791	..	7,345	..	..	22,532	
34	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35	Russia on the Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36	Hayti	3,596	76,621	65	842	2,130	13,957	..	2,607	50	140	7,232	
37	San Domingo	787	19,434	..	..	874	3,992	..	2,385	3,493	6,248	193	
38	Peru	33,190	507,073	..	..	..	..	100	40,031	..	..	225,261	
39	Central American States	1,108	29,177	5	70	1,219	5,249	..	1,012	1,413	1,133	2,170	
40	Chili	7,637	136,694	..	..	..	..	3,500	10,832	..	..	..	
41	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	Danish West Indies	1,619	29,549	..	..	3,341	15,917	..	25,859	1,419	3,520	351	
43	Portugal	156	10,752	..	..	..	..	..	112,850	..	..	4,000	
44	All other Portuguese Possessions ..	1,086	22,671	..	..	600	1,489	4,400	10,657	..	..	..	
45	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
48	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49	Liberia	50	1,377	..	..	..	..	..	1,782	62	629	136	
50	All other countries and ports ..	129	2,752	..	..	200	529	..	5,040	140	140	..	
	Total	176,872	3,466,431	2,723	9,356	27,042	127,338	113,448	5,003,551	159,506	277,307	427,240	

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF—*continued*

	Countries.	Firewood.		Hop, Hoop, Telegraph, and other Poles.	Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Whole Timber.	Timber, Sawed and Hewn.		All other Timber.	Household Furniture.	Wooden Ware.	All other Manufactures of Wood, not specified.
		Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cubic Ft.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars.
1	England	1	12	..	109,687	7,972,241	1,282,594	35,867	63,186	18,426	97,708
2	Scotland	..	..	..	531	1,250,534	206,204	..	36,695	70	20,953
3	Ireland	..	..	..	..	759,602	122,209	..	..	..	..
4	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	40,482	6,072	..	..	..	181
5	Dominion of Canada	5,379	13,939	..	22,478	1,549,925	288,035	5,237	272,175	36,800	202,681
6	All other British Possessions in North America	3	11	..	1,175	..	..	..	34,959	10,187	16,630
7	British West Indies	..	..	4,279	3,404	87,000	10,400	738	35,324	8,721	25,274
8	British Possessions in Africa	..	..	..	2,475	..	..	..	27,860	786	21,713
9	British East Indies	..	..	..	963	..	..	1,875	1,475	..	450
10	Australia, New Zealand, &c.	..	..	..	135	..	..	273	125,068	38,945	138,203
11	All other British Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Spain	..	..	..	345	17,963	3,772	..	6,173	..	73
13	Cuba	..	..	435,787	3,785	183,086	20,140	3,860	52,885	18,187	66,858
14	Porto Rico	..	..	61,781	512	31,410	3,600	..	35,586	310	6,435
15	All other Spanish Possessions	..	..	..	1,113	7,622	740	..	1,530	..	176
16	Germany	..	..	4,790	162,805	237,389	80,161	2,075	38,016	738	87,639
17	France	..	..	..	23,132	111,026	21,243	..	9,296	..	5,872
18	French Possessions in America	..	..	10	100	..	..	..	10,164	1,388	3,427
19	All other French Possessions	..	..	100	43	..	..	..	2,374	1,418	4,377
20	Brazil	..	..	12,755	1,068	17,583	2,536	..	47,391	919	21,946
21	China	..	..	..	7,163	1,560	284	72	15,810	28,494	10,208
22	Argentine Republic	..	..	..	1,400	..	..	146	57,467	309	30,566
23	Holland	..	..	..	..	50,400	12,100	..	50	..	1,450
24	Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	99	476
25	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	11,357	289	1,676
26	Mexico	..	..	..	1,634	30,087	3,589	1,982	41,718	3,079	29,713

27	Italy	..	..	..	1,210	41,9	6,287	..	374	..	37
28	Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,251	1,431	3,273
29	Belgium	..	..	..	5,482	64,332	10,975	44,040	126	..	3,285
30	Japan..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,022	5,988	4,202
31	United States of Colombia ..	..	..	207	1,057	..	..	1,740	93,283	430	20,355
32	Sandwich Islands	45	135	472	714	..	..	..	16,759	3,811	8,683
33	Uruguay	..	..	..	590	74,316	13,062	..	108,764	637	12,211
34	Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	..	..	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Russia on the Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Hayti..	..	..	21	2,500	..	..	..	32,813	1,858	5,796
37	San Domingo	..	..	1,022	..	..	..	..	10,194	952	2,981
38	Peru	..	..	..	250	48,335	8,700	..	149,788	6,242	95,758
39	Central American States	..	..	5,250	75	..	..	..	9,546	214	16,138
40	Chili	..	..	441	300	..	..	..	84,599	4,960	24,566
41	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Danish West Indies	..	..	6,477	4,023	17,931	4,973	..	14,586	16	6,759
43	Portugal	..	..	342	410	..	..	100	3,176	..	2,632
44	All other Portuguese Possessions ..	..	..	..	902	..	..	1,299	8,985	700	1,977
45	Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
46	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
47	Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,726	..	1,500
48	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Liberia	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	401	135	1,791
50	All other countries and ports ..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	437	67	963
	Total	5,428	14,097	534,714	362,527	12,594,738	2,107,676	99,304	1,493,679	196,606	1,007,598

Wurtemberg.

Report by Mr. Petre.

1. WURTEMBERG may be generally divided into five distinct natural timber-producing districts, following the geological and climatic conditions of the Kingdom. Of these five are as of forest land, which are very clearly defined in some instances, whilst in others they are gradually blended, three produce firs, and two hardwood trees. They consist of—

(1.) The pine wood district of the Jaxt Circle.
(2.) The hardwood district of the "Unterland."
(3.) The pinewood district of the Black Forest.
(4.) The hardwood district of the Swabian Alb.
(5.) The pinewood district of Upper Swabia.

In the pinewood districts the spruce (*Pinus picea—Du Roy*), and the silver fir (*Pinus abies—Du Roy*), largely predominate, although Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris L.*) is also to be found, chiefly on southern slopes, sometimes in conjunction with spruce, and sometimes separately.

In the hardwood districts, the beech (*Fagus sylvestris L.*), interspersed more or less with oak,* furnishes the bulk of the growth. Of other trees, there are the small beech (*Carpinus betulus L.*), the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior L.*), the maple (*Acer platanoides L., pseudo-platanus L.*, and *campestre L.*), the elm (*Ulmus campestris L.*), the birch (*Betula alba L.*), the alder (*Alnus glutinosa, Gaertn.*, and *incana, De. C.*), the lime (*Tilia grandifolia, Ehrh*, and *parvifolia, Ehrh.*), the aspen (*Populus tremula L.*), and various kinds of willow (chiefly *Salix caprea L.* and *aurita L.*).

Of trees of altogether secondary importance interspersed with the foregoing, may be mentioned various Sorbian species (*Sorbus terminalis, Cr., Sorbus aria, Cr., Sorbus aucuparia L., Sorbus domestica L.*), the wild pear

* *Quercus pedunculata*—EHRH; and *Quercus robur*—MILL.

tree (*Pyrus communis L.*), the wild apple tree (*Pyrus malus L.*), the wild cherry tree (*Prunus avium L.*), and the *Prunus padus L.*).

As regards the uses to which the various kinds of timber trees above mentioned, growing in Wurtemberg, are applied, to begin with the three conifers—spruce, silver fir, and Scotch fir—their wood, from its superior qualities, external and internal, is preferred to all others for building and general purposes. The young trees of weaker growth derived from the thinnings of the forests are sold extensively for bean-sticks, stakes, raft-withes, props for young trees, hop and telegraph poles. The larger trees are chiefly used for building purposes, or for conversion into sawn timber, supplying materials for a very large home industry and a highly flourishing timber trade. The export trade in timber is facilitated by the water-courses which abound in this country, and by which the trees are floated to the Rhine. A good deal of timber is conveyed also by rail. A considerable quantity of the pine wood is made into shingles, boxes, casks, pails, &c. Altogether about 60 per cent. of the pine wood felled is available for timber. The tops and chips are used as fuel, and are largely converted into charcoal for consumption in the Government foundries.

When mixed with bark of oak, the bark of the spruce fir is employed for tanning, and produces good leather.

Lastly, the chopped branches of the spruce and silver fir are used as litter by the farmers. The production of resin, which was once very extensive in Wurtemberg, has now almost entirely ceased, in consequence of its injurious effects.

With regard to the hard wood trees, the timber derived from them is applied to more various uses than that from the firs, but as this class of wood, with the exception of oak, is employed chiefly for home consumption, the quantity used as timber is relatively small. The greater part of the hard wood timber felled in Wurtemberg is sold for fuel.

Oak timber, however, as already observed, forms an exception to this rule, as the demand for it in foreign markets is unlimited. The cultivation and preservation of oak is, therefore, an object of special care in this country. The larger stems, especially the crooked ones,

are much in demand for shipbuilding purposes, and are exported principally to Holland; they are floated down to the Rhine along with the pine rafts, and from thence to the Dutch shipbuilding yards. Oak timber is also used in considerable quantities for mills, in the construction of waterworks and bridges, and for mining purposes; likewise for railway sleepers, staves, lathwood, &c. The wood of the younger trees, owing to its toughness, is much in request for carriage building. It is not so suitable, and is less in use, for fuel.

If the oak mainly supplies timber for general purposes, the beech furnishes the greater portion of the fuel consumed in the country. Its wood contains more heating properties than any other, and it is the normal standard for measuring the heating power of other woods. It is used also by carriage builders, joiners, turners, chair-makers, &c. The larger pieces supply timber for ships' keels.

The ash, maple, elm, and small beech (*carpinus betulus*), supply useful and valuable wood for carriage building, joinery, turnery, and for instrument makers and carvers (maple), and as fuel it is not much inferior to beech.

The birch, even in its earlier growth, is valuable for making brooms, withes, hoops for casks and tubs, bars for carriages and carts, &c. It is from 10 to 15 per cent. below beech in heating power, but as it burns with more flame and heats more quickly, it is used in preference as fuel by certain manufacturers, varnishers for instance. The alder, the wood of which is chiefly used as fuel, has a similar advantage. Its heating power is about 75 per cent. of that of the beech. Joiners, shoecutters, turners, &c., also employ this wood. When grown in water the alder has remarkable durability.

The lime tree yields a soft and light wood, and is much in use as panel-wood, in joinery, and for packing cases, boot-trees, kitchen utensils, and various sorts of carving.

The same may be said of the aspen, the wood of which is sold extensively at high prices for paper manufacture and lucifer matches. The heating power of the lime and aspen is about 50 per cent. below that of the beech.

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg has a superficial area of

1,950,369 hectares, or 4,819,675 English acres, and of this area 596,616 hectares, or 30·6 per cent., are forest lands.

The population, according to the census of December 1871, was 1,818,539, and, therefore, there are 3,281 square metres, or about four-fifths of an English acre of forest to each head of the population. The ownership is divided as follows:—

	Hectares.	Per cent.
The State owns	190,490 or	31·93
The Communes and Foundations ..	190,105	31·87
Private property	216,021	36·20

Of the latter, 15·84 per cent. belongs to what is called the "Grossgrundbesitz," or large entailed properties of the Crown, the mediatized families, and the nobility.

The area of timber-producing land is rather on the increase than diminishing, as shown by the following return for the twelve years ending 1873:—

	Hectares.
1861	592,658
1867	595,045
1870	595,419
1873	596,613

There has been an increase, therefore, in the area of forest land during the twelve years of 3,960 hectares, or a little less than 10,000 acres. As the State owns nearly one-third of the whole area, and neglects no favourable opportunity of increasing its forest property by the purchase of contiguous lands, any general diminution arising from clearances elsewhere is more than counterbalanced.

6. As regards steps taken to prevent waste and deterioration of the forests, and to secure the replanting of cleared spaces, it is to be observed that all forests in Wurtemberg are placed under the supervision of the Government Forest Officials, and the latter exercise their police authority and control with more or less stringency as circumstances require. In so far as concerns the forests belonging to the Communes, the Foundations, and other public Corporations, the State control, as regards their economical management and the quantity of wood annually felled, is exercised with the object of securing their permanent maintenance. For this purpose the corporations are required to have a plan of manage-

ment drawn up by competent persons, by means of which, according to certain established rules of the science of forestry, the permanent produce in wood, &c., is ascertained, and it is settled what quantity is to be annually cut, and what area is to be replanted for a series of years.

The working plan for each year is then drawn up on the basis of this system of forest economy, and it is so far carried out under control that the Royal Forest Officer of the district (Revierförster) marks the wood to be felled, in accordance with the plan approved of, and exercises a general supervision over the planting.

More freedom is allowed in regard to the management of forests owned by private persons, and police supervision by the State is confined principally to taking care generally that such forests are preserved for their original purpose as timber-producing lands, and are not destroyed by uneconomical treatment. A private owner must consequently obtain previous permission before he can effect a total clearance of any portion of his forest.

Forests cannot be exterminated, and the land brought into cultivation without the express sanction of the Forest Police authorities, no matter whether the forest belongs to a private individual or a corporation. Penalties are inflicted for all unauthorized clearances of this kind, and the persons responsible for them are compelled to replant the ground within a stated time. In case of non-compliance the area is replanted by the Forest Police authorities at the expense of the owner.

If the State forests are taken as a standard for computing the quantity of timber which can be cut down every year without injury, the average amount of rough timber ("Grobholz"), that is to say, exclusive of copsewood, is 4 cubic metres per hectare (2 acres, 3 roods, 35 poles). The annual quantity of timber cut in the Government forests, which form nearly 32 per cent. of the whole, would consequently be 761,960 cubic metres. If the copsewood is included, 17 per cent. must be added to the gross produce. The annual revenue derived from the State forests is set down in the Budget (1873-76) at 2,715,700 florins (226,308*l.* sterling).

The Forest Board is not in possession of reliable statistical information as to the quantity of timber annually produced in the other forests in Wurtemberg,

especially in the private forests. It may be safely assumed, however, that the communal and private forests are appreciably less productive than those owned by the State.

In an official work entitled "Das Königreich Würtemberg," published in 1863 by the Royal Statistical and Topographical Office, the total gross value of timber annually cut in the whole of Wurtemberg is estimated at ten millions of florins (833,333*l.*).

No statistical information exists showing either what proportion of the timber annually cut is exported, or what value it represents. One thing, however, is certain, viz., that the exportation, especially of pinewood, either in its raw state or in the form of manufactured articles, facilitated as it is by the numerous watercourses and railways, is very considerable indeed; and as new lines of railway are gradually opening fresh sources of supply from districts hitherto inaccessible to timber traffic, the export trade is likely to increase.

Most of the exported timber goes to the Rhine at Manheim, the great mart of the South German timber trade. About two-thirds of the larger pieces of timber go to Holland, and the remaining third to the Prussian Rhenish ports. The Rhenish provinces of Prussia are the chief customers for the smaller pieces, the exportation of which to Holland is trifling.

France and Switzerland also derive considerable supplies of timber from this country.

No attempt has hitherto been made at scientific or methodic observations on the climatic influence of forests in Wurtemberg.

The ancient forest laws, which date back in their latest codified form as far as 1614, although they have been modified and supplemented according to the shifting circumstances of the time by a multiplicity of successive Ordinances, still continue to be the code by which everything appertaining to the use and cultivation of forests in Wurtemberg is regulated.

I subjoin a digest of these Laws and Ordinances, published in 1822, which is the most recent of the publications on this subject.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Stuttgardt, November 20, 1874.

APPENDIX.

Cuba.

Report by Mr. Dunlop.

1. The Island of Cuba produces in addition to many kinds of hard woods, which are only used in the island itself, mahogany, cedar, "sumach wood" (formerly often exported), and hard sabecu. For more than twelve years there has been no demand in any foreign market for the sabecu wood—a most useful and durable timber. It used to be sent to Spain, England, and the United States.

2. All forest-land in Cuba, with the exception of some on the spurs of the high mountains, and a few limited districts in the plains, belongs unconditionally to private individuals. Those lands still belonging to Government on which there is bush, jungle, and underwood, have, wherever such were accessible, been denuded of much or all of their valuable timber, from the negligence of the Government. The timber has been stolen, wherever it was easy of access.

3. The districts in Cuba which still produce abundant forests of woods fit for exportation, are especially those near and behind (north of) Cienfuegos on the south side; and almost the whole Central Department, where extensive masses of forest still exist. In the eastern department, which is very mountainous, the forests are very inaccessible, and there are, in reality, no roads.

4. Since October 1868, when the Cuban insurrection began, the timber must have increased, since very little has been cut (for six years) in the central and eastern districts, which have been much held by the Cuban insurrents.

5. For a great many years, and indeed up till about thirty years ago, one of the chief occupations in Cuba was breeding herds of cattle on the plains, and also swine breeding in the hilly (upland) lands, whilst sugar

and tobacco were only cultivated in the western and southern districts. There was little agriculture of any kind in the central and eastern districts, until it was found that the cattle gave more satisfactory results when raised in inclosed fields, than when running loose in a semi-wild state. This led to farmers establishing "potreros," or "pens," as such are called in Jamaica, fenced in wherever possible. To make these "pens," every year, during the dry season, immense quantities of trees of all kinds were recklessly cut down by those slaves who could be spared for the work, without much superintendence or care, and with no surveillance on the part of the authorities. The fellings were set on fire when the weather was dry, after some of the trunks of the most useful qualities were set aside, so as, of them, to make fences and "pens;" these inclosures were often extensive, and all kinds of wood were used for them. When there was enough of other timber the "palms" (of three species) and the "guasirmas" (a tropical plant with wide leaves and a berry) were spared, as the cattle and swine fed on them. But no regard was had to trying to leave valuable hard wood timber; wherever it was available and accessible it was sacrificed, year after year; and as the "potreros" were often very large, some being from 1 to 3 leagues square, the quantity of timber required for the inclosures can be understood. The Government took no notice or account of the fellings or the burnings.

Later on, say about 1835-45, the cultivation of sugar began to give profitable results all over over the island where cane could be planted, though even in 1840 there were comparatively few sugar plantations, except close to the coast. But then the railways opened up communications and facilitated transport to the sea; and it may be said that it is only since 1840-50, that the value and usefulness of the vast forest so wantonly destroyed, through the effects of ignorance and greed, and from the absence of Government control, has been severely felt. The loss of the timber thus reduced to ashes can (in many districts) scarcely ever be replaced. And even now the engines of the railways, and on the estates, require vast supplies of wood, fuel being a heavy expense to the planter from being, every year, more and more difficult to procure. Planters in wooded districts

can make sugar cheaper than others, but they continue to burn and destroy the remains of the forests. And thus has valuable timber been diminished in Cuba.

6. No systematic official precautions have ever been taken to prevent injuries to the forests. The Government at one time (many years ago) tried to prevent the exportation of mahogany and cedar, but did not succeed.

7. Were the "fellings" properly regulated, and judiciously superintended, the export of timber, useful abroad, from Cuba might be still very large, even although the Government did not insist on "replantings." 3,000,000 square feet of mahogany, 5,000,000 square feet of cedar, and 2,000 tons of fustic wood, would be ready for the axe every year.

8. No calculation of any value can be made to-day, so much of the best forest land having been, for six years, in the hands of the Cuban insurgents.

9. Most of the timber which is now cut, and trimmed is probably for exportation, but there is at present comparatively very little exported. The consumption of hard or valuable native timber for building purposes in Cuba has recently diminished. There is not so much house building now as twenty years ago. Much American pine-wood timber is used in the sea-ports. Along the coast (near any towns) a good deal of charcoal is made from the "jucaro" and other hard woods, which supports a coasting trade. About ten or fifteen years ago, there did exist a considerable export of timber at Trinidad and Manzanillo, on the southern shore of Cuba, and at Nuevitas and Gibara, on the northern; the principal markets being England, Germany, and sometimes Spain.

10. It is impossible to find out, with any approach to correctness in the calculation.

11 and 12. Notwithstanding that there is still a vast amount of valuable timber in the central and eastern districts of Cuba (masses of which timber are of course maturing and improving), the trade is paralysed by the insurrection, and besides, these districts have few or no roads, and are far from the sea.

13. It has been observed that in proportion as the forests (especially in the plains and lower uplands) have been destroyed and cleared away, the rains have diminished, from the want of influence on the clouds in the

tropics; and it is also said that in many places, in the same way, the "creeks" (as they are called in America) or winding rivulets, and sluggish streams in marshy lands, which were often dry when near dense forests, have become fuller where the largest fellings took place, the roots of the trees having in some degree absorbed the waters in their drainage from the springs to the streams.

Some years ago the Spanish authorities had timber felled in the Bay of Nipé, and near Guantanamo on the south side, for Government purposes connected with the navy and arsenals, but it is not known on what terms they cut it; they probably took what they wanted, without any discrimination. They have not again felled timber for a long time, and seem to have abandoned the undertaking.

(Signed) A. GRAHAM DUNLOP.

[*Note.*—I beg leave to state that the foregoing replies have been compiled from answers received from various individuals. They are therefore perhaps not so conclusive as they would have been had one person been able and competent to give me full information; but I think them, in the main, correct.—A. G. D.]

Useful Trees of the Island of Cuba.

Resistance tested with a piece of each wood, 1 sp. vara long and 1 square inch thick, loaded until breaking.

Abran de Costa (*Bunchosia nitida.* Malpighiaceæ).—Good for posts. 40 ft. high, 36 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·972.

Acana (*Bassia albescens.* Gris. Sapotaceæ).—Wood, very hard, compact, and not elastic. It breaks vertically. When new its colour is light violet; when old it becomes very dark. It makes excellent posts for buildings; useful for wheels and window frames. Height, as much as 50 ft.; diameter, 30 to 36 in. A piece, 1 sp. yard (vara) long, by 1 in. square, resisted 408 lbs., bending in an arc of 1·9 in. Weight of a cubic inch, 3 drachms. Specific gravity, 1·077.

Agalla (*Bourreria calophylla.* Boragaceæ).—Used in the manufacture of yokes for oxen. 15 ft. high, 7 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·797.

Agracejo de Monte (*Casearia eriophora.* Samydeæ).—Excellent for house frames. 35 ft. high, 10 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·877.

Aguacate (*Persea gratissima.* Cœrtu. Lauraceæ).—Useful for its excellent fruit. Wood, hazel colour. 40 ft. high, 14 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·661.

Aguacatillo (*Oriodaphne leucoxylon.* Nees. Lauraceæ.)—Useful under roof. Greenish colour. 34 ft. high, 12 in. diameter.

Alamo (*Ficus religiosa.* Wild. Urticaceæ).—Fruits and leaves for feeding cattle; fruits also good for hogs. 50 ft. high, 48 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·671.

Algarrobo (*Pithecolobium Saman.* Benth. Leguminoseæ.)—Timber hard, but useless for building. 50 ft. high, 3 ft. diameter. Cattle fond of its pods. Specific gravity, 0·514.

Almacigo (*Bursera gummifera.* L. Terebinthaceæ.)—Excellent for live hedges, seeds for hogs. 50 ft. high, 3 ft. diameter; specific gravity, 0·330.

Almendrillo (*Rhamnidium revolutum.* Wr. Rhamneæ.)—First-rate posts for houses. 30 ft. high, 12 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·883.

Almendro (*Laplacea curtyana.* Rich. Ternstræmiaceæ).—Timber hard, compact, flexible, and yellowish. The bark and leaves smell of almonds. Good for tool handles and beams. 40 ft. high, 24 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·680. Resistance: A weight of 547 lbs. formed an arc of 2 9 in.; the rod, 1 in. square by 1 vara long, did not break entirely under this pressure. Weight of a cubic inch, 4½ drachms.

Arabo colorado (*Erythroxylon obovatum.* L. Erythroxylleæ.)—First-rate posts for buildings. 28 ft. high, 14 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·088.

Ateje (*Cordia collococca.* L. Boraginæ).—Good for building under shelter. Drupes for feeding hogs. 60 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·618.

Atejillo (*Cordia nitida.* V. Cordiaceæ).—Used under roof. Food for hogs (the fruit). 24 ft. high, 10 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·616.

Baría (*Cordia gerascanthoides.* Kunth. Cordiaceæ).—Timber elastic, not very hard. Colour, light green, with white veins. Used for cots, boards for ships, but not in contact with water. 40 ft. to 50 ft. high, 20 in. to 30 in. diameter. Resistance, 354 lbs., forming an arc of 3 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 1½ drachms; specific gravity, 0·841.

Bayito (*Hœnianthus salicifolium.* Gris. Oleaceæ.)—Timber very hard; excellent for building. 35 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·252.

Boje (*Maytenius buxifolium.* Gris. Celastrineæ).—Good for roofing. 15 ft. high, 4 in. diameter.

Boniato amarillo (*Nectandra exaltata.* Gris. Lauraceæ).—Under-roof buildings. 36 ft. high, 14 ft. diameter.

Cacalote (*Lebedibia pinnata.* Gris. Leguminoseæ).—To dye black. 12 ft. high, 4 in. diameter.

Café cimarron (*Faramea odoratissima.* D. C. Rubiaceæ.)—Hard wood, used for walking-sticks. 12 ft. high, 4 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·697.

Caimitillo (*Chrysophyllum olivæforme.* Lam. Sapotaceæ).—Timber, hard, compact, and elastic. Colour, yellow. Used for carriage bars and barrel hoops, and square timber. 40 ft. high, 10 in. diameter. Broke at 469 lbs. pressure, bending 6 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 4 drachms. Specific gravity, 0·987.

Caimito (*Chrysophyllum caimito.* L. Sapotaceæ).—Same as former. 50 ft. high, 24 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·597.

Cazuela (*Hieronyma clusioides.* Gris. Euphorbiaceæ).—Superior for posts and buildings.

Campeche (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum.* L. Euphorbiaceæ.)—Good for dyeing. 36 ft. high, 24 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·995.

Canistel (*Lucuma nervosa.* Gris. Sapotaceæ).—Roofing and buildings. 24 ft. high, 14 in. diameter.

Caoba (*Swietenia mahogoni.* L. Meliaceæ).—Hard and compact. Uses well known. 60 ft. high, 5 ft. diameter. Breaks under pressure of 268 lbs., forming an arc of 1·4 in. Specific gravity, 0·880.

Carne doncella (*Byrsonima lucida.* Rich. Malpighiaceæ).—Excellent posts for buildings, mill wheels. 42 ft. high, 36 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·665.

Cedro (*Cedrela odorata.* L. Meliaceæ).—Wood soft, somewhat porous. One of the most precious trees. Reddish colour and agreeable smell. Very useful for all carpenters' work, buildings and cabinet-making. Not attacked by worms, on account of its very bitter taste. Everlasting in dry places. 60 ft. high, 3 ft. to 6 ft. diameter. Weight sustained 300 lbs.; arc 2 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, ½ drachm. Specific gravity, 0·626.

Ceiba (*Eriodendron anfractuosum.* D. C. Bombaceæ).—Used for rafts and canoes. 80 ft. high, 2 ft. to 14 ft. diameter. Wood, soft and whitish. Specific gravity, 0·287.

Cerillo (*Exostemma Caribæum.* R. and V. Rubiaceæ).—Wood, very hard and yellow. Used for walking sticks.

Chicharron (*Chuncoa chicharronia.* Gris. Combretaceæ).—Wood, hard and tough, not elastic; greyish colour. Excellent for ribs in ship-building; imperishable. 56 ft. high, 14 in. diameter. Resistance, 430 lbs.; arc, 3 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 3½ drachms. Specific gravity, 0·979.

Chuichona (*Exostemma floribundum.* R. S. Rubiaceæ).—Height, 35 ft. by 18 in. diameter. Used in buildings.

Cocuyo (*Bumelia cuneata.* Swartz. Sapotaceæ).—Wood, extremely hard, compact, and elastic. Colour, brown, with white, dark, and black veins. 40 ft. high, 20 in. diameter. Used for posts, but not lasting. Specific gravity, 1·157.

Cordovancillo (*Miconia Rangeliana.* Wr. Melastomaceæ).—Good for posts. 36 ft. high; 18 in. diameter.

Cuaba (*Torch tree*).—12 ft. high, 5 in. diameter.

Cuajani (*Prunus occidentalis.* Sw. Rosaceæ).—Used for carts and land buildings. 45 ft. high, 24 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·051.

Cuero duro (?)—Hard and compact; grey. Used for buildings. 21 ft. high, 30 in. diameter. Resistance, 408 lbs.; arc, $2\frac{8}{12}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 5 drachms.

Cuyá (*Dipholis salicifolia.* D. C. Sapotaceæ).—Wood, hard and elastic; has generally a saltish taste. Good for posts, especially in salt water. 26 ft. high, 24 in. diameter. Resistance, breaks at 382 lbs., and at an arc of 4 in. Weight of a cubic inch, 4½ drachms.

Dagame (*Callycophyllum candidissimum.* D. C. Rubiaceæ).—Wood, hard, compact, and elastic; greyish colour. 50 ft. high, 22 in. diameter. Resistance, 441 lbs.; arc, 3½ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 3½ drachms. Specific gravity, 0·893.

Daguilla (*Lagetta lintearia.* Lam. Thymelaceæ).—Lace tree. 25 ft. high, 4 in. diameter. Good ropes.

Ebano Real (*Diospyros tetrasperma.* Jacq. Ebenaceæ).—Wood hard, compact, and brittle; colour, black; 24 ft. high; used for cabinet work. Resistance, 305 lbs. at an arc of 1 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 5 drachms; specific gravity, 1·300.

Frijolillo (*Gliricidia platycarpa.* Gr. Leguminoseæ).—Wood exceedingly hard and compact; breaks at arc of 3 in. under 410 lbs. pressure; 36 ft. high, 19 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·068. Excellent posts.

Fustete (*Maclura tinctoria.* Don. Moreæ).—Wood not very hard, rather elastic. Colour, yellow, darkening when old. Used for wheel

spokes, posts, even under water, and for dyeing. 34 ft. high, 12 in. to 30 in. diameter; resistance, 305 lbs.; arc ·6; weight, 1 cubic inch, 2 drachms.

Granadillo (*Brya ebenus.* D. C. Leguminoseæ).—Wood hard, brittle, and hardly elastic. Colour, black. For cabinet work. 20 ft. high, 10 in. diameter. Resistance, 480 lbs., bending in an arc of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, 5 drachms; specific gravity, 1·206.

Guamá (*Lonchocarpus sericens.* Kth. Leguminoseæ).—Bark gives good ropes; leaves for feeding cattle in dry season. 30 ft. high, 12 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·644.

Guamá de Costa (*Lonchocarpus latifolius.* Kth. Leguminoseæ).—Good posts, even under water; hard wood, compact, and elastic. Colour, nankeen. 30 ft. high, 12 in. diameter; resistance, 458 lbs.; arc, 2 in.; weight of 1 cubic inch, $3\frac{1}{4}$ drachms; specific gravity, 0·946.

Guao (*Comocladia platyphylla.* Rich. Terebinthaceæ)—Wood uncorruptible; excellent for live hedges and for posts. 15 ft. high, 9 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·161.

Guacima Baria (*Luhea platypetata.* Rich. Tiliaceæ).—Excellent under roof. 34 ft. high, 18 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·805.

Guayacan (*Guaiacum officinale.* L. Zygophylleæ).—Wood hard and brittle. Colour, dark brown, with lighter veins. A nail can hardly be driven in. Used for posts and under water. 30 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; resistance, 246 lbs.; arc, 3 in.; weight of 1 cubic inch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 1·274.

Guayacancillo (*Behainia cubensis.* Gris. Leguminoseæ).—Fruit good for feeding hogs. Excellent posts. 36 ft. high, 10 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·096.

Guira (*Crescentia cujete.* L. Bignoniaceæ). Wood soft and elastic. Used for shoemakers' lasts, saddle bows, and sieve hoops. 18 ft. high, 6 in. diameter; resistance, 243 lbs. Bent 7 in. without breaking. Specific gravity, 0·580.

Hueso (*Drypetes glauca.* Poit. Euphorbiaceæ). Wood very hard, similar in appearance to bone-white. Used for interior works in buildings. 46 ft. high, 18 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·020.

Jaimiqui (*Mimusops jaimiqui.* Wr. Sapotaceæ).—Wood extremely hard, compact, and elastic. Used for posts in buildings, and for wheel spokes. 60 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·088.

Jaragua (*Philanthus myrtiloides.* Rubiaceæ).—Wood hard, compact, and somewhat elastic; brownish-white. Everlasting in posts. 15 ft. high, 10 in. diameter; resistance, 583 lbs.; bent an arc of $2\frac{3}{12}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $5\frac{3}{4}$ drachms.

Jayajabico (*Colubrina reclinata.* Dow. Rhamneæ).—Wood very hard, compact. Colour, deep red. Pretty good posts. 42 ft. high, 18 in. diameter.

Jequi (*Dipholis nigra.* Gris. Sapotoceæ).—Wood very hard and compact. Colour, dark brown, with black streaks. Used for posts and window balustrades. 36 ft. high, 25 in. diameter. Resistance, 354 lbs.; bent $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight of 1 cubic inch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 1·268.

Jocuma (*Sideroxylon mastichodendron.* Jacq. Sapotaceæ).—Wood very hard, compact, and moderately elastic. Colour, yellowish. Used for posts and all kinds of carpenters' works. 60 ft. high, 4 ft. diameter specific gravity, 1·079.

Jucaro (*Bucida capitata.* Dow. Combretaceæ),—Wood not very hard, but compact, and with little elasticity. Greyish colour. Used for posts, carts, and carpenter's work. 60 ft. high, 5 ft. diameter. Resistance, 398 lbs.; arc, 3 in.; specific gravity, 0 893.

Jagua (*Genipa Americana.* L. Rubiaceæ).—Wood light-brown, soft, compact, and elastic. Used for gun stocks, cots, lances. Height 30 ft., 18 in. diameter. Resistance, 314 lbs.; bent $3\frac{9}{12}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $2\frac{7}{8}$ drachms; specific gravity, 0·896.

Lanero (*Ochroma lagopus.* Sw. Bombaceæ).—It is said that cattle feed on the heart of the tree. Bears a fruit (capsula), which incloses an enormous quantity of silky fibres, from which great advantages might be derived in industry. Grows very quick, bears fruit in two to four years, and abundantly. Height 30 ft. to 40 ft., diameter 14 in. to 16 in.; specific gravity, 0·180.

Majagua (*Paritium elatum.* Dow. Hibiscus tiliaceus. L. Malvaceæ).—Wood extremely flexible and easily planed. Bluish colour, nearly green. It is the best wood known for gun-stocks, carriage-poles, for ship knees, and a variety of uses. In great demand here, and getting scarce. Grows very quick. Its bark gives very good ropes. 44 ft. high, 22 in. diameter. Resistance, 394 lbs.; bent $3\frac{9}{12}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 0·722.

Manajú (*Rheedia aristata.* Gris. Guttiferæ).—Hard resinous wood. Used in buildings. 35 ft. high, 10 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·929.

Mangle prieto (*Avicenna nitida.* Jacq. Verbenaceæ).—Wood hard, compact, and brittle. Colour, dark brown. For posts under water. Bark and leaves for tanning. 36 ft. high, 20 in. diameter. Resistance, 380 lbs.: bent $1\frac{3}{12}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 1·178.

Mangle colorado (*Rhizophora mangle.* L. Rhizophoreæ).—Used for tanning. 26 ft. high, 6 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·017.

Mate (*Tobinia ternata.* Des. Rutaceæ).—Wood hard and compact, excellent for posts. 30 ft. high, 10 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·029.

Moruro-abey (*Peltophorum adnatum.* Gris. Leguminoseæ).—Wood hard and compact. Posts calculated to last ten years. Excellent for carts and under roof works. 60 ft. high, 4 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·999.

Nogal criollo (*Juglans insularis.* Gris. Juglandaceæ).—Wood hard, somewhat resembling walnut. Good for posts and buildings. 54 ft. high, 3 ft. diameter; specific gravity, 0·797.

Ocuje (*Calophyllum calaba.* Guttifereæ).—Used for building; flexible. Colour, dark orange-yellow, and darker veins. For ship masts and buildings. 60 ft. high, 4 in. diameter. Resistance, 354 lbs; arc, 2 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 0·842.

Ofon criollo (*Vitex divaricata.* Sw. Verbenaceæ).—Used for posts. 26 ft. high, 9 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·769.

Peralejo (*Byrsonima crassifolia.* Kunth. Malpighaceæ).—Used for hedges and for tanning. 12 ft. high, 6 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·693.

Pico de gallo (*Cynometra cubensis.* Rich. Leguminoseæ).—Good posts; wood hard and compact; durable. 36 ft. high, 14 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·927.

Piñon de cercas (*Erythrina carnea.* Dow. Leguminoseæ).—Excellent for live hedges. Cattle feed on its leaves. 15 ft. high, 12 in. diameter.

Piñon plumago (*Gliricidia sepium.* Kth. Leguminoseæ).—Uses the same as the last-mentioned.

Ramon (*Trophis Americana.* L. Urticaceæ).—Great resource in draught for feeding cattle with its leaves. Employed for walking sticks. 24 ft. high, 12 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·183.

Rasca barriga (*Randia calophylla.* Gris. Rutaceæ).—Wood hard,

compact, and flexible. Used for posts and buildings. 26 ft. high, 8 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·028.

Roble blanco (*Tecoma pentaphylla.* Juss. Bignoniaceæ).—Used for yokes and good timber for buildings. 42 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·834.

Roble guayo (*Petitia Poppigia.* Schau. Verbenaceæ).—Excellent posts. 28 ft. high, 22 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·826.

Roble de olor (*Catalpa longisiliqua.* Gris. Bignoniaceæ).—One of our best timbers, incorruptible; very hard and compact. Posts and any other application. 48 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·753.

Roble real (*Tecoma longiflora.* Gris. Bignoniaceæ).—Good timber for posts and buildings. 48 ft. high, 18 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·900.

Sabicú (*Leucæna formosa.* Gris. Leguminoseæ.)—Wood hard, compact, and elastic. Breaks under pressure of 435 lbs.; bending 4 in. Colour brown. Used for sugar mills. 45 ft. high, 60 diameter; specific gravity, 0·957.

Sabina (*Juniperus virginiana.* L. Coniferæ.)—Everlasting and good for all uses. 30 ft. high, 12 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·655.

Tamarindo (*Tamarindus indica.* L. Leguminoseæ.)—In great demand for furniture, especially the root. Brown colour, handsomely veined. Hard and compact; takes a good polish. 36 ft. high, 36 in. diameter.

Tengue (*Poppigia procera.* Pol. Leguminoseæ).—Hard and compact; good for posts. Yellowish colour. 36 ft. high, 11 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·924.

Vera (*Chione Cubensis.* Rich. Rubiaceæ).—For roofing. 18 ft. high, 4 in. diameter; specific gravity, 0·786.

Yaba (*Andira inermis.* Kth. Leguminoseæ).—Wood hard, compact, and slightly brittle. Brown colour with light veins. Uses; for ship-building; indestructible under water and under ground. Poisonous; the smoke produces blindness, the bark used to destroy worms. 55 ft. high, 25 in. diameter; resistance, 300 lbs.; are 3 in.; 1 cubic inch weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 0·688.

Yaiti (*Excæcaria lucida.* Su. Euphorbiaceæ).—Good posts. Wood very hard; brittle. Makes handsome walking sticks. 14 ft. high, 8 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·193.

Yamaquey (*Pictitia angustifolia.* Gris. Leguminoseæ).—Wood hard, compact, and brittle. Colour dark brown. Excellent for posts. 24 ft. high, 9 in. diameter; breaks under weight of 293 lbs.; are $1\frac{8}{12}$ in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; specific gravity, 0·997.

Yana (*Conocarpus erectus.* Kth. Combretaceæ).—Excellent for railroad sleepers and for all applications. 24 ft. high, 9 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·008.

Yanilla (*Picrodendron juglans.* Gris. Juglandaceæ).—The same application as the former. 50 ft. high, 24 in. diameter; specific gravity, 1·184.

Yaya (*Oxandra virgata.* Rich. Anonaceæ).—Wood hard, compact, and hardly elastic. Colour, whitish brown. For house-building, roofing, &c. 24 ft. high, 6 in. diameter; breaks under weight of 228 lbs.; are 2 in. Weight of 1 cubic inch, $4\frac{1}{4}$ drachms; specific gravity, 1·051.

(Signed) FRANCIS A. SAURALLEF.

Habana, November 23, 1874.

Mr. Chapman to Mr. Dunlop.

(Extract.) *Havana, November* 12, 1874.

With reference to our conversation concerning wood for ship-building in Cuba, it will perhaps be interesting to you to know that, between the years 1700 and 1800, forty-two ships of war were built in the Royal Arsenal of Havana, chiefly with Cuban wood, the excellence of which is proved by the fact that some of these ships still exist (as hulks) at the present time.

The number of smaller vessels for the Spanish navy, and of merchant-vessels of various sizes, built during the same period, is considerable, but I have not been able to ascertain it.

The reasons why ships are not built in Havana now, are various; one of them being that Cuban wood, fit for the purpose, is not now to be found in sufficient quantity and of adequate size in those parts of the island where communication is practicable; this being due to the reckless cutting down of forests, and to the neglect of planting.

But ships have been built in Cuba, not very long ago, of excellent quality; and just as the industry has ceased to exist, partly for the cause above cited, so it seems probable that it would be revived, did we possess means of bringing to Havana the woods to be found east of Ciego de Avéla, &c., and it may be safely asserted that the trade never would have died out had planting been properly attended to in the districts west of that point.

But it has been the interest of the Spanish planter only to make sugar, and he has therefore used the wood for fuel, and let ship-building cease.

A judicious Government intervention might have preserved the supply of valuable timber; and, in short, I do not think one can give a more striking case of the ill effects consequent on the non-existence of Government intervention as to forest lands than the fields of Cuba, which with proper management would have produced timber enough for the navies of several Powers and to-day cannot even attract rain enough for the crops.

I say nothing of the immense variety of coloured woods for cabinet work; but I have just seen a room at the Alfonso's estate, the "Majagua," where the floor is

inlaid with fifteen or sixteen different kinds of beautiful hard woods.

[*Note.*—Mr. Chapman is partner and representative here of a large engineering house in England. He has had great experience of all matters in Cuba connected with the estates and country districts.—A. G. D.]

Honduras.

Mr. Scholfield to the Earl of Derby.

My Lord, *Guatemala, November 7*, 1874.

REFERRING to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 12th May last, containing various questions as to the woods in Honduras, I have the honour to inclose a very full and complete answer, drawn up by Mr. Debrot, Vice-Consul at Omoa and Puerto Cortés.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SCHOLFIELD.

ANSWERS to Questions regarding Foreign Timber by the Vice-Consulate at Omoa and Puerto Cortés.

Spanish.	English.	Botanical.	
1. Espino and Acacia	Acacia	Acacia vera ...	A species of gum arabic exudes from this tree, the wood is only used for firewood.
Aceituno	Wild tree	... ...	A very durable, hard, brown wood, used for house-posts, piles, &c.
Aguacate	Alligator Pear ...	Laurus persca ...	A very durable brown wood, not abundant; The tree is cultivated for its fruit.
Avellano	Wild hazel tree ...	... ...	A middling-sized tree, bearing a fruit resembling a filbert; the wood is used for building purposes.
Balsamo	Balsam tree ...	... ...	A tall straight tree, measuring about from 12 to 16 inches in diameter, with a red, hard, close wood, suitable for building, and used for rollers in sugar-mills; very durable.
Brasil	Nicaragua wood, also Lima wood	Cæsalpina echinata	A stunted groovy-trunked tree, wood close-grained, of red colour, used as dye wood.
Palo de Bala ...	Bullet tree ...	Guarea trichilivides	A large tree, hazel-brown wood, close and hard, is used for building purposes, and is very durable.
Cabiche	Cabbage or Partridge tree	Heisteria coccinea	A large tree, with brown, close, hard wood, consists of distinct layers of dark and softer woody fibres, which causes it to resemble the palm woods. It is very durable, withstands the action of water, and is of much value for sleepers and bridge-timber, and ship-building. Is also used for cabinet-work.
Laurel	Camphor wood ...	Laurus	A large tree, which grows to about 24 inches diameter, with a coarse, soft, stringy wood. When newly cut it has a pleasant odour, is very durable, and stands the wet like few other woods. Is used for house-posts, bridge-timber, and sleepers.

Spanish.	English.	Botanical.	
Cedro	Cedar	Cedrela odorata ...	This tree grows here to a large size, 4 to 6 feet in diameter being frequent; is exported in large quantities. Is used in this country for house-building, furniture, dug-outs, and small craft in general.
Ceiba	Cotton tree ...	Bombax ceiba ...	A large tree, grows to a greater size than any other tropical tree, 8 to 12 feet diameter being frequent; the wood is whitish yellow, light, not very durable, but easily worked; is sometimes employed for dug-outs and vats.
Chichipate ...	Billyweb	Amerimnum cbenus	A tree growing from 12 to 16 inches diameter, with a brown filigrained wood, very elastic, one of the most valuable woods where durability, toughness, and, in fact, any of the qualities of the lignum vitæ are required. Is used for bridge-timber, sleepers, house-posts, treenails, tongues and shafts for carts, machine-frames, &c.
Cortez	Cortez, or dog-wood	... ...	A tall tree, hard, dense brown, durable wood, much esteemed for ship-building, knees of this timber being very durable.
Sangre drago ...	Dragon tree ...	Ptero-carpus draco	A tall large tree, of its bark exudes the gum called dragon's blood. The wood is soft, takes a reddish tinge, resembles cedar, and is used for house-building, but only durable for dry works.
Encino	Live oak	Quercus virens ...	This tree does not acquire a large size here, but is very durable. It grows seldom to more than 16 inches diameter. Used for sleepers, house-posts, &c.; the bark for tanning.
Mora	Fustic	Maclura tinctoria, and Mora excelsa	This is a large handsome tree, grows to 2 feet diameter, of a fine yellow colour. It is used for its dye, but being close-grained, like teak, and superior to oak, it is very valuable for ship-building, and likewise fitted for knees, as the branches grow crooked. It resists the action of water better than any other wood known here, and in the ground is nearly imperishable, as house-posts, which are known to have been about a century in the ground, when taken out have been found fresh and sound. It is here used for building purposes and knees of vessels, and is exported in short and comparatively small pieces, as a dye-wood. May be used instead of teak.
Granadillo o Funera	Rosewood	Amyris Balsamifera	A middling-sized tree, up to 18 inches diameter, with a very pretty wood, from light to dark hazel, with black veins, pores filled with resinous matter; at times the shades run from dark yellow to black, with a powerful smell of roses. Very pretty, and used for furniture, turnery, &c.
Jabon	Red wood	... ...	A middling-sized tree, growing to about 16 inches diameter, with a dense, hard, red wood; very durable. Used for house-building, and for any work in the ground.
Mangle negro ...	Black mangrove .	Rhizophora mangle	A tall tree, with a dark, hard, tough, stringy wood; very durable, dense, and heavy. Used for piles, sleepers, house-posts, &c.
Mangle colorado	Red mangrove ...	Rhizophora decandra	A tall tree, having a red, hard, elastic, straight-grained wood. Used for house-building. Very durable in the ground and water.
Mangle blanco .	White mangrove .	Conocarpus racemosa	A tree with a white wood; not very durable. Used for dry works in house-building, &c.
Caoba	Mahogany	Swietenia mahogoni	A large tree, which grows up to 6 and 9 feet in diameter. Very abundant, is exported in large quantities. The quality according to the localities; that grown close to the rivers, in rich heavy soil, being as dark, dense, and finely figured as that of Santo Domingo. Used here for house-building, bridge timber, ship-building, the branches giving splendid knees for sleepers, furniture, &c. The bark is employed in tanning, though it gives a reddish colour to leather.

Spanish.	English.	Botanical.	
Nispero ...	Sapodilla	Achras sapota ...	A tall tree, with hard, dense, red wood; very durable on land and in water. Used for building purposes, rollers for sugar-mills; also, for eccentric turning. Not very abundant.
Ocote	Pine	Pinus Australis ...	This is the yellow or pitch-pine, and is very abundant. The wood contains a great quantity of turpentine, and is very durable in and above ground, as well as in the water. Used for building purposes, piles, and ship-building.
Quiebra Hacha ...	Iron wood, or Axe-master	... ...	A large tree, growing to 18 inches in diameter, with a brown, dense, hard wood; very heavy, and extremely durable. Being so destructive to tools, it is not much used, except for house-posts. Is abundant, and might be very valuable for ship-building.
Ronron	Zebra wood ...	Guettarda speciosa	A tree growing up to 24 inches diameter, colour hazel to dark brown, variously mixed in straight or curved stripes. Suitable for turnery and cabinet work.
Roble	Oak	Quercus robur ...	This tree grows on high ground, above the lines where pines grow. The wood resembles that of the English oak, and is used in the country for building purposes.
San Juan ...	... ...	... ...	A tall tree, growing to above 2 feet in diameter, with a light yellow wood; very durable for dry works, and used extensively for building purposes.
Santa Maria ...	... ...	... ...	A tall tree, resembling mahogany, of whose character it partakes; it is, however, of more density, of a dark brown colour, and very durable. It is considered a very valuable wood for ship-building, and is one of the best woods known here for wet works, as piles, foundations, as well as for machinery, frames, rollers, &c., as it contains no acid, is cross-grained, not brittle, and very resisting. It is abundant at a short distance from the coast.
Sisileon ...	Savicer	Acacia proxima ...	It is a large tree, with a heavy, red, durable wood, of the dark mahogany character. This wood is highly esteemed in ship-building, and is used here for building purposes, bridge-timber, sleepers.
Uva de Costa ...	Sea-side grape ...	Coccolobo uvipera .	A tree growing always in the vicinity of the sea, with a dark, red, fine-grained, hard wood, which is very durable. It is used for building, sleepers, knees, and also for eccentric turnery.
Yaya	Lance wood ...	Guatteria vergata .	This tree grows from 3 to 6 inches diameter, is of a pale yellow colour, is very elastic, and is used for cart-shafts; it is the lance wood of this country, the Indians using it for their bows and arrows.
Panjuil	Yellow wood ...	... ...	A middling-sized tree, up to 16 inches diameter, with very little sap, the wood light yellow, close-grained, somewhat resembling boxwood. It contains a yellow dye, but in a smaller proportion than fustic. It is used for building, and might be employed for engraving.

2. The majority of the forests producing the trees are owned by the Government, though large tracts of land containing very valuable timber, belong to private persons.

3. The approximate extent of timber-producing forests or lands is estimated at about 5,000 square miles, to the distance of 50 miles to the interior on this coast, and about 500 square miles on the Pacific coast. A part of that, about one-third of the territory of the interior, consists of forests.

4 and 5. As the inhabitants of this country have remained since many years in *statu quo*, and agriculture has not been extended, the area of timber-producing forests has not diminished; and although, since the last eight years, a quantity of mahogany, cedar, fustic, &c., have been exported, this, compared to the immense quantities remaining, is hardly observable. Moreover, cleared patches in the forests of abandoned plantations, send forth spontaneously a new growth of trees.

6. In this thinly-populated country, with a very rich and virgin soil, the life of the planter is a continuous struggle against the all-encroaching vegetation, consequently, it has as yet not been necessary to provide for the prevention of waste, or for replanting any area which has been cleared.

7. The quantity of different timber which might be cut every year in the country, not only without permanent injury, but with evident benefit to the regular supervision of the forests, which in many parts are impenetrable, would be from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 superficial feet.

8. The quantity actually cut every year is from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 superficial feet.

9. The export amounts from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet; and the home consumption to 1,000,000, more or less.

10. From 1864 to 1868 the exports of timber, including Waux River and the West coast, may not have passed 3,000,000 of superficial feet per year; but from thence till the present year they have surpassed 6,000,000. For the last ten years 45,000,000 (more or less) have been shipped, at a value of about 700,000*l.*; of these 45,000,000 one-fifteenth part went to the United States and the Continent, the rest to Great Britain. These woods comprise about 37,000,000 superficial feet of mahogany, 5,000,000 cedar, 1,000,000 fustic, 1,000,000 Brazil wood, 500,000 rosewood, and 500,000 zebra, Santa Maria, and other woods. Exact statement cannot be obtained, as the continued revolutions and changes of Governments prevent the compilation of such a thing.

11. The wood which is mostly exported from this country is mahogany, and the exportation diminishes or augments as the price falls or rises in Europe.

12. As the capital employed in cutting and exporting timber is very small in comparison with the capacity of production by the investment of more capital the exportation would be augmented.

13. The abundance of large forests influences the rainfall to a considerable extent. In the interior, and on the west coast where there are less forests, or where they are disseminated over larger tracts of territory, the rainy season lasts six months, but on the Atlantic coast it lasts from nine to ten months every year.

14. No Reports by Departments or Societies, nor Act of Legislature, bearing on the subject, exist.

(Signed) J. F. DEBROT.

British Vice-Consulate, Puerto Cortés,
September 30, 1874.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS

FROM

1860 TO 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND NUMBER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1875.

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Note.—The figures for the year 1874 may be subject to future revision, owing to final corrections in the Public Accounts.

Statistical and Commercial Department,
Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 1875.

R. VALPY.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

PUBLIC REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

..—Total Gross Amount of the Estimated and Actual Public Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, with the difference between the Estimated and Actual Amounts, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

Years ended	Gross Revenue. Estimated in the Budgets.	Receipts at the Exchequer.	More (+) or less (−) than Budget.	Proportion of Receipts per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Gross Expenditure. Estimated in the Budgets (including Votes as per Appropriation Act).	Payments out of the Exchequer (excluding Fortifications and Military Barracks. *Vide* p. 8).	More (+) or less (−) than Budget.	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Surplus (+) or Deficiency (−) of Income (excluding Fortifications and Military Barracks. *Vide* p. 8)
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£
31 Mar.	69,460,000	71,089,669	+1,629,669	2 9 10	69,207,000	*69,502,289	+ 295,289	2 8 8	+ 1,587,380
,,	72,248,000	70,283,674	−1,964,326	2 8 11	73,691,000	72,792,059	− 898,941	2 10 8	− 2,508,385
,,	70,283,000	69,674,479	− 608,521	2 8 3	71,487,000	71,116,485	− 370,515	2 9 11	− 1,442,006
,,	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	2 8 4	70,108,000	69,302,008	− 805,992	2 8 2	+ 1,301,553
,,	68,171,000	70,208,964	+2,037,964	2 7 7	68,283,000	67,056,286	−1,226,714	2 6 0	+ 3,152,678
,,	67,128,000	70,313,437	+3,185,437	2 7 0	67,249,000	66,462,207	− 786,793	2 5 0	+ 3,851,230
,,	66,392,000	67,812,292	+1,420,292	2 5 1	67,249,000	†65,914,357	−1,434,643	2 4 2	+ 1,897 935
,,	67,013,000	69,434,568	+2,421,568	2 5 8	67,031,000	66,780,396	− 250,604	2 4 0	+ 2,654,172
,,	‡69,970,000	69,600,218	− 369,782	2 5 6	§71,287,000	71,236,242	− 50,758	2 6 6	− 1,636,024
,,	73,150,000	72,591,991	− 558,009	2 6 8	73,352,000 ‖4,506,000	72,069,961 2,902,855	−2,885,184	2 8 6	− 2,380,825
,,	73,515,000	75,434,252	+1,919,252	2 8 4	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 366,752	2 4 0	+ 6,569,500
,,	67,634,000	69,945,220	+2,311,220	2 4 5	69,486,000	69,548,539	+ 62,539	2 4 3	+ 396,681
,,	72,315,000	74,708,314	+2,393,314	2 7 3	72,433,000	71,490,020	− 942,980	2 5 0	+ 3,218,294
,,	¶71,846,000	76,608,770	+4,762,770	2 8 2	71,663,000	70,714,448	− 948,552	2 4 5	+ 5,894,322
,,	73,762,000	**77,335,657	+3,573,657	2 8 2	††75,511,815	††76,466,510	+ 954,695	2 7 7	+ 869,147
,,	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2 6 3	74,527,000	74,323,040	− 198,960	2 5 10	+ 593,833

* 1859–60.—Including £858,057 for operations in China.
† 1865–66.—Including £764,829 for War in New Zealand.
‡ Including additional Income Tax, £840,000, imposed in December 1867.
§ Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition (£2,000,000), and other services (£362,000).
‖ Supplemental Votes at the end of the year for Abyssinian Expedition (£3,600,000), and other services (£906,000).
¶ Revised Budget.
** Including £800,000 repaid to Revenue out of Telegraph Loan.
†† Including £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

ocal Taxation.—(*See* Tables of Local Receipts and Expenditure, Nos. 2 and 3, p. 6.)

e Total Amount raised by *direct* and *indirect Local Taxes* for the purposes of Local Expenditure, in the year -73 was—

	£
For England and Wales	22,558,616
,, Scotland	2,138,462
,, Ireland	2,814,915
For United Kingdom	£27,511,993

is in the proportion of 16*s.* 9*d.* per head of the population of the United Kingdom.
the Amounts raised for Public and Local purposes be added together, the Total Taxation of the United Kingdom
e date of the latest returns, would be about £102,433,866, or £3 3*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population.

No. 2.—Amount of Direct and Indirect Taxation, and of Other Sources of Receipt the purposes of Local Expenditure, in each Division of the United Kingdom, i Year 1872–73.

Divisions.	Local Taxes.			Other Sources of Receipts.				To Rec
	Direct, Levied by Rates.	*Indirect*, From Tolls, Dues, &c.	Total of Taxes.	From Sales or Rents of Property.	From Government Contributions.	Raised by Loans.	From Miscellaneous Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
England and Wales -	18,619,378	3,939,238	22,558,616	923,011	962,895	*6,583,812	2,926,984	33,9
Scotland (partly estimated)	1,683,008	455,454	2,138,462	285,060	123,738	145,653	138,763	2,8
Ireland - - -	2,514,691	300,224	2,814,915	80,961	1,000,959	169,995	187,946	4,2
Total for United Kingdom -	22,817,077	4,694,916	27,511,993	1,289,032	2,087,592	6,899,460	3,253,693	40,9

No. 3.—Amount of the various Branches of Local Expenditure in each Division of United Kingdom, in the Year 1872–73.

Branches of Local Expenditure.	Amount.
England and Wales.	£
In the Metropolis:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid - - - -	1,630,886
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates - - -	149,259
	*1,780,145
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c. - - -	1,563,804
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c. - - -	1,182,626
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c. - - - -	963,854
Metropolitan Police - - - - -	959,820
School Boards - - - - -	444,153
Burial Boards, &c. - - - - -	144,440
Total Local Expenditure in Metropolis	7,038,842
„ Country Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid - - - - -	6,061,283
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates - - -	639,682
	*6,700,965
For County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c. - - - -	2,663,689
In Municipal Boroughs for Local Public Works, Police, &c. - - - -	3,625,566
By Urban Sanitary Authorities - -	6,416,822
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by—	
Highway Boards - - -	1,396,050
Turnpike Trusts - - - -	743,165
School Boards - - - - -	730,832
By Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries -	319,384
Other purposes - - - -	408,782
Total Local Expenditure in Country Districts - - -	23,010,255
Coast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs— of Commercial Harbours	2,869,355
„ „ of Lighthouses, &c., and for Pilotage, and saving Life at Sea -	632,407
Total Local Expenditure for England and Wales - - - -	33,550,859

Branches of Local Expenditure—*cont.*	Amou
Scotland.†	£
By Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor -	876,
Town Authorities - - - - - -	1,175,
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, &c. -	258,
Turnpike Trusts - - - - -	179,
Other purposes - - - - -	291,
Total Local Expenditure for Scotland -	2,781,
Ireland.	
Poor Relief - - - - -	957,
By Town Authorities - - - -	618,
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, &c. - -	1,133,
Police - - - - -	956,
Harbours and Lights - - - -	452,
Other purposes - - - - -	149,
Total Local Expenditure for Ireland -	4,268,
Total Local Expenditure in United Kingdom - - -	40,600

* The Amount *Raised by Loans* and the *Expenditure* for the construction and repairs of workhouses, &c. by *Poor Authorities* are not included in the above accounts.
† Partly estimated.

No. 4.—Amount of the GROSS Public Revenue of the United Kingdom, charges for [illegible] distinguishing the Principal Branches thereof.

(Revised, for the years 1860–1865, so as to include, in accordance with the system now adopted, all sums formerly deducted in progress to the Exchequer or otherwise not brought to account as Revenue.)

Years ended 31st March	Customs.	Excise, Licences, &c.	Stamps.	Taxes.	Property and Income Tax. (For Rate in the £ see Note *.)	Post Office.	Tele-graph Service.	Crown Lands. (Net Receipts.)	Miscellaneous.			Total Gross Revenue.	Years ended 31st March
									Naval and Military Extra Receipts; Army Contributions from India; and War Indemnities.	Surplus Fees, Extra Receipts Civil Departments, Unclaimed Dividends, &c.	Total of Miscellaneous.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860	24,460,902	20,361,000	8,043,598	3,232,000	9,596,106	3,310,000	—	284,479	1,246,214	670,779	1,916,993	71,205,078	1860
1861	23,305,777	19,435,000	8,348,412	3,127,000	10,923,817	3,400,000	—	290,568	931,861	625,650	1,557,511	70,388,085	1861
1862	23,674,000	18,332,000	8,590,945	3,160,000	10,365,000	3,510,000	—	295,000	1,050,998	887,114	1,938,112	69,865,057	1862
1863	24,034,000	17,155,000	8,994,000	3,150,000	10,567,000	3,650,000	—	300,000	1,966,262	788,300	2,754,562	70,604,562	1863
1864	23,232,000	18,207,000	9,317,000	3,218,000	9,084,000	3,810,000	—	305,000	2,231,524	804,541	3,036,065	70,209,065	1864
1865	22,572,000	19,558,000	9,530,000	3,292,000	7,958,000	4,100,000	—	310,000	2,054,800	938,987	2,993,787	70,313,787	1865
1866	21,276,000	19,788,000	9,560,000	3,350,000	6,390,000	4,250,000	—	320,000	2,129,165	749,127	2,878,292	67,812,292	1866
1867	22,303,000	20,670,000	9,420,000	3,468,000	5,700,000	4,470,000	—	330,000	1,847,032	1,226,536	3,073,568	69,434,568	1867
1868	22,650,000	20,162,000	9,541,000	3,509,000	6,177,000	4,630,000	—	345,000	1,785,612	800,606	2,586,218	69,600,218	1868
1869	22,424,000	20,462,000	9,218,000	3,494,000	8,618,000	4,660,000	—	360,000	1,736,260	1,619,732	3,355,992	72,591,992	1869
1870	21,529,000	21,763,000	9,248,000	4,500,000	10,044,000	4,670,000	100,000	375,000	1,751,509	1,453,743	3,205,252	75,434,252	1870
1871	20,191,000	22,788,000	9,007,000	†2,725,000	6,350,000	4,770,000	500,000	385,000	1,769,487	1,459,733	3,229,220	69,945,220	1871
1872	20,326,000	23,326,000	9,772,000	†2,330,000	9,084,000	4,680,000	755,000	375,000	‡2,468,932	1,591,382	4,060,314	74,708,314	1872
1873	21,033,000	25,785,000	9,947,000	†2,337,000	7,500,000	4,820,000	1,015,000	375,000	1,885,863	1,910,907	3,796,770	76,608,770	1873
1874	20,339,000	27,172,000	10,550,000	†2,324,000	5,691,000	5,792,000	1,210,000	375,000	1,841,663	2,040,994	3,882,657	77,385,657	1874
1875	19,289,000	27,395,000	10,540,000	†2,440,000	4,306,000	5,670,000	1,120,000	385,000	1,320,886	§2,455,987	3,776,873	74,921,873	1875

* On Incomes from £100 to £150 = 1859–60. 6½*d.* 1860–61. 7*d.* 1861–63. 6*d.*
„ of and above £150 = 9*d.* 10*d.* 9*d.*

On Incomes of and above £100, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200 } 1864–65. 6*d.* 1865–67. 4*d.* 1867–68. 5*d.* 1868–69. 6*d.* 1869–70. 5*d.* 1870–71. 4*d.* 1871–72. 6*d.* { 1872–73. 4*d.* 1873–74. 3*d.* 1874–75. 2*d.* { with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.

† Including only Land Tax and House Duty.—Licences were imposed in lieu of other Taxes in 1870.
§ Including 300,000*l.* in diminution of Treasury Chest balance, and 466,986*l.* for interest on Public Loans.

‡ Including 850,000*l.* issues for Abyssinian Expedition repaid.

No 5.—Amount of the GROSS Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Principal Branches thereof.

(Revised so as to include, in accordance with the system now adopted, all payments formerly deducted out of Revenue in progress to the Exchequer, or otherwise not brought to account as Expenditure.)

Years ended	Interest and Management of National Debt.					Civil List and Civil Charges of all kinds. *	Forces (exclusive of Fortifications, &c.)				Charges of Collection of Revenue. §	Total Gross Expenditure.	Total Expenditure after deducting Charges of Collection.	Extra Expenditure out of Loans for Fortifications and Military Barracks.	Years ended
	Funded.			Unfunded.	Total of Funded and Unfunded.		Army, including Ordnance.	Army Purchase Commission.	Navy, including Transport Service.†	Total.‡					
	Permanent.	Terminable Annuities.	Total.												
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	
31 Mar. 1860	23,995,921	4,320,384	28,316,305	437,830	28,754,135	9,685,913	14,057,186		11,923,859	26,739,102	4,438,548	69,617,698	65,179,150	—	31 Mar. 1860
„ 1861	23,988,394	1,946,633	25,935,027	400,087	26,335,114	10,728,029	14,970,000		13,331,668	31,345,564	4,487,448	72,896,155	68,408,707	50,000	„ 1861
„ 1862	23,891,816	1,837,968	25,729,784	600,900	26,330,684	10,821,956	15,570,869		12,598,042	29,452,342	4,690,581	71,304,563	66,604,982	970,000	„ 1862
„ 1863	23,924,434	1,910,364	25,734,798	496,859	26,231,657	10,881,512	16,264,790		11,370,588	27,635,378	4,553,461	69,302,008	64,748,547	1,050,000	„ 1863
„ 1864	23,791,367	1,991,846	25,783,213	428,578	26,211,791	10,771,490	14,638,051		10,821,596	25,545,572	4,527,433	67,056,286	62,528,853	800,000	„ 1864
„ 1865	23,618,344	2,340,522	25,958,866	410,532	26,369,398	10,205,412	14,382,672		10,898,253	25,280,925	4,606,472	66,462,207	61,855,735	620,000	„ 1865
„ 1866	23,541,712	2,361,894	25,903,606	329,682	26,233,288	10,250,065	13,804,450		10,259,788	24,829,067	4,601,937	65,914,357	61,312,420	560,000	„ 1866
„ 1867	23,415,726	2,378,164	25,793,890	287,888	26,081,778	10,523,019	14,675,540		10,676,101	25,351,641	4,823,958	66,780,396	61,956,438	450,000	„ 1867
„ 1868	22,868,124	3,447,270	26,315,394	256,356	26,571,750	11,193,758	15,418,582		11,168,949	28,587,531	4,883,203	71,236,242	66,353,039	530,000	„ 1868
„ 1869	22,453,374	3,951,155	26,404,529	213,797	26,618,326	11,966,643	15,000,000		11,366,545	31,366,545	5,021,302	74,972,816	69,951,514	525,000	„ 1869
„ 1870	22,434,761	4,365,848	26,800,609	252,951	27,053,560	12,254,700	13,565,400		9,757,290	24,622,690	4,933,802	68,864,752	63,930,950	200,000	„ 1870
„ 1871	22,255,060	4,378,737	26,633,797	192,640	26,826,437	13,176,659	13,430,400		9,456,641	24,237,041	5,308,402	69,548,539	64,240,137	150,000	„ 1871
„ 1872	22,156,952	4,512,706	26,669,658	169,943	26,839,601	13,298,993	15,521,580	340,000	9,000,486	25,863,163	5,488,263	71,490,020	66,001,757	370,000	„ 1872
„ 1873	22,136,393	4,539,548	26,675,941	128,912	26,804,853	12,883,197	14,729,700	683,500	9,543,000	24,956,200	6,070,198	70,714,448	64,644,250	308,000	„ 1873
„ 1874	21,986,102	4,586,274	26,572,376	134,350	26,706,726	17,067,609	14,426,990	713,974	10,279,900	‡26,220,864	6,471,311	76,466,510	69,995,199	500,000	„ 1874
„ 1875	21,780,029	5,173,654	26,953,683	140,797	27,094,480	14,529,716	14,519,434	579,115	10,680,404	‡25,903,953	6,799,891	74,328,040	67,528,149	600,000	„ 1875

* Including Post Office Packet Service from 1861 to 1875.

† Including Post Office Packet Service for 1860.

§ Exclusive of Packet Service.

‡ Including in the Total Amount for the "Forces":—
For the Russian War in the Years ended 31st March 1862, £53,431; and 1864, £85,925.
„ Chinese War in the Years ended 31st March 1860, £58,057; 1861, £3,048,896; and 1862, £1,230,000.
„ New Zealand War in the Year ended 31st March 1866, £764,829.
„ Abyssinian War in the Years ended 31st March 1868, £2,000,000; 1869, £5,000,000; and 1870, £1,300,000.
„ Vote of Credit on account of War in Europe in the Year ended 31st March 1872, £101,097.
„ Vote of Credit for Ashantee Expedition, 1874, £800,000.
„ Ditto ditto 1875 £125,000.

‖ Includes £3,196,875 for "Alabama Claims."

No. 6.—Gross Amount of Revenue Collected from Customs, Excise, and Stamps, (after deducting Repayments and Drawbacks,) distinguishing the principal Articles subject to Duty.

Years ended	CUSTOMS.									
	Sugar and Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Corn, Meal, and Flour.	Spirits, Foreign and Colonial.	Wine.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Other Imported Articles.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860, 31st Mar.	6,007,081	5,404,874	441,437	499,268	2,523,654	1,634,287	5,596,513	2,213,589	70,381	24,391,084
1861 „ -	6,067,390	5,419,552	439,422	868,526	†2,623,615	*1,144,794	5,606,488	‡850,527	257,936	23,278,250
1862 „ -	6,383,289	5,516,584	439,078	800,896	2,649,309	1,104,476	5,596,211	903,029	300,083	23,692,955
1863 „ -	6,427,923	5,485,159	420,352	971,066	2,703,532	*1,137,305	5,774,565	807,746	311,245	24,038,893
1864 „ -	6,158,701	*4,554,475	410,700	746,362	2,992,888	1,242,414	*5,984,009	949,927	194,880	23,234,356
1865 „ -	5,252,268	4,469,209	388,779	562,654	3,302,695	1,317,726	6,080,184	973,081	180,977	22,527,573
1866 „ -	5,228,460	*2,599,817	371,495	743,145	3,505,176	1,407,021	6,274,298	1,010,705	162,122	21,302,239
1867 „ -	5,647,787	2,658,716	397,190	797,639	4,173,027	1,391,192	6,455,011	‡577,666	200,838	22,299,066
1868 „ -	5,582,473	2,827,317	390,161	869,323	4,298,403	1,468,993	6,542,250	581,481	104,580	22,664,981
1869 „ -	5,504,068	2,595,357	353,612	897,931	4,330,870	1,521,397	6,496,512	591,898	143,092	22,434,737
1870 „ -	5,396,561	2,643,296	347,755	‖104,417	4,191,400	1,476,404	6,608,716	‡570,712	110,582	21,499,843
1871 „ -	*3,218,813	3,235,489	415,835	—	4,419,390	1,584,177	6,613,668	622,212	129,296	20,238,880
1872 „ -	3,179,930	3,079,284	361,594	—	4,523,848	1,646,735	6,797,018	627,514	9,969	20,225,892
1873 „ -	3,284,081	3,191,981	*202,601	—	4,881,566	1,686,639	7,046,930	640,053	42,385	20,976,236
1874 „ -	*1,843,178	3,248,446	191,415	—	5,329,630	1,789,855	7,305,047	573,126	42,628	20,323,325
1875 „ -	‡ 67,555	3,568,633	207,263	—	5,681,781	1,709,873	7,421,256	607,413	‡ 37,552	19,301,326

EXCISE.

Years ended	Spirits.	Malt.	Licences.	Other Receipts. §	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1860, 31st March - - -	†9,778,960	6,618,881	1,463,814	2,348,812	20,240,467
1861 „ - - - -	†9,225,539	6,208,813	1,492,687	2,621,094	19,548,133
1862 „ - - -	9,618,291	5,866,302	1,500,613	1,307,334	18,292,540
1863 „ - - -	9,399,707	5,389,908	1,776,852	607,816	17,174,283
1864 „ - - -	9,692,515	6,092,736	1,843,673	800,001	18,428,925
1865 „ - - -	10,176,731	6,394,553	2,144,402	712,638	19,428,324
1866 „ - - -	10,437,168	6,421,260	2,211,907	747,828	19,818,163
1867 „ - - -	10,855,849	6,816,385	2,304,318	731,771	20,708,323
1868 „ - - -	10,511,530	6,302,419	†2,640,237	736,152	20,190,338
1869 „ - - -	10,556,218	6,527,708	2,636,206	755,608	20,475,740
1870 „ - - -	10,960,189	6,483,612	†3,697,354	729,083	21,879,238
1871 „ - - -	11,463,899	6,978,371	3,728,770	662,867	22,833,907
1872 „ - - -	12,274,596	6,670,955	3,781,979	658,534	23,386,064
1873 „ - - -	13,749,542	7,544,175	3,934,393	676,340	25,904,450
1874 „ - - -	14,639,562	7,753,617	3,912,408	810,382	27,115,969
1875 „ - - -	14,895,768	7,746,740	3,499,756	1,111,868	27,254,132

* Duties reduced. † Duties increased or imposed in lieu of other taxes. - -
‡ Duties upon various articles repealed or reduced. - - - - - - - - } Vide
§ The Excise Duty was repealed on Paper in 1861; and on Hops (after previous reductions) in 1862. } Table No. 8.
‖ Duties repealed from 1st June 1869. - - - - - - - -

GROSS AMOUNT of REVENUE COLLECTED from CUSTOMS, EXCISE, and STAMPS—*Cont.*

YEARS ended	STAMPS.								
	Deeds and other Instruments.	Probates of Wills.	Legacies and Successions.	Insurances, Fire.	Insurances, Marine.	Bills of Exchange, Bankers Notes, and Composition for Duty on Bills and Notes.	Receipts and Drafts.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860, 31st March -	1,381,188	1,240,062	2,104,669	1,462,825	323,517	577,129	387,874	593,327	8,040,091
1861 „ - -	1,327,348	1,288,294	2,161,825	1,485,540	325,342	643,442	436,602	700,476	8,368,869
1862 „ - -	1,336,152	1,307,307	2,256,350	1,534,842	335,198	619,639	423,955	767,211	8,590,654
1863 „ - -	1,396,358	1,325,359	2,374,436	1,580,637	366,607	704,169	452,682	776,490	8,976,738
1864 „ - -	1,503,817	1,471,651	2,251,581	1,633,434	407,695	794,186	477,196	785,290	9,324,850
1865 „ - -	1,636,784	1,511,161	2,337,994	1,572,396	398,768	900,471	500,249	684,822	9,542,645
1866 „ - -	1,633,923	1,580,776	2,604,332	1,178,385*	472,562	900,705	531,324	703,498	9,605,505
1867 „ - -	1,619,313	1,623,273	2,568,044	952,338	482,167	859,731	547,583	713,214	9,365,663
1868 „ - -	1,602,193	1,635,835	2,882,748	974,019	162,974*	820,796	562,548	834,064	9,475,177
1869 „ - -	1,572,571	1,591,729	2,769,711	1,018,654	79,637	827,152	567,455	814,541	9,241,450
1870 „ - -	1,686,942	1,769,130	2,953,591	442,861†	83,923	853,201	583,369	915,336	9,288,553
1871 „ - -	1,665,110	1,856,250	2,949,047	—	99,300	900,080	603,275	906,667	8,979,729
1872 „ - -	1,842,422	1,852,560	3,360,489	283	109,772	987,100	648,843	938,079	9,739,548
1873 „ - -	1,955,287	1,943,306	3,177,710	—	119,159	1,102,111	694,604	1,005,856	9,998,033
1874 „ - -	1,991,006	2,065,210	3,413,712	—	127,398	1,127,945	733,158	1,039,178	10,497,607
1875 „ - -	1,995,792	2,153,797	3,400,375	—	124,734	1,044,496	747,301	1,081,234	10,547,729

Note.—The total amounts of Revenue from Customs, Excise, and Stamps *Collected* within the respective years, as shown in this Table, do not correspond with the *actual cash payments* into the Exchequer, as shown in Table No. 4., in consequence of outstanding balances.

* Duties reduced. † Stamp Duty upon Fire Insurances repealed from 25th of June 1869.

No. 7.—CHARGES for COLLECTION of REVENUE:—SALARIES (including Superannuation and Retired Allowances) and MANAGEMENT of REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, in each Year ended 31st March, from 1861–75.

(*A complete statement of the Charges of Collection of Revenue by the separate Departments can only be made to commence with the Year ended 31st March 1861*).

YEARS ended 31st March	CUSTOMS.		INLAND REVENUE (Excise, Stamps, Taxes, and Income Tax).		POST OFFICE (including the Telegraph Service from 1st January 1870).		TOTAL.	
	Gross Revenue.	Charges of Collection issued out of the Exchequer.	Gross Revenue.	Charges of Collection issued out of the Exchequer.	Gross Revenue. *	Expenses and Charges of Department (including Packet Service).	Revenue from Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, and Telegraph Service.	Charges of Collection of Revenue. *
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861 - -	23,305,776	1,025,848	41,834,229	1,542,589	3,422,229	2,988,789	68,562,234	5,557,226
1862 - -	23,674,000	1,006,527	40,447,945	1,514,675	3,552,805	3,070,209	67,674,750	5,591,501
1863 - -	24,034,000	990,927	39,866,000	1,487,930	3,730,540	2,995,191	67,630,540	5,474,048
1864 - -	23,232,000	976,601	39,826,000	1,476,632	3,874,869	2,996,281	66,932,869	5,449,514
1865 - -	22,572,000	986,364	40,338,000	1,483,528	4,134,576	3,007,252	67,044,576	5,477,144
1866 - -	21,276,000	988,265	39,088,000	1,511,338	4,273,842	2,947,787	64,637,842	5,447,340
1867 - -	22,203,000	1,000,465	39,258,000	1,480,471	4,470,000	3,159,015	66,031,000	5,639,951
1868 - -	22,650,000	989,925	39,389,000	1,491,227	4,651,804	3,210,569	66,690,804	5,691,721
1869 - -	22,424,000	994,369	41,792,000	1,581,795	4,944,600	3,541,476	69,160,600	6,117,640
1870 - -	21,529,000	979,918	45,555,000	1,577,884	4,996,210	3,597,552	72,080,210	6,155,354
1871 - -	20,191,000	967,184	40,870,000	1,605,944	5,421,415	3,949,422	66,482,415	6,522,550
1872 - -	20,326,000	998,761	44,512,000	1,579,332	5,669,627	4,048,869	70,507,627	6,626,962
1873 - -	21,033,000	972,510	45,569,000	1,621,792	6,008,807	4,608,954	72,610,807	7,203,256
1874 - -	20,339,000	1,007,652	45,737,000	1,668,383	7,329,994	4,934,767	73,405,994	7,610,782
1875 - -	19,289,000	1,022,534	44,681,000	1,672,374	6,884,841	5,076,983	70,854,841	7,771,891

* In this table the Post Office Gross Revenue includes contributions from Indian and Colonial Revenues, &c. on account of the Mail and other Services, and the charges of the Post Office include the Packet Service.

No. 8.—Amount of Taxes Repealed or Reduced, and Imposed.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Estimated Amount.	Imposed.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1860	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Repealed :		Spirits, British Colonial	357,966
	Butter	104,821	Charges on Import Entries, Bills of Lading, and Goods delivered from Warehouse	208,000
	Cheese	49,395	Other Customs Duties	11,938
	Eggs	24,721	Total Customs	577,904
	Leather, Boots and Shoes, &c.	8,619		
	,, Gloves	64,794		
	Oranges and Lemons	35,656		
	Rice	25,060		
	Silk Manufactures	307,244		
	Tallow	74,942		
	Other Customs Duties	286,498	Excise :—	
	Total Repealed	981,250	Spirits	1,000,000
	Reduced :		Chicory	5,000
	Currants	210,580	Licences to Keepers of Refreshment Houses, to Retailers of Wine, to Dealers in Sweets or made Wines, to Persons dealing in Wine and Spirits in Bond	75,000
	Raisins	45,353	Licences to kill and to deal in Game transferred from Taxes with altered Rates	150,000
	Spirits, Foreign	313,745	Total Excise	1,230,000
	Wine	831,694		
	Wood and Timber	429,436		
	Other Customs Duties	28,873		
	Total Reduced	1,859,681		
	Total Customs	2,840,931	Stamps	163,000
	Excise :—		Income and Property Tax	1,060,000
	Hops, reduced	105,000		
	Taxes :—			
	Game Certificates transferred to Excise	140,000		
	Total	3,085,931	Total	3,030,904
1861	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Repealed :		Chicory, raw or kiln-dried	15,000
	Hats or Bonnets of straw, chip, &c.	285	Excise :—	
	Paper, books, and prints	29,743	Duty on Chicory increased from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Licences to retail Spirits in bottles; to retail Table Beer; and to retail Methylated Spirits	5,000
	Reduced :		Stamps :—imposed	60,000
	Hops	5,372		65,000
	Wine	244,158		
	Total Customs	279,558		
	Excise :—			
	Paper Duty repealed	1,350,000		
	Income and Property Tax reduced	1,060,000		
	Total	2,689,558	Total	80,000
1862	Customs :—		Excise :—	
	Hop Duty repealed	98,671	Brewers' Licences :—increased	230,000
	Excise :—		Victuallers' occasional Licences	
	Hop Duty repealed	250,000	Duty on Chicory :—increased	2,000
	Stamps	5,000	Stamps :—various, increased or imposed	20,500
	Total	353,671	Total	252,500
1863	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Duties reduced :		Duty on Chicory :—increased	6,811
	Tea	1,641,541	Excise :—	
	Tobacco	74,055	Chicory :—increased	1,000
	Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading :—repealed	180,723	Stage Carriages	11,000
	Total Customs	1,896,319	Beer Dealers :—additional Licence	2,000
			Beer Retailers	10,000
	Income and Property Tax reduced	2,750,000	Total Excise	24,000
	Total	4,646,319	Total	30,811

AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1864	Customs:—		Excise:—	
	Reduced:		Occasional Licences to Beer and Wine Retailers and Dealers in Tobacco	1,000
	Sugar and Molasses	1,741,272	Sugar used in Brewing:—Duty increased	6,000
	Succades, Confectionery, & other Articles preserved in Sugar	3,112	Licences:—various trade, transferred from Stamps	110,000
	Total Customs	1,744,384	Chicory Duty increased	2,000
	Excise:—			
	Tea Licences reduced	15,000		
	Stamps:—			
	Licences:—various trade, transferred to the Excise	110,000		
	Fire Insurances:—Duty on Stock in Trade reduced	255,000		
	Property and Income Tax reduced	1,230,000		
	Total	3,354,384		119,000
1865	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Tea Duty reduced	2,214,981	Sugar Cane Juice:—Duty increased	1,576
	Excise:—			
	Malt made from Barley weighing less than 53 lbs. per bushel, charged with duty at the rate of a bushel for every 53 lbs. of such Barley	10,000		
	Stamps:—			
	Fire Insurances:—Duty reduced to an uniform rate	520,000		
	Taxes:—			
	Property and Income Tax reduced	2,600,000		
	Total	5,344,981		1,576
1866	Customs:—			
	Repealed: Pepper	124,171		
	Timber and Wood	314,221		
	Ships, Foreign and Colonial, built of Wood, on Registration as British Ships	7,070		
	Reduced: Wine imported in Bottles, containing less than 26 degrees of Proof Spirit	71,000		
	Total Customs	516,462	Nil	—
	Excise:—			
	Stage Carriages:—Milcage Duties reduced to an uniform Rate of One Farthing per Mile	69,000		
	Post Horse Licences:—Licences for less than 8 Horses and 6 Carriages reduced and Rates altered	16,000		
	Total Excise	85,000		
	Total	601,462		
1867	Stamps:—		Excise:—	
	Marine Insurances reduced to an uniform rate of 3*d.* per cent.	210,000	Dog Licences transferred from Assessed Taxes at reduced rate	150,000
	Assessed Taxes:—		Taxes:—	
	Duties on Dogs reduced	105,000	Income Tax increased	1,450,000
	Total	315,000	Total	1,600,000
1868	Nil	—	Taxes:—	
			Income Tax increased	1,450,000

AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1869	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Repealed:		Beer, Spruce, increased - -	114
	Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour -	855,581		
	Other Farinaceous Substances -	8,855		
	Reduced:			
	Beer and Ale, except Spruce -	1,251		
	Total Customs -	865,687		
	Excise, Repealed:		Excise:—	
	Tea Dealers Licences - - -	73,000	Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed	
	Post Horse „ - - -	135,000	Taxes repealed:	
	Stage Carriage Duty and Licences -	47,000	Armorial Bearings - -	76,000
	Hackney Carriage Duty and Licences	111,000	Carriages - - -	435,000
			Horses - - - -	381,000
			Servants - - - -	205,000
			Horse Dealers - - -	16,000
	Total Excise - -	366,000	Total Excise - -	1,113,000
	Stamps, Repealed			
	Fire Insurance Duty - - -	1,000,000		
	Assessed Taxes, Repealed, and Licences substituted, except for Hair Powder:			
	Hair Powder - - -	995		
	Armorial Bearings - - -	68,430		
	Carriages - - - -	407,474		
	Horses - - - -	438,122		
	Servants - - - -	234,596		
	Horse Dealers - - -	17,366		
		1,166,983		
	Income Tax, Reduced - - -	1,450,000		
	Total - - -	4,848,670	Total - -	1,113,114
1870	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Reduced:		Spirits, Perfumed, increased -	2,338
	Sugar and Molasses - -	2,780,639		
	Succades, Confectionery, and Articles preserved in Sugar -	2,642		
	Total Customs -	2,783,281	Total Customs -	2,338
	Excise:—		Excise:—	
	Repealed:		Imposed:	
	Licences, Foot Hawkers - -	31,000	Licence to carry Guns - -	75,000
	„ Paper Makers - -	1,700	Increased:	
	„ Soap Makers - -	1,300	Sugar used in Brewing - -	70,000
	„ Vendors of Playing Cards, Still Makers, and Makers of Watch Cases - - -	3,000		
	Reduced:			
	Sugar Duty, Home-made - -	3,000		
	Total Excise - -	40,000	Total Excise - -	145,000
	Stamps:—			
	Repealed:			
	Impressed Stamp upon Newspapers - - - -	120,000		
	Reduced:			
	On Hailstorm, Cattle, Boiler, and Plate Glass Insurance Policies	1,400		
	Various alterations in Rates of Duty, per Stamps Consolidation Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97 -	200,000		
	Total Stamps -	321,400		
	Income Tax, Reduced - - -	1,500,000		
	Total - - -	4,644,681	Total - - -	147,338

AMOUNT of TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED, and IMPOSED—*Continued.*

YEARS.	REPEALED OR REDUCED.	Estimated Amount.	IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount.
1871	Customs:—	£	Customs:—	£
	Reduced:		Imposed:	
	Chloroform	43	Chloral Hydrate	131
	Plums preserved in Sugar	2	Income Tax increased	3,050,000
	Total Customs	45		
	Total	45	Total	3,050,131
1872	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Reduced:		Chloroform, duty increased	64
	Chicory	51,868		
	Coffee	191,301		
	Total Customs	243,169		
	Excise:—			
	Duty on Chicory, reduced	10,000		
	Income Tax, reduced	3,642,000		
	Total	3,895,169	Total	64
1873	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Reduced:		Nil.	
	Sugar and Molasses	1,612,382		
	Succades, Confectionery, and Articles preserved in Sugar	4,498		
	Total Customs	1,617,380		
	Excise:—		Excise:—	
	Licence Duty on Servants employed by Hotel Keepers, &c., repealed	30,000	Sugar used in Brewing:—Duty increased	30,000
	Income Tax, reduced	1,756,000		
	Total	3,403,380	Total	30,000
1874	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Repealed:		Nil.	
	Sugar and Molasses	2,276,690		
	Succades, Confectionery, and Articles preserved in Sugar	6,213		
	Total Customs	2,282,903		
	Excise:—		Excise:—	
	Repealed:		Sugar used in Brewing:—Duty increased	57,000
	Licence Duty on Horses and Mules, Horse Dealers' Licence Duty, and Race Horse Duty	480,000		
	Sugar Duty, Home made	9,000		
	Total Excise	489,000		
	Income Tax, reduced	1,840,000		
	Total	4,611,903	Total	57,000

Abstract of Total Alterations of Taxes from 1860 *to* 1874.

	REPEALED or REDUCED.	IMPOSED.	ACTUAL DIMINUTION (−) or ADDITION (+).
	£	£	£
Customs	17,383,771	603,938	−16,779,833
Excise	2,750,000	3,105,000	+ 355,000
Property and Income Tax	17,828,000	7,010,000	−10,818,000
Other Taxes	1,411,983	—	− 1,411,983
Stamps (including Succession Duty)	2,421,400	243,500	− 2,177,900
Total	41,795,154	10,962,438	−30,832,716

No. 8 *a*.—ARTICLES subject to IMPORT DUTIES in the UNITED KINGDOM, and the RATE OF DUTY LEVIED upon each ARTICLE, distinguishing the Duties levied as ordinary Import Duties, and those levied to countervail Excise and other Inland Revenue Duties upon British Productions, according to the Tariff in Operation in May 1875.

(NO EXPORT DUTIES ARE LEVIED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY.	£ s. d.
ORDINARY IMPORT DUTIES.		
COCOA	Lb.	0 0 1
Husks and Shells	Cwt.	0 2 0
Paste or Chocolate	Lb.	0 0 2
COFFEE, RAW	Cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, Roasted, or Ground	Lb.	0 0 2
CHICORY, and other Substitutes for Chicory or Coffee:		
Raw or Kiln-dried	Cwt.	0 13 3
Roasted or Ground	Lb.	0 0 2
FRUIT, DRIED: Currants, Figs, Fig-cake, Plums not preserved in Sugar, Prunes and Raisins	Cwt.	0 7 0
TEA	Lb.	0 0 6
TOBACCO: Unmanufactured, Stemmed or Unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture	„	0 3 1¼
„ Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture	„	0 3 6
Manufactured: Cigars	„	0 5 0
Cavendish or Negrohead	„	0 4 6
Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof: more than 13 lbs. of moisture	„	0 3 9
Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof: not more than 13 lbs. of ditto	„	0 4 6
Other Manufactured Tobacco and Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond from Unmanufactured Tobacco	„	0 4 0
WINE: Containing less than 26 degrees of Proof Spirits	Gallon	0 1 0
Containing less than 42 degrees of Proof Spirits	„	0 2 6
With an additional duty of 3*d*. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.		

ARTICLES—*cont.*	RATES OF DUTY.	£ s. d.
IMPORT DUTIES to countervail EXCISE DUTY upon BRITISH MALT.		
BEER and ALE, the Worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity: Not exceeding 1,065 degrees	Barrel of 36 galls.	0 8 0
Exceeding 1,065 but not exceeding 1,090 degrees	„	0 11 0
Exceeding 1,090 degrees	„	0 16 0
BEER, MUM	„	1 1 0
BEER, SPRUCE, the Worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity: Not exceeding 1,190 degrees	„	1 1 0
Exceeding 1,190 degrees	„	1 4 0
ESSENCE of SPRUCE	—	10% ad val.
MALT	Quarter	1 4 0
VINEGAR	Gallon	0 0 3
„ Pickles preserved therein	„	0 0 1
IMPORT DUTIES to countervail EXCISE DUTY upon BRITISH SPIRITS.		
SPIRITS, not Sweetened or Mixed: Brandy, Geneva, and Unenumerated Spirits	Proof gall.	0 10 5
Rum and Tafia, from any Foreign Country, being the Country of its production	„	0 10 2
Ditto, not being the Country of its production	„	0 10 5
Rum and Spirits, of and from British Possessions	„	0 10 2
Sweetened or Mixed: Rum Shrub, Liqueurs, and Cordials, of and from British Possessions	„	0 10 2
Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water	„	0 16 6
Unenumerated	„	0 14 0
CHLOROFORM	Lb.	0 3 0
CHLORAL HYDRATE	„	0 1 3
COLLODION	Gallon	1 4 0
ETHER	„	1 5 0
ETHYL, Iodide of	„	0 13 0
NAPHTHA, or METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified	Proof gall.	0 10 5
VARNISH, containing Alcohol	Gallon	0 12 0
IMPORT DUTIES to countervail STAMP DUTIES on BRITISH-MADE ARTICLES.		
PLATE, GOLD	Oz.	0 17 0
„ SILVER	„	0 1 6
PLAYING CARDS	Doz. packs	0 3 9

Note as to number of Articles charged with Import Duties.—In this Return sub-divisions of Articles of a similar nature, and subject to the same rate of duty, are classed under one head.

The total number of Articles and sub-divisions of Articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties, was 53 in May 1875, as compared with 397 in 1859 and 1,046 in 1840.

No. 9.—Balances in the Exchequer at the End of each Financial Year.

Financial Years ended	Amount.	Financial Years ended (*Cont.*)	Amount (*Cont.*)
	£		£
31st March 1860 -	7,972,864	31st March 1868 -	4,781,846
„ 1861 -	6,672,132	„ 1869 -	4,707,258*
„ 1862 -	5,288,676	„ 1870 -	8,606,647
„ 1863 -	7,263,839	„ 1871 -	7,028,435
„ 1864 -	7,352,548	„ 1872 -	9,342,652
„ 1865 -	7,690,922	„ 1873 -	11,992,705
„ 1866 -	5,851,314	„ 1874 -	7,442,854
„ 1867 -	7,294,151	„ 1875 -	6,265,322

* Including 1,000,000*l.* advanced by the Bank of England in aid of Ways and Means.

No. 10.—Total Amount of the National Debt at the End of each Financial Year.

Financial Years ended	Funded Debt.		Amount of Unfunded Debt.	Total Amount of National Debt, inclusive of Unclaimed Stock and Dividends.
	Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt, inclusive of Unclaimed Stock and Dividends.	Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities (Computed in 3 per Cent. Stock).		
	£	£	£	£
31st March 1860 -	789,718,208	19,746,264	16,228,300	825,692,772
„ 1861 -	788,970,719	18,947,740	16,689,000	824,607,459
„ 1862 -	788,229,618	19,388,876	16,517,900	824,136,394
„ 1863 -	787,422,928	20,716,727	16,495,400	824,635,055
„ 1864 -	781,712,401	26,442,428*	13,136,000	821,290,829
„ 1865 -	780,202,104	25,408,370	10,742,500	816,352,974
„ 1866 -	778,941,190	25,435,034	8,187,700	807,563,924
„ 1867 -	770,188,625	27,521,513	7,956,800	805,666,938
„ 1868 -	741,844,981†	56,816,803†	7,917,100	806,572,884
„ 1869 -	741,112,640	55,471,424	8,896,100	805,480,164
„ 1870 -	741,514,681	53,130,880	6,761,500	801,406,561
„ 1871 -	732,043,270	57,969,885	6,091,000	796,104,155
„ 1872 -	731,756,962	55,749,070	5,155,100	792,661,132
„ 1873 -	727,374,082	53,558,580	4,829,100	785,761,762
„ 1874 -	723,514,005	51,289,640	4,479,600	779,283,245
„ 1875 -	714,797,715	55,311,671	5,239,000	775,348,386

* In 1864 the sum of 5,000,000*l.* of the Unredeemed Funded Debt was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26th Vict. cap. 25. sect. 2.

† Alterations in amounts of Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt and of Terminable Annuities chiefly caused by the conversion, in 1868, of Stock into Terminable Annuities.

No. 11.—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits, Assessed to the Income Tax, under each Schedule, in each Year, ended 5th April, from 1859 to 1873.

Years ended th April	Under Schedule A.* For all Lands, Tenements, Tithes not commuted, Manors, Fines, &c. (Railways, Canals, Mines, Gasworks, Waterworks, &c. prior to 1867.)				Under Schedule B. In respect of the Occupation of Land, Tenements, and Hereditaments.				Under Schedule C. For all Profits arising from Annuities, Dividends, &c. payable out of the Public Revenue.	Years ended 5th April
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	United Kingdom.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1859	110,923,084	13,885,457	12,858,701	137,667,242	42,702,530	6,230,021	2,766,932	51,699,483	29,346,912	1859
1860	112,082,749	13,974,080	12,893,829	138,950,658	42,955,963	6,281,680	2,765,387	52,003,030	29,701,283	1860
1861	114,058,538	14,601,691	13,003,554	141,663,783	42,971,952	6,356,800	2,773,644	52,102,396	27,480,840	1861
1862	120,124,206	15,128,538	13,398,938	148,651,682	44,688,148	6,675,244	2,937,899	54,301,291	29,083,200	1862
1863	121,328,434	15,279,846	13,494,091	150,102,371	44,647,701	6,715,341	2,938,923	54,301,965	30,652,613	1863
1864	122,993,875	15,478,013	13,470,700	151,942,588	44,696,296	6,717,827	2,930,874	54,344,997	31,528,697	1864
1865	131,341,499	16,254,230	13,801,616	161,397,345	46,408,853	6,830,639	2,946,072	56,180,564	32,044,489	1865
1866	135,144,462	16,593,664	13,876,913	165,615,039	46,428,144	6,849,704	2,956,643	56,234,491	33,070,680	1866
1867*	*110,696,900	*13,309,634	*12,861,281	*136,867,815	46,500,880	6,964,704	2,969,264	56,434,848	33,640,440	1867*
1868	116,341,387	13,898,127	12,831,865	143,071,379	47,610,044	7,186,295	3,010,211	57,806,550	33,689,568	1868
1869	117,907,336	14,116,408	12,852,446	144,876,190	47,719,643	7,216,988	3,024,238	57,960,869	34,790,120	1869
1870	119,429,807	14,291,389	12,804,975	146,526,171	47,777,844	7,194,579	3,034,995	58,007,418	35,700,480	1870
1871	124,814,412	14,797,139	12,851,646	152,463,197	48,893,166	7,301,182	2,930,464	59,124,812	38,118,540	1871
1872	125,896,143	15,042,161	12,879,224	153,817,528	48,914,230	7,325,591	2,956,355	59,196,176	38,646,360	1872
1873	127,271,923	15,429,696	12,920,373	155,621,992	48,947,879	7,363,235	2,935,412	59,246,526	40,530,120	1873

Years ended th April	Schedule D.* For all gains arising from any Profession or Trade. (Railways, Canals, Mines, Gasworks, Waterworks, &c. subsequent to 1866.)				Schedule E. For all Public Offices and Pensions paid out of the Public Revenue.	Total Annual Value of Property and Profits Assessed.				Years ended 5th April
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	United Kingdom.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1859	77,442,051	8,070,784	4,852,588	90,365,423	19,048,356	275,962,072	29,168,297	22,997,047	328,127,416	1859
1860	81,921,267	8,626,144	4,891,652	95,439,063	19,094,284	282,312,309	29,913,124	22,962,885	335,188,318	1860
1861	81,531,326	8,372,740	4,836,203	94,740,269	19,666,923	282,248,060	30,407,757	22,998,394	335,654,211	1861
1862	85,208,610	9,306,060	4,858,800	99,373,470	20,335,598	295,894,976	32,252,691	23,597,574	351,745,241	1862
1863	88,809,996	9,464,120	4,846,497	103,120,613	20,965,335	302,828,234	32,656,032	23,658,631	359,142,897	1863
1864	96,982,709	10,308,761	4,948,798	112,240,268	21,046,292	313,639,959	33,706,047	23,756,836	371,102,842	1864
1865	106,898,319	11,901,284	5,275,947	124,075,550	22,130,732	335,175,427	36,195,384	24,457,869	395,828,680	1865
1866	115,601,940	12,903,773	5,933,432	134,439,145	23,715,825	350,277,476	37,616,391	25,211,313	413,105,180	1866
1867*	*147,678,722	*17,676,994	*7,733,219	*173,088,935	23,741,530	358,437,953	39,259,529	26,076,086	423,773,568	1867*
1868	147,576,240	16,561,983	7,709,883	171,848,056	23,953,418	365,366,419	38,933,155	26,069,397	430,368,971	1868
1869	149,451,289	16,075,393	7,527,513	173,054,195	24,122,583	370,070,360	38,740,898	25,992,699	434,803,957	1869
1870	154,174,613	16,623,107	7,580,976	178,378,696	26,301,463	379,310,635	39,533,365	26,070,228	444,914,228	1870
1871	164,058,371	17,342,738	7,623,458	189,024,567	26,863,250	398,506,773	41,025,050	26,062,543	465,594,366	1871
1872	176,447,374	18,406,328	8,051,665	202,905,367	27,772,886	413,223,690	42,541,920	26,572,707	482,338,317	1872
1873	198,172,490	21,654,721	9,043,094	228,870,305	29,538,564	439,803,156	46,327,433	27,676,918	513,807,507	1873

* The Assessments on Quarries, Mines, Ironworks, Fisheries, Canals, Railways, Gasworks, &c. were transferred from Schedule A. to Schedule D. from 5th April 1866. For amount of these assessments, see Table 12, p. 18.

No. 12.—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits, Assessed to the Income Tax, upon various Classes of Property under Schedule A., in each of the Years, ended 5th April, from 1859 to 1873.

Years ended th April	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Land.			
	£	£	£	£
1859	42,701,895	6,230,021	Cannot be distinguished prior to the year 1862.	
1860	42,940,209	6,281,680		
1861	42,975,768	6,356,800		
1862	44,639,211	6,675,244	8,990,830	60,305,285
1863	44,611,281	6,715,341	8,747,754	60,074,376
1864	44,672,219	6,717,827	8,728,794	60,118,840
1865	46,403,437	6,830,639	8,893,060	62,127,136
1866	46,421,748	6,849,704	9,142,809	62,414,261
1867	46,492,268	6,964,704	9,240,370	62,697,342
1868	47,711,252	7,186,295	9,211,018	64,108,565
1869	47,744,493	7,216,988	9,201,785	64,163,266
1870	47,802,991	7,194,579	9,135,619	64,133,189
1871	48,938,039	7,301,182	9,141,754	65,380,966
1872	48,964,149	7,325,591	9,140,356	65,430,096
1873	49,009,457	7,363,235	9,141,285	65,513,977
	Ironworks.*			
1859	1,213,635	563,288	Cannot be distinguished prior to the year 1862.	
1860	1,134,012	383,218		
1861	1,112,049	506,932		
1862	778,609	300,677	303	1,079,589
1863	728,985	291,966	303	1,021,254
1865	792,463	336,683	404	1,129,550
1866	1,247,597	550,834	—	1,798,431
	1,341,214	498,836	—	1,840,050
1867	1,790,810	607,164	161	2,398,135
1868	1,459,809	551,152	—	2,013,961
1869	1,501,067	410,198	—	1,911,265
1870	1,580,934	437,630	—	2,018,564
1871	2,198,896	502,338	—	2,701,234
1872	2,646,071	494,924	—	3,140,995
1873	3,827,684	934,647	—	4,762,331

Years ended th April	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Houses.			
	£	£	£	£
1859	48,138,024	4,842,322	Cannot be distinguished prior to the year 1862.	
1860	48,779,076	4,988,840		
1861	49,505,163	5,109,115		
1862	53,234,970	5,355,425	3,333,783	61,924,178
1863	54,103,563	5,447,186	3,585,809	63,136,558
1865	55,120,765	5,575,909	3,636,347	64,333,021
1866	59,285,537	5,801,551	3,670,106	68,757,194
1867	60,812,381	5,951,568	3,449,229	70,213,178
1868	62,467,262	6,182,176	3,525,958	72,175,396
1869	68,012,873	6,546,093	3,566,937	78,125,903
1870	69,540,057	6,728,950	3,618,404	79,887,411
1871	70,949,269	6,930,279	3,639,605	81,519,153
1872	75,422,764	7,309,248	3,680,160	86,412,172
1873	76,475,194	7,530,225	3,715,691	87,721,110
	77,831,983	7,876,487	3,748,276	89,456,746
	Railways.*			
1859	10,631,816	1,264,675	Cannot be distinguished prior to the year 1862.	
1860	10,732,838	1,299,724		
1861	11,052,058	1,512,816		
1862	12,413,177	1,603,283	797,689	14,814,149
1863	12,583,668	1,655,627	885,410	15,124,705
1865	12,971,767	1,634,296	848,642	15,454,705
1866	13,882,200	1,772,523	920,853	16,575,576
	15,624,216	1,951,095	961,628	18,536,939
1867	15,947,228	2,062,515	868,381	18,878,124
1868	15,980,150	2,031,268	819,166	18,830,584
1869	16,898,467	2,038,074	843,048	19,779,589
1870	17,648,696	2,195,541	879,184	20,718,421
1871	18,636,726	2,388,235	931,490	21,956,451
1872	19,791,095	2,373,521	964,486	23,129,102
1873	21,717,263	2,669,963	1,052,312	25,439,538

Years ended 5th April	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Mines.*			
	£	£	£	£
1859	3,518,923	337,429	Cannot be distinguished prior to the year 1862.	
1860	3,658,517	356,938		
1861	3,802,201	393,200		
1862	3,906,173	450,225	79,412	4,436,110
1863	3,987,395	444,832	83,471	4,515,698
1865	4,046,527	469,310	55,949	4,571,786
1866	4,276,567	466,839	85,985	4,829,389
	4,506,333	486,821	87,150	5,080,304
1867	4,917,254	624,080	70,677	5,612,011
1868	5,103,525	560,868	80,389	5,744,782
1869	4,821,080	577,558	81,268	5,479,906
1870	4,889,749	576,037	78,313	5,544,099
1871	5,246,902	593,508	51,551	5,891,961
1872	5,705,337	597,370	32,364	6,335,071
1873	6,476,242	763,268	43,683	7,283,193
	Canals.*	Gas-works.*	Quarries.*	Other* Profits.†
	United Kingdom.			
1859	Cannot be distinguished prior to the year 1862.			
1860				
1861				
1862	961,165	1,317,633	440,018	2,422,647
1863	937,774	1,391,510	444,450	2,504,806
1864	935,626	1,435,560	461,286	2,577,259
1865	899,717	1,848,522	590,222	3,011,560
1866	962,206	1,891,568	605,657	3,087,842
1867	823,091	2,150,824	575,184	2,465,402
1868	743,339	1,990,651	641,086	2,437,399
1869	714,322	1,971,183	645,901	2,647,369
1870	746,591	2,157,274	696,617	2,745,370
1871	774,670	2,605,494	718,929	2,773,887
1872	753,321	2,667,498	755,765	2,876,124
1873	789,629	2,796,511	762,885	3,413,481

* The Assessments on Mines, Ironworks, Railways, Canals, Gasworks, Quarries, and Other Profits were transferred from Schedule A. to Schedule D. from 5th April 1866, but they are given in this Table from 1867 to 1873 for the purpose of comparison.

† "Other Profits" include Fisheries, Salt and Alum Works, Docks, Drains and Levels, and Tolls of various kinds.

No. 13.—Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom, with Proportion thereof per Head of Total Population.

(*For Imports and Exports of Bullion, see page* 80.)

Years.	Imports.		Exports.				Total of Imports and Exports.		Years.
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value of British and Foreign and Colonial Produce.			
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.			Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1860 -	210,530,873	7 7 0	135,891,227	4 14 7	28,630,124	164,521,351	375,052,224	13 0 7	1860.
1861 -	217,485,024	7 10 2	125,102,814	4 6 5	34,529,684	159,632,498	377,117,522	13 0 5	1861.
1862 -	225,716,976	7 14 7	123,992,264	4 5 7	42,175,870	166,168,134	391,885,110	13 8 5	1862.
1863 -	248,919,020	8 9 5	146,602,342	5 0 0	50,300,067	196,902,409	445,821,429	15 3 5	1863.
1864 -	274,952,172	9 5 7	160,449,053	5 8 4	52,170,561	212,619,614	487,571,786	16 9 0	1864.
1865 -	271,072,285	9 1 7	165,835,725	5 11 1	52,995,851	218,831,576	489,903,861	16 8 2	1865.
1866 -	295,290,274	9 16 4	188,917,536	6 5 7	49,988,146	238,905,682	534,195,956	17 15 2	1866.
1867 -	275,183,137	9 1 5	180,961,923	5 19 4	44,840,606	225,802,529	500,985,666	16 1 3	1867.
1868 -	294,693,608	9 12 10	179,677,812	5 17 4	48,100,642	227,778,454	522,472,062	17 1 3	1868.
1869 -	295,460,214	9 11 2	189,953,957	6 2 7	47,061,095	237,015,052	532,475,266	17 4 6	1869.
1870 -	303,257,493	9 14 4	199,586,322	6 7 11	44,493,755	244,080,577	547,338,070	17 10 10	1870.
1871 -	331,015,480	10 10 1	223,066,162	7 1 7	60,508,538	283,574,700	614,590,180	19 10 1	1871.
1872 -	354,693,624	11 2 6	256,257,347	8 1 0	58,331,487	314,588,834	669,282,458	21 6 6	1872.
1873 -	371,287,372	11 11 2	255,164,603	7 18 10	55,840,162	311,004,765	682,292,137	21 4 9	1873.
1874 -	370,082,701	11 8 3	239,558,121	7 7 9	58,092,343	297,650,464	667,733,165	20 11 10	1874.

No. 14.—Value of Total Imports from, and of Total Export
The Exports in this Table include Britis

Countries.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Foreign:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia—Northern Ports - Imports	11,082,798	8,360,521	10,328,153	9,292,004	11,437,557	12,349,801	13,352,516	11,823,2
Russia—Northern Ports - Exports	4,969,796	5,321,771	3,232,369	4,838,080	5,713,104	5,675,920	6,337,034	6,504,2
Russia—Southern Ports - Imports	5,118,700	4,462,167	4,772,906	3,127,259	3,275,073	5,033,896	6,272,164	10,463,6
Russia—Southern Ports - Exports	477,083	414,059	509,163	448,549	373,274	504,529	578,542	746,4
Sweden and Norway - Imports	4,354,305	3,571,925	3,804,189	4,463,162	5,099,340	5,654,056	5,613,215	6,477,8
Sweden and Norway - Exports	1,571,386	1,750,523	1,577,202	1,846,231	2,248,958	2,483,678	2,660,064	2,458,3
Denmark Proper, and Iceland - Imports	*2,575,958	1,371,933	1,431,171	1,625,294	1,728,203	2,284,287	2,291,909	2,588,9
Denmark Proper, and Iceland - Exports	*916,017	920,010	964,482	1,056,028	1,458,441	1,560,216	1,474,599	1,562,9
Danish West Indies Imports	66,997	379,204	75,398	160,352	121,139	143,877	107,993	184,8
Danish West Indies Exports	678,138	719,532	767,649	731,653	763,407	701,594	765,524	594,2
Germany - Imports	†15,444,845	14,117,183	15,083,238	14,422,207	15,149,880	16,611,867	19,088,587	18,906,9
Germany - Exports	†18,696,988	19,384,336	20,051,803	23,229,961	24,823,675	28,153,392	25,105,111	29,868,1
Holland - Imports	8,256,690	7,692,895	7,863,031	8,661,119	11,660,180	12,413,404	11,768,913	10,822,3
Holland - Exports	9,752,962	10,989,331	10,641,103	12,664,018	14,053,161	14,960,949	14,877,733	14,948,8
Java & other Possessions in the Indian Seas - Imports	349,319	191,203	96,026	22,417	16,749	226	8,152	13,7
Java & other Possessions in the Indian Seas - Exports	1,431,697	1,096,004	780,682	655,170	801,911	931,559	1,730,997	1,349,2
Belgium - Imports	4,079,245	3,817,800	4,876,212	5,174,221	6,410,954	7,354,845	7,906,867	7,555,2
Belgium - Exports	3,964,670	4,914,359	4,550,152	5,059,722	5,979,754	6,896,157	6,782,573	7,381,0
France - Imports	17,774,037	17,826,646	21,675,516	24,025,717	25,640,733	31,625,231	37,016,754	33,734,8
France - Exports	12,701,372	17,427,271	21,765,669	23,294,566	23,825,403	25,355,072	26,597,429	23,022,4
Algeria - Imports	1,572	30,322	47,264	104,204	137,467	90,505	48,405	33,3
Algeria - Exports	43,754	20,955	47,126	13,767	12,244	12,363	15,743	27,6
Possessions in Senegambia Imports	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
Possessions in Senegambia Exports	877	4,017	11,389	5,031	7,462	11,134	11,045	8
Possessions in India - Imports	110,625	79,752	166,176	117,036	117,987	43,633	45,255	22,7
Possessions in India - Exports	1,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,0
Portugal - Imports	1,880,149	1,962,899	2,040,396	2,333,809	2,202,506	2,471,801	2,517,828	2,324,5
Portugal - Exports	2,041,236	2,356,105	1,888,225	2,658,268	2,475,354	2,550,853	2,369,600	2,119,8
Azores and Madeira Imports	398,633	434,524	363,816	338,923	359,313	378,433	400,601	375,6
Azores and Madeira Exports	167,387	164,623	159,887	169,467	205,941	163,248	226,929	196,4
Spain - Imports	3,991,730	4,458,373	3,766,437	4,844,324	5,879,705	4,769,277	5,553,133	6,088,3
Spain - Exports	2,623,291	3,386,434	3,778,398	4,481,047	3,845,360	3,015,458	3,143,057	2,985,7
Canary Islands - Imports	118,715	174,347	164,754	147,404	127,437	239,394	393,639	521,7
Canary Islands - Exports	141,670	132,460	152,766	141,333	176,886	216,543	293,785	296,3
Fernando Po Imports	24,054	25,607	14,030	22,325	26,248	28,648	34,237	41,2
Fernando Po Exports	24,574	15,049	17,802	32,314	19,005	11,208	14,500	19,21
West India Islands - Imports	3,288,116	4,271,793	4,231,083	4,276,049	6,305,735	5,063,839	2,961,338	4,267,6
West India Islands - Exports	1,609,696	1,460,269	1,966,300	2,225,383	3,176,128	2,327,802	2,413,363	2,388,9
Philippine Islands - Imports	606,798	846,369	708,866	1,392,198	854,435	1,253,904	1,196,557	760,2
Philippine Islands - Exports	679,320	791,988	468,890	576,080	790,088	980,604	931,074	1,081,0
Italy (exclusive of Venetia in 1860) - Imports	2,748,524	3,008,010	3,002,875	2,783,617	2,693,182	2,994,233	3,825,335	3,106,72
Italy (exclusive of Venetia in 1860) - Exports	5,277,720	7,023,363	6,297,184	7,602,957	6,937,029	6,345,465	6,921,354	5,895,44

* Including the Duchies.

† Excluding the Duchies.

...o, the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
...nd Foreign and Colonial Produce.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN:	
12,219,137	11,045,128	13,365,943	13,700,431	11,764,443	13,660,041	15,094,381	Imports	Russia—Northern Ports.
6,333,345	8,387,506	8,554,271	8,171,253	7,377,288	8,920,498	9,548,936	Exports	
7,832,620	5,629,388	7,195,184	10,020,944	12,535,890	7,529,290	5,839,010	Imports	——— Southern Ports.
873,610	1,266,103	1,516,328	1,760,987	2,091,684	2,624,733	2,316,351	Exports	
6,215,346	6,353,545	8,590,893	7,567,142	9,091,307	10,686,777	11,393,547	Imports	Sweden and Norway.
2,174,564	2,502,948	3,218,171	3,438,111	4,854,837	6,972,999	7,057,222	Exports	
2,470,398	2,236,952	3,053,425	2,553,562	3,618,337	3,571,139	3,890,492	Imports	Denmark Proper, and Iceland.
1,765,560	1,830,067	2,329,319	2,049,227	2,374,946	3,054,688	2,873,898	Exports	
74,347	64,851	17,007	34,639	43,567	10,454	58,231	Imports	Danish West Indies.
304,313	440,492	774,046	527,600	479,115	370,006	357,968	Exports	
18,173,079	18,354,014	15,404,218	19,263,319	19,231,873	19,926,451	19,947,195	Imports	Germany.
32,309,929	32,071,519	28,065,534	38,493,772	43,150,207	36,709,419	35,127,617	Exports	
11,390,924	12,739,207	14,315,717	13,970,036	13,108,473	13,272,444	14,464,158	Imports	Holland.
16,698,827	17,383,493	17,303,845	22,099,144	24,336,156	24,578,380	21,289,635	Exports	
75,290	224,697	259,846	470,234	733,281	436,163	1,311,939	Imports	—— Java & other Possessions in the Indian Seas.
860,381	664,352	902,642	848,364	771,822	774,673	1,299,556	Exports	
8,255,045	9,391,403	11,247,864	13,573,274	13,211,044	13,075,186	15,048,865	Imports	Belgium.
8,396,059	8,912,978	8,949,154	12,815,735	13,099,927	14,230,511	12,653,342	Exports	
33,896,327	33,527,380	37,607,514	29,848,488	41,803,444	43,339,234	46,518,571	Imports	France.
23,514,183	28,277,222	21,982,999	33,388,360	28,292,445	30,196,168	29,389,241	Exports	
37,076	77,669	230,571	443,807	358,618	438,784	517,144	Imports	—— Algeria.
23,726	27,737	127,824	121,970	91,659	65,565	48,182	Exports	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Imports	——— Possessions in Senegambia.
790	9,053	8,388	12,046	12,164	18,450	21,613	Exports	
72,593	53,967	64,284	64,106	35,637	32,663	12,131	Imports	——— Possessions in India.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exports	
2,253,095	2,664,257	3,022,508	3,840,869	4,119,363	4,329,806	4,265,032	Imports	Portugal.
1,850,804	1,963,473	2,253,091	2,199,730	2,677,308	3,338,033	3,128,332	Exports	
458,031	383,698	369,797	454,420	424,289	331,288	418,259	Imports	——— Azores and Madeira.
187,000	180,655	193,126	178,950	210,423	522,144	375,749	Exports	
6,591,021	6,346,741	6,067,018	7,759,441	9,316,820	10,973,231	8,641,639	Imports	Spain.
2,757,510	2,770,794	3,113,751	3,983,011	4,309,307	4,527,817	5,030,174	Exports	
453,295	481,157	431,797	604,113	431,118	430,898	393,779	Imports	——— Canary Islands.
212,860	237,293	250,356	214,550	244,505	252,873	223,499	Exports	
24,560	31,293	36,905	20,681	22,947	54,898	19,138	Imports	——— Fernando Po.
23,366	20,896	23,012	16,376	19,151	30,324	16,491	Exports	
4,830,295	4,823,331	5,362,339	2,632,095	5,231,543	5,109,259	3,764,587	Imports	——— West India Islands.
2,810,838	1,206,390	2,820,411	3,214,539	3,475,280	3,154,337	2,322,961	Exports	
1,714,649	1,406,892	1,197,945	1,391,254	1,376,085	1,420,009	1,417,989	Imports	——— Philippine Islands.
992,883	864,628	786,376	487,032	410,718	439,174	469,418	Exports	
4,024,311	3,998,165	3,843,605	4,624,278	4,159,161	3,831,091	3,634,360	Imports	Italy (exclusive of Venetia in 1866).
5,968,737	7,240,169	6,293,277	7,666,154	7,715,888	8,571,687	7,763,644	Exports	

VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to,

COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
FOREIGN—*cont.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Austrian Territories (including Venetia in 1860)	Imports	986,364	718,100	795,280	454,048	369,225	677,521	1,369,831	1,203,66
	Exports	1,488,098	1,564,845	1,170,941	1,245,235	1,060,017	861,776	1,056,549	1,123,11
Greece	Imports	677,341	789,544	797,568	980,435	*910,924	*1,071,645	*879,598	*1,246,68
	Exports	374,211	324,196	314,197	388,891	797,075	1,126,959	941,339	1,021,84
Turkey	Imports	3,253,245	3,714,317	4,387,251	5,423,793	5,924,708	5,497,372	5,442,408	4,236,61
	Exports	5,256,566	3,988,519	4,467,040	7,062,354	7,702,093	7,222,743	8,074,979	6,892,75
Wallachia and Moldavia	Imports	2,252,245	1,123,290	633,524	634,738	881,607	348,381	441,928	525,86
	Exports	201,273	196,438	220,431	182,803	197,045	201,146	217,489	512,65
Egypt	Imports	10,347,642	8,398,493	12,225,783	16,495,582	19,602,235	21,773,250	15,868,824	15,498,29
	Exports	2,598,912	2,398,479	2,550,052	4,511,383	6,195,910	6,168,225	7,658,993	8,371,14
Morocco	Imports	280,424	498,688	434,071	427,834	272,243	412,889	366,082	241,39
	Exports	214,510	187,726	212,148	235,236	224,542	320,383	237,466	232,45
United States	Imports	44,727,202	49,389,584	27,715,157	19,572,010	17,923,678	21,624,125	46,854,218	41,045,95
	Exports	22,907,681	11,025,683	19,173,907	19,696,785	20,183,566	25,170,787	31,843,836	24,119,63
Mexico	Imports	491,221	347,529	619,508	2,294,337	3,129,334	3,216,924	313,478	315,16
	Exports	538,949	652,862	816,870	1,748,782	2,232,525	1,967,389	1,332,504	890,43
Central America	Imports	224,896	313,869	492,340	485,918	427,394	694,245	560,443	804,05
	Exports	196,091	176,517	172,246	146,447	232,921	156,168	165,166	253,00
Haiti and San Domingo	Imports	123,067	137,471	151,719	276,610	251,210	230,287	248,158	243,66
	Exports	417,072	310,555	479,842	545,192	459,876	348,419	463,915	297,98
New Granada (United States of Colombia).	Imports	555,190	433,060	811,304	774,811	1,684,720	1,566,973	1,542,664	983,51
	Exports	854,500	837,426	826,083	1,615,636	2,119,169	2,419,347	2,989,900	2,462,08
Venezuela	Imports	24,940	24,556	9,397	23,767	180,954	221,331	202,036	85,94
	Exports	327,357	434,086	229,991	411,940	493,436	397,956	416,776	269,11
Ecuador	Imports	107,033	81,802	95,023	68,608	26,965	40,715	120,889	107,42
	Exports	76,271	156,916	1,076	10,060	5,829	30,027	47,557	47,71
Brazil	Imports	2,269,180	2,631,480	4,414,187	4,491,000	7,021,121	6,797,241	7,237,793	5,902,01
	Exports	4,571,308	4,690,875	3,860,342	4,082,641	6,369,343	5,771,024	7,358,141	5,822,91
Uruguay	Imports	867,328	639,717	992,328	1,220,629	1,099,271	1,249,211	1,540,250	1,222,22
	Exports	944,002	602,087	467,668	549,042	1,006,554	836,258	1,419,683	1,495,69
Argentine Republic	Imports	1,097,755	1,471,649	1,133,071	1,239,651	1,186,215	1,014,329	1,073,013	911,85
	Exports	1,820,935	1,403,227	869,292	1,348,122	1,782,099	1,988,565	2,880,787	2,909,85
Chili	Imports	2,586,217	2,416,895	2,863,434	2,288,862	3,102,241	3,798,543	2,943,242	4,417,56
	Exports	1,737,929	1,380,533	979,344	1,474,040	1,720,586	1,626,315	1,878,722	2,583,25
Peru	Imports	2,581,142	3,169,552	2,394,092	3,505,328	2,655,431	4,002,150	3,022,017	3,701,36
	Exports	1,428,172	1,221,018	836,365	1,055,065	1,354,858	1,205,876	1,393,913	1,483,86
China	Imports†	9,323,764	8,932,581	11,982,374	12,897,403	12,792,001	10,677,995	10,846,388	9,340,40
	Exports	2,915,542	3,161,918	2,072,185	2,540,201	3,220,822	3,688,415	5,208,474	5,109,61
Japan	Imports	167,511	538,687	591,885	1,283,631	1,423,819	614,743	273,745	317,79
	Exports	2	43,631	254	125,628	667,015	1,654,028	1,559,750	1,694,00
Western Coast of Africa‡	Imports	1,776,565	1,489,826	1,705,769	1,389,953	1,037,920	1,318,350	1,422,937	1,477,74
	Exports	1,152,306	1,116,076	1,194,795	834,587	742,257	847,484	769,062	1,024,23
Other Countries	Imports	579,304	464,851	677,121	613,178	500,724	578,111	611,212	505,56
	Exports	194,759	297,305	200,937	392,372	453,808	417,688	573,064	373,95
TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES	Imports	167,571,386	164,809,014	160,433,725	164,235,273	181,207,678	198,231,488	223,084,552	214,448,59
	Exports	117,988,399	114,493,377	120,744,247	141,932,067	156,907,926	167,284,822	181,738,126	172,440,39

* Including the Ionian Islands

† The Imports from China include the Imports from Hong Kong and Macao prior to 1861, the Imports from Hong Kong are shown under their

‡ Exclusive of French and Spanish

the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Cont.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN—*cont.*
2,029,310	2,276,806	1,104,662	1,238,428	911,607	869,433	799,544	Imports } Austrian Territories (including Venetia in 1860).
1,243,045	1,593,265	2,073,920	2,085,143	1,946,077	1,815,463	1,435,872	Exports }
*1,147,581	*1,526,069	*1,279,325	*2,030,970	*1,998,153	*1,736,643	*1,536,805	Imports } Greece.
1,071,062	1,078,909	1,033,693	880,504	1,044,657	1,107,700	1,173,177	Exports }
6,236,560	7,746,932	6,636,909	7,038,510	5,440,529	6,068,925	5,842,846	Imports } Turkey.
7,852,824	7,297,897	7,477,091	6,444,447	8,170,060	8,120,246	7,496,506	Exports }
1,422,149	1,312,924	1,045,524	1,151,291	1,044,406	1,024,334	611,745	Imports } —— Wallachia and Moldavia.
690,116	960,508	642,073	797,877	925,380	1,171,393	1,365,228	Exports }
17,584,616	16,796,233	14,116,820	16,387,424	16,455,731	14,155,913	10,514,798	Imports } Egypt.
6,163,653	8,072,696	8,828,975	7,125,355	7,307,960	6,322,461	3,674,259	Exports }
329,290	365,055	238,769	419,357	685,940	970,206	699,163	Imports } Morocco.
231,640	244,266	273,888	240,161	292,489	365,364	513,268	Exports }
43,062,299	42,572,933	49,804,681	61,134,463	54,663,948	71,471,493	73,897,400	Imports } United States.
23,801,851	26,787,731	31,306,089	38,692,837	45,907,998	36,698,424	32,238,321	Exports }
350,664	350,570	299,813	397,334	443,524	499,532	546,651	Imports } Mexico.
892,077	685,122	1,058,128	1,218,026	899,538	1,379,873	1,322,876	Exports }
939,827	1,114,504	1,054,277	1,061,611	1,126,117	1,363,999	1,120,874	Imports } Central America.
173,611	219,843	379,969	321,306	336,284	379,949	175,472	Exports }
144,985	181,957	230,832	218,559	389,661	339,002	344,461	Imports } Haiti and San Domingo.
226,849	87,438	401,220	355,256	630,708	578,411	459,964	Exports }
1,096,632	1,116,118	906,279	1,042,339	1,019,235	1,077,233	995,600	Imports } New Granada (United States of Colombia).
2,602,319	2,147,919	2,201,367	2,704,793	3,175,286	3,101,207	2,592,156	Exports }
30,803	71,325	81,915	59,515	122,621	97,772	50,545	Imports } Venezuela.
275,550	440,240	147,944	320,980	547,678	541,620	528,046	Exports }
102,101	200,064	138,411	277,766	243,840	318,161	297,405	Imports } Ecuador.
31,226	56,805	58,979	67,486	89,084	109,383	67,370	Exports }
7,455,803	7,312,487	6,127,448	6,693,426	9,450,249	7,399,974	7,003,131	Imports } Brazil.
5,489,560	7,121,219	5,543,803	6,636,945	7,781,820	7,876,595	8,046,150	Exports }
1,138,255	796,884	999,925	1,231,993	1,416,933	1,270,723	1,437,288	Imports } Uruguay.
955,111	1,119,629	835,094	1,118,697	1,918,949	1,866,833	1,304,156	Exports }
1,496,136	1,267,583	1,486,425	1,988,679	1,902,889	2,604,043	1,271,445	Imports } Argentine Republic.
1,984,736	2,332,221	2,428,182	2,541,647	4,031,939	3,810,237	3,192,322	Exports }
4,366,598	3,634,717	3,828,225	3,798,861	5,591,783	4,764,195	4,700,510	Imports } Chili.
2,023,052	2,044,232	2,767,048	2,149,311	3,368,503	3,310,102	2,892,485	Exports }
3,400,026	3,992,472	4,881,075	3,971,968	4,211,723	5,219,572	4,501,213	Imports } Peru.
1,184,779	1,429,388	1,853,706	2,375,528	3,342,849	2,741,255	1,829,977	Exports }
11,481,565	9,814,388	9,624,557	11,929,221	13,454,326	12,520,460	11,190,903	Imports† } China.
6,421,957	6,985,553	6,363,391	6,795,924	6,870,418	5,017,334	4,852,904	Exports }
181,222	167,308	96,173	109,224	184,342	561,390	573,136	Imports } Japan.
1,219,142	1,595,868	1,777,293	1,746,419	2,146,518	1,884,145	1,364,127	Exports }
1,884,229	1,612,925	1,721,632	1,942,214	2,005,617	1,760,508	1,824,367	Imports } Western Coast of Africa.‡
1,127,155	1,017,167	1,163,305	1,208,989	1,329,695	1,369,711	1,176,785	Exports }
758,571	979,734	1,037,023	1,111,276	1,920,357	1,724,633	1,509,585	Imports } Other Countries.
340,026	547,121	613,166	598,868	920,896	936,873	726,086	Exports }
227,700,061	225,043,723	238,425,980	258,071,062	275,320,771	290,277,250	287,919,862	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
174,000,626	185,123,305	188,689,245	228,013,406	248,979,616	239,857,058	219,740,436	Exports }

ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.
when the Imports from Hong Kong were first distinguished. For 1861 and subsequent Years
proper head in the Second Section of this Table.
Possessions separately stated.

Value of Total Imports from, and of Total Exports t

Countries (*Cont.*)		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
British Possessions:		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Channel Islands	Imports	696,462	638,772	645,801	648,508	836,455	414,391	430,700	404,08
	Exports	848,595	822,024	996,869	1,012,872	1,208,468	892,036	638,229	604,31
Gibraltar	Imports	152,511	133,834	97,559	69,130	117,059	149,729	102,017	67,72
	Exports	1,244,233	1,169,142	1,144,698	1,471,451	1,333,028	1,240,672	1,219,742	781,57
Malta	Imports	195,390	143,437	110,819	158,563	128,013	83,993	115,638	84,47
	Exports	799,056	628,891	517,901	726,179	870,809	726,017	747,842	605,41
Ionian Isles, ceded to Greece 1st June 1864	Imports	267,731	213,157	339,254	192,879	18,870			
	Exports	376,464	325,982	337,139	458,031	128,235			
North American Colonies	Imports	6,826,962	8,667,920	8,499,393	8,165,613	6,850,730	6,350,178	6,867,563	6,767,51
	Exports	3,986,810	4,156,352	4,781,353	5,526,932	6,269,646	5,720,498	7,702,131	6,729,90
West India Islands and Guiana	Imports	5,995,041	5,860,458	6,285,027	8,603,238	11,073,148	7,129,594	6,375,794	5,877,42
	Exports	2,638,394	2,677,770	3,335,629	4,215,363	4,611,849	3,006,584	2,963,670	2,572,71
British Honduras	Imports	309,029	296,117	299,746	297,873	372,223	244,556	239,795	180,61
	Exports	153,666	207,138	118,504	175,451	210,164	172,240	155,630	154,68
Australia	Imports	6,469,243	6,901,487	7,109,809	7,160,666	10,039,332	10,273,113	11,423,268	12,884,31
	Exports	10,599,217	11,530,804	12,847,325	13,644,204	12,926,228	14,166,425	14,620,779	10,357,67
British India	Imports	15,106,597	21,968,752	34,133,551	48,434,740	52,295,599	37,395,452	36,901,997	25,487,78
	Exports	17,684,598	17,053,355	15,346,426	20,817,409	20,753,864	18,833,191	20,671,319	22,847,01
The Straits Settlements	Imports	1,054,041	1,913,425	2,375,813	1,830,522	2,069,838	2,155,931	1,609,863	1,434,52
	Exports	1,721,253	1,057,675	1,097,858	1,516,426	1,230,960	1,510,392	2,042,531	2,127,17
Ceylon	Imports	2,274,648	2,251,019	2,488,262	3,699,425	3,173,320	3,707,717	3,256,250	3,224,51
	Exports	711,582	508,349	607,215	1,140,183	883,016	718,373	1,126,704	805,36
Hong Kong	Imports	—	137,864	154,721	1,288,907	2,881,929	773,068	282,273	183,37
	Exports	2,536,015	1,778,528	1,165,151	1,558,584	1,769,137	1,587,647	2,469,159	2,559,79
Mauritius	Imports	1,684,264	1,914,042	967,714	1,986,270	1,589,769	1,246,299	1,330,218	889,81
	Exports	564,787	589,750	542,120	549,329	674,901	613,012	583,403	384,93
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	Imports	1,713,502	1,421,647	1,517,851	1,919,843	1,975,873	2,445,485	2,719,323	2,741,28
	Exports	2,162,731	2,101,616	2,034,568	1,626,345	2,382,161	1,758,420	1,460,013	1,966,97
Possessions on the River Gambia	Imports	26,300	47,015	45,246	37,252	41,720	30,852	42,615	36,05
	Exports	41,994	81,901	90,730	101,870	45,496	61,012	75,947	107,09
Sierra Leone	Imports	63,261	72,732	97,692	64,666	54,860	76,221	82,617	72,06
	Exports	238,793	203,305	190,682	220,904	180,013	221,810	239,287	254,98
Possessions on the Gold Coast	Imports	51,577	74,466	91,836	89,288	198,806	295,619	388,500	290,93
	Exports	106,069	157,893	140,149	101,503	134,142	198,152	301,486	362,34
Other Possessions	Imports	72,928	19,866	23,157	36,364	26,450	68,599	37,291	108,06
	Exports	118,695	88,646	129,570	107,306	99,571	120,273	149,684	140,16
Total of British Possessions	Imports	42,959,487	52,676,010	65,283,251	84,683,747	93,744,494	72,840,797	72,205,722	60,734,54
	Exports	46,532,952	45,139,121	45,423,887	54,970,342	55,711,688	51,546,75	57,167,556	53,362,13
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Imports	210,530,873	217,485,024	225,716,976	248,919,020	274,952,172	271,072,285	295,290,274	275,183,13
	Exports	164,521,351	159,632,498	166,168,134	196,902,409	212,619,614	218,831,576	238,905,682	225,802,52

* Including Dutch possessions on the

the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Cont.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	BRITISH POSSESSIONS:
391,080	450,817	457,389	509,110	612,851	551,009	650,211	Imports } Channel Islands.
695,903	719,967	916,138	972,432	861,695	863,430	982,656	Exports }
72,626	112,499	59,673	78,879	104,116	92,905	82,364	Imports } Gibraltar.
818,180	895,308	830,120	1,138,923	1,277,021	1,298,817	1,234,030	Exports }
53,961	162,184	119,573	157,548	188,017	301,668	285,098	Imports } Malta.
618,700	717,132	1,156,982	857,117	978,563	1,139,763	997,774	Exports }
See under Foreign Countries - - - - -							Imports } Ionian Isles, ceded to Greece 1st June 1864. Exports }
6,772,253	7,734,531	8,515,364	9,291,797	9,130,919	11,727,851	11,858,909	Imports } North American Colonies.
5,571,147	5,909,812	7,584,427	9,111,701	11,324,187	9,373,776	10,210,985	Exports }
6,570,016	6,005,949	5,949,199	6,979,833	6,445,274	6,475,392	6,188,749	Imports } West India Islands and Guiana.
2,821,793	2,845,747	3,639,011	3,370,432	3,745,953	3,644,615	3,593,685	Exports }
140,720	189,210	96,022	156,037	175,818	200,869	196,483	Imports } British Honduras.
141,693	133,983	170,305	182,026	164,295	161,191	160,475	Exports }
12,571,473	12,147,301	14,075,264	14,520,143	15,625,866	17,262,706	18,547,710	Imports } Australia.
13,063,064	14,381,536	10,735,481	11,113,714	15,482,776	19,225,636	20,668,988	Exports }
30,071,871	33,243,442	25,090,163	30,737,385	33,682,156	29,890,802	31,198,446	Imports } British India.
22,269,430	18,511,030	20,093,749	19,012,807	19,486,806	22,313,988	25,434,912	Exports }
2,050,163	2,313,260	2,547,320	2,096,319	3,505,114	3,464,279	2,604,854	Imports } The Straits Settlements.
1,627,221	1,830,371	2,407,677	2,073,977	2,533,909	2,171,819	2,808,014	Exports }
3,671,494	3,749,723	3,450,974	3,167,673	3,163,153	4,331,006	3,600,492	Imports } Ceylon.
864,060	826,447	941,344	971,265	1,064,935	1,107,662	1,239,972	Exports }
235,804	281,932	281,159	367,944	940,922	783,457	747,291	Imports } Hong Kong.
2,305,009	2,254,608	3,570,733	3,024,084	3,099,244	3,610,265	3,909,246	Exports }
1,055,419	667,515	871,387	833,386	1,539,565	1,273,910	1,044,233	Imports } Mauritius.
404,425	399,879	499,975	538,509	591,712	614,467	615,206	Exports }
2,714,648	2,725,844	2,873,910	2,858,487	3,717,465	4,120,915	4,297,285	Imports } Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
1,660,568	1,642,135	1,962,377	2,315,300	3,993,301	4,645,967	4,702,069	Exports }
49,929	39,748	33,352	34,988	20,161	18,109	37,524	Imports } Possessions on the River Gambia.
89,522	48,809	57,488	59,067	65,651	61,643	85,269	Exports }
105,916	81,356	68,124	107,278	69,488	68,442	92,360	Imports } Sierra Leone.
250,893	230,176	252,596	232,055	332,916	298,193	335,027	Exports }
382,996	488,149	300,469	399,654	*386,746	*386,854	*468,605	Imports } Possessions on the Gold Coast.
376,209	425,080	421,072	477,168	*446,612	*420,573	*512,000	Exports }
81,178	21,031	43,071	47,957	65,272	59,948	262,225	Imports } Other Possessions.
140,011	126,884	151,957	110,717	164,642	195,902	419,720	Exports }
66,993,547	70,416,491	64,832,413	72,944,418	79,372,853	81,010,122	82,162,839	Imports } TOTAL of BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
53,717,828	51,891,747	55,391,332	55,561,294	65,609,218	71,147,707	77,910,028	Exports }
294,693,608	295,460,214	303,257,493	331,015,480	354,693,624	371,287,372	370,082,701	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
227,778,454	237,015,052	244,080,577	283,574,700	314,588,834	311,004,765	297,650,464	Exports }

Gold Coast, ceded to Great Britain on 6th April 1872.

No. 15.—Quantities of the Principal Articles (entere

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Animals:—								
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves - - *No.*	104,569	107,096	97,887	150,893	231,733	283,271	237,739	177,9
Sheep and Lambs - „	320,219	312,923	299,472	430,788	496,243	914,170	790,880	539,7
Bacon and Hams - - *Cwts*	326,106	515,953	1,345,694	1,877,813	1,069,390	713,346	635,782	537,1
Beef - - - - - „	262,194	152,635	189,761	288,369	346,821	244,431	232,948	246,7
Bones, except Whalefins *Tons*	62,321	66,509	67,230	77,494	68,870	74,308	80,315	83,8
Brimstone - - - *Cwts.*	1,007,503	865,646	1,067,387	847,722	795,702	981,106	1,237,166	1,166,7
Bristles - - - - *Lbs.*	2,534,217	2,036,880	2,278,413	2,517,185	2,346,135	2,566,154	2,678,565	2,378,5
Butter - - - - *Cwts.*	840,112	992,772	1,037,371	986,708	1,054,617	1,083,717	1,165,081	1,142,2
Candles, Stearine - - „	11,988	15,393	15,100	34,885	48,892	41,623	63,030	84,5
Caoutchouc - - - „	43,039	57,834	59,703	65,649	71,027	71,392	72,176	79,7
Cheese - - - - „	583,283	706,395	703,909	756,285	834,844	853,277	872,342	905,4
Clocks - - - - *No.*	343,362	270,295	247,263	314,291	375,922	231,356	254,534	251,3
Cocoa - - - - *Lbs.*	9,009,860	9,032,541	9,912,508	9,592,965	7,920,712	7,464,982	10,308,298	11,954,8
Coffee - - - - „	82,767,746	83,532,525	94,041,883	117,354,217	109,277,382	137,997,451	127,044,816	137,729,7
Corn, Wheat - - - *Cwts.*	25,184,151	29,955,532	41,033,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	20,962,963	23,156,329	34,645,5
—— Barley - - - „	7,546,185	5,001,618	6,625,143	7,383,753	4,921,486	7,818,570	8,434,323	5,684,9
—— Oats - - - „	6,300,115	5,114,398	4,426,994	6,495,585	5,562,959	7,714,230	8,844,586	9,407,1
—— Maize - - - „	7,936,123	13,244,366	11,694,818	12,736,594	6,285,938	7,096,033	14,322,863	8,540,4
—— Other kinds - „	3,768,722	4,430,079	3,096,122	3,617,262	2,530,018	1,981,878	3,182,623	4,020,9
—— Flour of Wheat - „	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,391	3,904,471	4,972,280	3,592,9
—— —— of other kinds - „	84,122	104,678	21,668	15,703	9,216	13,966	88,105	132,5
Total of Corn - „	56,205,638	64,003,609	74,105,361	59,832,045	47,018,722	49,492,111	62,951,109	66,024,5
Cotton, Raw - - - „	12,419,096	11,223,078	4,678,333	5,982,894	7,983,057	8,736,625	12,299,233	11,275,7
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—								
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust - - „	23,430	30,896	24,394	27,689	24,232	26,910	32,751	47,0
Cutch and Gambier - *Tons*	11,718	11,726	11,092	12,842	14,406	15,708	15,279	15,3
Garancine - - - *Cwts.*	38,344	28,596	38,311	37,271	42,714	33,571	49,150	66,4
Indigo - - - - „	77,821	83,109	69,589	85,395	76,214	66,506	74,256	71,9
Madder - - - - „	58,669	53,533	64,195	91,740	94,295	88,033	121,563	121,1
Madder Root - - „	224,626	246,366	235,678	263,941	201,871	149,319	223,519	138,7
Shumach - - - *Tons*	13,993	19,526	13,819	12,807	12,292	13,045	13,688	13,4
Valonia - - - - „	18,856	19,950	29,720	35,541	22,673	19,702	29,396	19,5
Eggs - - - - *No.*	167,695,400	203,313,360	232,321,200	266,929,680	335,298,240	364,013,040	438,878,880	397,934,5
Fish - - - - *Cwts.*	439,944	337,517	302,521	248,109	428,784	485,460	506,712	450,5
Flax and Hemp:—								
Flax, Dressed and Undressed - - „	1,298,276	1,128,766	1,520,408	1,222,727	1,562,616	1,639,095	1,277,491	1,261,4
Tow or Codilla of Flax and Hemp - „	182,958	215,249	302,386	262,354	315,262	297,385	288,571	203,1
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Dressed and Undressed - „	775,964	810,264	963,492	1,043,612	999,661	1,054,248	996,219	869,5
Jute - - - - - „	816,787	904,092	963,774	1,223,033	2,024,537	2,108,942	1,625,903	1,582,6
Fruits:—								
Currants - - - - „	755,415	832,757	873,529	920,442	764,492	937,231	755,482	1,002,3
Raisins - - - - „	242,770	390,084	278,750	421,796	327,051	368,106	359,216	392,3
Oranges and Lemons - *Bush.*	1,154,410	1,295,336	1,025,278	1,346,585	1,276,643	1,566,745	1,711,857	1,453,5

by Quantity) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.		ARTICLES.
								Animals:—
136,688	220,190	202,172	248,611	172,993	200,802	193,862	*No.*	Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
341,155	709,843	669,905	917,076	809,922	851,116	758,915	„	Sheep and Lambs.
638,127	740,193	567,164	1,093,838	2,001,855	2,987,229	2,542,095	*Cwts.*	Bacon and Hams.
245,120	229,223	215,743	302,079	228,912	260,554	261,721	„	Beef.
75,851	95,980	96,088	100,857	111,692	79,559	92,158	*Tons*	Bones, except Whalefins.
1,261,504	1,015,329	1,065,360	935,131	1,001,021	913,673	1,044,116	*Cwts.*	Brimstone.
2,200,203	2,004,900	2,497,122	2,915,837	3,068,095	2,469,697	2,664,374	*Lbs.*	Bristles.
1,097,539	1,259,089	1,159,210	1,334,783	1,138,081	1,279,566	1,619,808	*Cwts.*	Butter.
92,479	86,632	78,996	83,236	106,270	102,729	117,941	„	Candles, Stearine.
145,584	136,421	152,118	161,085	157,114	157,436	129,163	„	Caoutchouc.
873,377	979,189	1,041,281	1,216,400	1,057,883	1,356,728	1,485,365	„	Cheese.
241,246	330,412	256,861	325,507	374,241	405,622	420,856	*No.*	Clocks.
10,140,716	13,045,991	14,793,950	17,368,302	15,044,134	19,370,625	17,909,478	*Lbs.*	Cocoa.
173,902,477	173,416,332	179,901,864	191,992,780	166,269,052	183,402,583	157,433,381	„	Coffee
32,639,768	37,695,828	30,901,229	39,389,803	42,127,726	43,863,098	41,527,638	*Cwts.*	Corn, Wheat.
7,476,490	8,053,769	7,217,369	8,569,012	15,046,566	9,241,063	11,335,396	„	—— Barley.
8,112,563	7,916,870	10,830,630	10,914,186	11,537,325	11,907,702	11,387,768	„	—— Oats.
11,472,226	17,664,113	16,756,783	16,825,023	24,532,670	18,823,431	17,693,625	„	—— Maize.
4,150,657	3,168,119	3,559,898	4,262,636	4,521,011	4,272,135	4,724,235	„	—— Other kinds.
3,093,022	5,401,555	4,803,909	3,977,939	4,388,136	6,214,479	6,236,044	„	—— Flour of Wheat.
62,643	21,682	33,695	19,390	42,800	79,439	93,130	„	—— —— of other kinds.
67,007,369	79,921,936	74,103,513	83,957,989	102,196,234	94,401,347	92,997,836	„	Total of Corn.
11,863,943	10,906,886	11,958,635	15,876,248	12,578,906	13,639,252	13,989,861	„	Cotton, Raw.
								Dyeing (or Tanns) Stuffs:—
35,575	41,276	47,790	55,429	39,132	42,263	39,393	„	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
23,780	18,840	24,996	30,546	26,777	29,512	21,032	*Tons*	Cutch and Gambier.
79,612	30,510	42,195	27,738	43,313	43,101	53,006	*Cwts.*	Garancine.
75,874	86,721	79,255	106,307	87,320	87,233	85,707	„	Indigo.
128,242	38,139	37,820	93,624	134,207	92,493	65,355	„	Madder.
178,481	105,626	135,498	154,801	109,352	76,416	148,002	„	Madder Root.
13,251	13,234	14,431	16,481	14,614	13,782	16,514	*Tons*	Shumach.
29,623	23,652	25,781	27,999	32,481	28,977	26,336	„	Valonia.
383,969,040	442,172,640	430,842,240	400,473,000	531,591,720	660,474,000	680,552,280	*No.*	Eggs.
431,263	629,449	768,576	605,330	671,192	718,174	661,406	*Cwts.*	Fish.
								Flax and Hemp:—
1,546,816	1,233,002	1,998,494	2,142,482	1,695,644	1,922,678	2,026,113	„	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
322,565	371,130	432,076	518,483	380,243	320,632	406,500	„	Tow or Codilla of Flax and Hemp.
1,046,135	1,022,110	1,079,608	1,245,019	1,115,946	1,252,515	1,236,475	„	Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Dressed and Undressed.
2,182,521	2,467,817	2,376,690	3,454,120	4,041,018	4,624,918	4,270,164	„	Jute.
								Fruits:—
911,711	944,489	813,763	1,052,025	1,138,353	991,353	972,455	„	Currants.
512,462	397,846	365,418	427,056	617,418	379,374	505,361	„	Raisins.
1,896,372	1,939,363	1,933,421	2,376,831	2,385,160	2,308,208	2,405,054	*Bush.*	Oranges and Lemons.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (entered

ARTICLES—*Cont.*	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Glass of all Kinds - *Cwts.*	143,992	157,144	217,164	259,276	343,097	380,149	405,720	428,697
Guano - - - - *Tons*	141,435	178,423	141,636	233,574	131,358	237,393	135,697	192,308
Gutta Percha - - *Cwts.*	21,321	19,749	18,284	21,655	35,636	29,077	15,134	15,289
Hair :—								
Goats' Hair or Wool - *Lbs.*	2,821,480	3,334,748	4,047,870	3,434,705	4,737,330	5,402,613	4,392,662	2,648,360
Hides, Tanned and Untanned - - *Cwts.*	891,224	876,513	983,484	1,069,271	1,012,057	1,033,705	1,133,131	975,168
Hops - - - - - „	68,918	149,176	133,791	147,281	98,656	82,479	85,687	296,117
Lard - - - - - „	198,030	324,691	530,090	530,512	217,275	136,898	228,459	246,839
Leather Gloves - - *Pairs*	5,318,397	6,126,360	6,876,720	8,093,580	10,099,260	9,215,412	10,619,220	10,893,780
Meat, Salted or Fresh - *Cwts.*	15,007	1,101	695	973	1,474	3,480	151,820	97,916
——Preserved, other than Salted - „	6,131	2,784	725	2,310	1,474	8,083	2,318	15,539
Metals :—								
Copper Ore and Regulus - *Tons*	97,317	94,480	117,438	102,099	93,304	122,248	129,547	102,782
—— Unwrought and part Wrought, and old Copper - *Cwts.*	252,980	324,490	272,880	253,960	507,760	442,880	428,180	600,260
Iron in Bars, Unwrought - - *Tons*	54,061	35,489	49,662	46,635	53,918	51,464	64,178	71,703
Iron and Steel, Wrought or Manufactured - - *Cwts.*	52,447	87,853	78,588	128,712	317,548	428,888	407,786	320,778
Lead, Pig and Sheet - *Tons*	22,171	23,109	23,693	28,604	30,616	34,903	36,946	45,158
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs, and Regulus - *Cwts.*	58,220	73,062	87,873	54,599	98,118	113,972	110,562	108,595
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes - *Tons*	18,825	18,470	17,772	26,944	25,320	22,193	21,368	24,332
—— Manufactures - *Cwts.*	104,460	136,121	125,109	160,079	125,200	177,485	167,384	196,860
Oil, Fish - - - *Tuns*	17,029	19,176	18,383	14,266	14,701	13,147	13,811	15,945
—— Palm - - - *Cwts.*	804,326	740,332	865,890	790,224	666,582	798,724	799,210	812,080
—— Cocoa Nut - - „	194,309	274,992	170,485	320,180	375,218	190,228	110,046	124,814
—— Olive - - - *Tuns*	20,859	17,325	21,095	19,866	16,705	32,005	23,690	19,993
—— Seed - - - „	12,995	8,873	11,201	12,697	11,769	12,811	12,436	16,872
—— Turpentine - - *Cwts.*	130,010	100,296	66,632	91,703	104,359	112,129	118,483	154,464
Oil Seed Cake - - *Tons*	108,826	113,725	101,156	88,566	105,570	109,962	129,023	121,832
Paper, for Printing or Writing - - - *Cwts.*	—*	61,106	115,927	133,402	153,054	143,524	159,008	174,429
Petroleum, Unrefined - *Galls.*	490	361,746	5,584,208	4,706,100	2,381,652	1,426,824	1,456,812	293,832
—— Refined - „				4,201,265	2,929,687	2,112,831	6,321,417	5,374,532
Pork - - - - *Cwts.*	173,325	136,416	227,758	170,751	228,015	222,419	205,282	150,285
Potatoes - - - - - „	560,762	385,446	1,354,636	1,248,946	741,784	806,753	737,063	1,374,176
Pyrites of Iron or Copper - - - *Tons*	—†	93,889	110,852	179,225	170,990	193,626	244,596	272,698
Rags and Paper-making Materials :—								
Rags - - - *Tons*	16,155	19,594	22,132	25,520	23,888	18,368	24,403	19,201
Esparto and other Materials - „		891	1,810	20,065	43,931	52,788	70,586	55,972
Rice, not in the Husk - *Cwts.*	1,524,863	3,298,375	3,915,456	3,069,400	3,187,650	1,938,816	2,265,911	2,778,754
—— in the Husk - - *Qrs.*	516	8,037	1,782	152	6,640	6,478	43,583	44,943
Rosin - - - - *Cwts.*	612,705	598,080	339,011	385,388	353,824	459,427	593,818	696,117
Saltpetre - - - - „	329,206	313,803	443,248	404,765	343,582	311,390	345,152	214,604
——— Cubic Nitre - „	745,559	512,860	794,318	539,558	670,448	1,020,383	966,358	1,217,752
Seeds :—								
Clover and Grass - „	320,238	247,665	227,340	336,450	301,875	295,133	306,290	215,810
Cotton - - *Tons*	—‡	20,034	33,162	62,159	84,642	114,851	93,957	93,643
Flax and Linseed - *Qrs.*	1,330,623	1,160,270	1,088,472	1,104,578	1,434,973	1,435,414	1,158,736	1,095,360
Rape - - - - „	269,403	249,635	189,307	313,577	235,578	206,111	474,667	620,782

* Included under the head of "Paper Unenumerated" previously to 1861.
† Included under the head of "Ores Unenumerated" previously to 1861.
‡ Included under the head of "Seeds Unenumerated" previously to 1861.

by Quantity) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	ARTICLES—*Cont.*
609,806	601,070	602,376	629,472	688,156	807,410	946,903	*Cwts.* Glass of all Kinds.
182,343	210,010	280,311	178,808	118,704	184,420	112,429	*Tons* Guano.
16,279	15,398	34,514	26,211	44,597	54,898	29,970	*Cwts.* Gutta Percha.
							Hair :—
7,066,773	4,485,566	3,078,506	8,815,364	6,404,490	6,488,182	7,954,658	*Lbs.* Goats' Hair or Wool.
1,033,753	954,120	1,302,232	1,447,898	1,679,108	1,621,676	1,538,079	*Cwts.* Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
231,720	322,515	127,853	218,664	135,965	122,729	145,994	„ Hops.
237,260	255,964	217,696	477,568	579,056	626,090	374,328	„ Lard.
10,714,188	11,004,372	10,896,432	13,370,316	12,632,604	11,630,544	13,512,936	*Pairs* Leather Gloves.
38,343	50,247	34,300	42,340	55,354	79,841	119,403	*Cwts.* Meat, Salted.
20,118	32,214	80,636	254,833	350,729	260,749	265,223	„ ——Preserved, other than Salted.
							Metals:—
114,036	110,968	106,632	76,435	72,435	78,677	76,290	*Tons* Copper Ore and Regulus.
710,700	637,700	599,280	657,500	968,000	705,560	781,260	*Cwts.* —— Unwrought and part Wrought, and old Copper.
64,689	68,463	74,149	74,329	82,371	74,666	73,469	*Tons* Iron, in Bars, Unwrought.
321,264	390,684	557,412	440,611	781,966	614,358	1,054,019	*Cwts.* Iron and Steel, Wrought or Manufactured.
49,461	52,683	58,634	64,908	69,841	62,563	61,987	*Tons* Lead, Pig and Sheet.
113,440	108,849	94,787	171,659	166,840	155,812	184,354	*Cwts.* Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus.
21,312	20,134	19,921	20,929	15,761	20,031	22,193	*Tons* Zinc, Crude, in Cakes.
203,700	224,606	187,211	175,301	247,131	249,393	252,893	*Cwts.* —— Manufactures.
13,991	15,264	19,706	24,679	18,719	17,886	17,051	*Tuns* Oil, Fish.
960,059	814,520	868,270	1,047,882	1,006,497	1,017,947	1,067,767	*Cwts.* —— Palm.
194,752	264,365	198,602	190,492	433,883	266,798	134,196	„ —— Cocoa Nut.
17,585	28,240	23,202	38,281	24,025	35,121	22,720	*Tuns* —— Olive.
23,292	19,920	13,429	10,354	20,084	17,593	17,803	„ —— Seed.
108,897	119,893	89,178	178,615	220,292	234,177	275,904	*Cwts.* —— Turpentine.
162,339	159,295	158,453	162,804	134,300	138,193	157,718	*Tons* Oil Seed Cake.
177,220	169,274	173,616	158,885	205,510	195,153	192,153	*Cwts.* Paper, for Printing or Writing.
603,792	168,084	507,276	453,852	729,036	225,540	645,876	*Galls.* Petroleum, Unrefined.
3,720,476	5,234,021	6,352,109	8,526,674	5,670,674	16,435,800	20,817,485	„ ———— Refined.
151,362	190,874	257,014	296,144	218,260	289,695	322,574	*Cwts.* Pork.
2,041,436	1,660,155	771,854	847,835	5,987,429	7,506,615	3,986,662	„ Potatoes.
229,720	319,947	411,512	454,542	517,626	520,347	498,637	*Tons* Pyrites of Iron or Copper.
							Rags and Paper-making Materials :—
17,902	17,027	22,394	26,868	22,254	16,289	17,209	„ Rags.
96,530	89,156	110,389	154,357	115,157	114,423	128,782	„ Esparto, and other Materials.
4,710,048	5,319,504	4,077,468	4,586,422	7,033,361	6,540,318	7,043,779	*Cwts.* Rice, not in the Husk.
45,404	62,557	98,178	66,380	27,447	18,772	12,181	*Qrs.* —— in the Husk.
695,454	754,998	778,032	736,942	919,494	955,789	1,070,655	*Cwts.* Rosin.
185,922	278,820	295,538	329,561	307,034	330,559	296,431	„ Saltpetre.
1,029,055	906,694	1,132,647	1,451,520	1,594,197	2,407,407	2,118,552	„ ———— Cubic Nitre.
							Seeds :—
347,960	292,356	213,779	340,506	290,849	276,782	256,159	„ Clover and Grass.
94,759	105,646	120,304	172,163	167,904	207,038	190,591	*Tons* Cotton.
1,635,528	1,397,066	1,490,695	1,310,147	1,514,947	1,445,938	1,682,048	*Qrs.* Flax and Linseed.
356,884	260,212	551,107	665,452	246,549	276,328	289,046	„ Rape.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (entered

ARTICLES—*Cont.*		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Silk Knubs or Husks, and Waste	*Cwts.*	17,435	29,627	28,142	31,940	24,876	33,432	25,417	23,031
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	9,178,647	8,710,681	10,372,123	9,221,145	5,655,401	7,732,450	5,453,804	5,849,648
—— Thrown	„	224,335	124,574	62,227	59,383	73,160	60,130	66,850	196,188
Skins:—									
Sheep and Lamb, Undressed	*No.*	2,971,055	2,587,038	2,602,717	3,503,472	3,819,856	3,201,926	4,300,968	4,359,389
—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	„	1,481,455	1,054,053	1,353,182	1,464,872	1,559,697	1,807,109	1,831,139	2,392,597
Seal	„	561,666	494,079	480,526	555,334	342,833	529,284	513,671	743,511
Goat, Undressed	„	681,699	476,648	815,355	592,488	665,086	747,038	978,096	848,951
—— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	„	1,912,052	1,373,577	1,833,054	2,072,160	2,246,925	2,380,753	2,162,054	2,435,820
Spices:—									
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	782,486	760,740	867,622	913,455	645,514	886,731	932,729	859,034
Pepper	„	12,810,040	14,684,389	18,115,975	16,810,467	18,536,795	18,343,592	14,612,161	13,913,924
Of all other sorts	„	7,406,613	7,190,774	7,582,657	12,153,519	11,963,681	14,346,968	9,196,367	11,972,919
Spirits:—									
Rum	*Pf. Gals.*	7,319,673	8,114,823	7,765,099	7,194,738	5,499,872	6,898,599	7,685,180	6,845,503
Brandy	„	2,342,543	2,097,934	2,375,835	3,132,293	4,907,771	3,122,576	5,621,928	4,849,832
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	„	1,802,243	666,245	417,481	858,999	1,328,802	1,708,407	1,353,370	1,372,007
Total of Spirits	„	11,464,459	10,879,002	10,558,415	11,186,030	11,736,445	11,729,582	14,660,478	13,067,342
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy	*Cwts.*	345,011	245,854	324,462	297,589	945,663	819,577	660,384	834,452
—— Raw	„	8,817,277	10,399,405	9,884,191	10,724,522	10,754,453	10,250,524	10,639,085	10,545,315
—— Molasses	„	606,503	1,294,572	1,126,455	708,485	579,504	713,461	602,298	358,316
Tallow and Stearine	„	1,435,783	1,313,729	1,110,691	1,166,363	1,018,542	1,370,546	1,329,064	1,115,713
Tea	*Lbs.*	88,946,532	96,577,383	114,787,361	136,806,316	124,359,243	121,271,219	139,610,044	128,028,726
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, and Sea Horse	*Cwts.*	10,854	11,163	11,605	9,290	11,497	10,268	11,982	10,343
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	*Lbs.*	2,727,255	2,110,430	2,323,912	3,803,729	6,578,705	2,660,682	3,171,907	3,798,995
—— Unmanufactured	„	48,936,471	50,761,116	39,982,123	51,318,284	61,042,667	66,084,857	54,374,797	57,586,287
Wine	*Gals.*	12,475,001	11,052,436	11,960,676	14,185,195	15,451,593	14,269,752	15,321,028	15,442,581
Wood and Timber:—									
Hewn	*Loads*	1,337,922	1,386,085	1,397,364	1,525,742	1,533,490	1,700,757	1,492,685	1,230,668
Sawn or Split	„	1,655,147	1,923,986	1,747,308	2,106,569	2,229,557	2,434,592	2,425,637	2,418,433
Staves	„	76,869	48,518	51,899	58,587	62,786	67,611	89,790	62,625
Mahogany	*Tons*	44,710	53,108	53,798	47,998	41,008	51,376	53,458	52,737
Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and the Llama Tribe	*Lbs.*	148,396,577	147,172,841	171,943,472	177,377,664	206,473,045	212,206,747	239,358,689	233,703,184
Woollen Rags	*Tons*	5,934	10,653	13,109	15,417	15,642	14,585	15,797	14,542
Woollen and Worsted Yarn:—									
Berlin Wool and Yarn used for Fancy Purposes	*Lbs.*	142,828	214,217	193,098	213,528	174,653	211,244	287,367	303,918
Yarn for Weaving	„	2,864,883	1,362,874	2,051,603	4,312,857	4,479,984	4,180,846	6,997,889	5,514,947
Yeast, Dried	*Cwts.*	84,652	92,199	102,202	104,233	115,304	115,068	114,064	116,262

by Quantity) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	ARTICLES—*Cont.*
30,550	29,198	31,360	38,984	33,866	31,815	35,141	*Cwts.* Silk Knubs or Husks and Waste.
7,036,177	5,573,366	6,307,575	8,253,335	7,302,083	6,445,213	5,911,831	*Lbs.* Silk, Raw.
326,574	259,509	283,723	177,386	63,001	108,794	114,601	„ —— Thrown.
							Skins :—
4,573,815	4,402,650	6,004,944	8,460,328	8,219,014	8,363,736	6,559,311	*No.* Sheep and Lamb, Undressed.
2,267,053	2,822,095	2,963,608	2,156,979	2,824,072	3,760,619	3,628,998	„ ——Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
780,477	736,336	731,913	833,709	657,697	876,077	855,005	„ Seal.
874,139	797,603	848,631	1,057,712	1,132,054	1,358,895	1,436,228	„ Goat, Undressed.
2,579,341	3,051,995	3,088,341	4,035,978	4,605,266	5,456,709	5,506,678	„ ——Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
							Spices :—
1,275,626	2,688,332	2,215,434	1,584,638	1,072,080	1,078,753	1,176,522	*Lbs.* Cinnamon.
16,990,144	18,144,284	19,339,491	23,667,727	27,576,710	26,324,828	19,648,118	„ Pepper.
10,218,352	13,481,268	8,807,980	11,164,191	13,064,519	10,674,049	12,371,371	„ Of all other sorts.
							Spirits :—
7,035,033	5,232,322	6,915,117	7,526,890	6,537,273	6,931,311	8,150,372	*Pf.Gals.* Rum.
4,062,885	3,937,266	7,942,965	5,228,568	3,505,295	6,483,486	3,378,057	„ Brandy.
1,795,517	2,288,170	2,403,530	1,961,628	1,701,842	1,682,430	2,285,112	„ Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
12,893,435	11,457,758	17,261,612	14,717,086	11,744,410	15,097,227	13,813,541	„ Total of Spirits.
729,865	1,068,940	1,710,176	1,640,949	1,729,302	2,273,490	2,717,406	*Cwts.* Sugar, Refined and Sugar Candy.
11,796,161	11,033,653	12,798,631	12,126,508	13,776,696	14,243,328	14,130,041	„ ——— Raw.
846,464	951,730	795,111	628,163	696,615	520,815	338,552	„ ——— Molasses.
1,247,064	1,232,144	1,530,893	1,491,934	1,328,444	1,527,321	1,155,243	„ Tallow and Stearine.
154,845,863	139,223,298	141,020,767	169,898,303	184,927,148	163,765,269	162,782,810	*Lbs.* Tea.
9,909	14,599	12,590	12,797	11,229	13,385	13,365	*Cwts.* Teeth, Elephants', Sea-Cow, and Sea Horse.
3,051,399	2,472,011	3,235,215	3,852,237	3,667,585	3,834,199	4,632,581	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
49,016,586	52,588,590	45,557,887	73,060,305	45,549,700	81,382,733	76,175,215	„ ——Unmanufactured.
16,953,429	17,184,330	17,774,782	18,224,900	19,660,127	21,682,356	18,234,972	*Gals.* Wine.
							Wood and Timber :—
1,360,763	1,324,648	1,430,174	1,658,894	1,789,576	2,077,982	2,446,525	*Loads.* Hewn.
2,709,968	2,609,418	2,926,131	2,857,777	3,093,933	3,434,160	3,841,011	„ Sawn or Split.
61,262	60,450	71,673	83,962	66,277	85,995	125,954	„ Staves.
41,925	47,252	32,732	29,335	33,920	53,330	64,674	*Tons* Mahogany.
252,744,155	258,461,689	263,250,499	323,036,299	306,379,664	318,036,779	344,470,897	*Lbs.* Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and the Llama Tribe.
15,922	16,699	17,210	24,219	29,302	24,827	25,581	*Tons* Woollen Rags.
							Woollen and Worsted Yarn :—
387,255	434,897	611,013	464,058	423,563	325,259	533,320	*Lbs.* Berlin Wool and Yarn used for Fancy Purposes.
8,950,692	9,587,631	9,683,402	11,665,465	11,706,427	13,169,662	13,131,850	„ Yarn for Weaving.
116,133	120,912	128,641	133,741	140,191	147,226	153,811	*Cwts.* Yeast, Dried.

No. 16.—Value of the Principal and Other

Articles.	Computed							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals: Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	1,533,330	1,558,065	1,301,602	1,931,814	3,208,851	4,401,482	4,092,941	3,054,310
—— Sheep and Lambs	553,963	616,020	569,315	669,573	873,905	1,787,866	1,504,312	945,661
Bacon and Hams	961,485	1,341,192	2,477,005	2,750,397	2,292,739	2,133,705	1,868,588	1,391,779
Beef	418,049	262,168	339,508	428,802	520,032	421,461	563,917	623,392
Bones, except Whalefins	306,765	332,267	369,001	431,779	408,205	429,023	409,590	457,436
Brimstone	495,574	340,064	385,913	282,019	296,654	359,016	426,534	380,583
Bristles	351,398	251,191	275,305	314,284	303,041	328,317	352,223	359,102
Butter	4,078,017	4,902,394	4,923,100	4,537,157	5,652,704	5,945,884	5,962,455	5,854,271
Candles, Stearine	70,632	73,852	73,164	154,910	194,029	148,247	216,075	310,036
Caoutchouc	470,518	435,923	483,934	512,399	502,645	530,538	728,416	696,377
Cheese	1,597,569	1,636,799	1,550,171	1,886,887	2,176,248	2,463,299	2,801,579	2,555,265
Chemical Manufactures and Products	390,400	326,210	423,083	435,750	486,827	518,001	523,949	500,412
Clocks	219,396	219,596	200,242	256,209	270,225	216,677	255,879	263,291
Cocoa	274,541	241,480	267,562	249,294	219,855	220,287	346,579	346,869
Coffee	2,543,307	2,628,776	3,303,387	4,155,330	3,606,236	4,600,887	4,089,329	4,362,760
Corn, Wheat	16,554,083	19,051,464	23,203,800	12,015,006	10,674,654	9,775,616	12,983,090	24,985,096
—— Barley	3,357,156	2,130,853	2,517,029	2,823,724	1,624,392	2,524,793	3,746,312	2,833,563
—— Oats	2,624,158	2,049,072	1,671,335	2,215,676	1,827,990	2,771,133	3,632,385	4,319,908
—— Maize	3,165,804	4,879,540	3,820,778	4,042,908	1,977,955	2,234,396	4,530,503	3,834,734
—— Other kinds	1,607,130	1,802,021	1,163,753	1,329,617	941,130	791,249	1,321,069	1,778,954
—— Flour, of Wheat	4,320,558	4,945,635	5,387,084	3,522,931	2,832,200	2,622,888	3,796,911	3,519,577
—— of other kinds	47,464	63,510	10,369	6,658	3,860	5,408	39,385	96,517
Total of Corn	31,676,353	34,922,095	37,774,148	25,956,520	19,882,181	20,725,483	30,049,655	41,368,349
Cotton, Raw	35,756,889	38,653,398	31,093,045	56,282,294	78,219,401	66,041,400	77,530,118	52,003,230
—— Manufactures	758,541	783,043	899,738	1,034,904	833,620	759,358	1,130,931	1,185,287
Drugs unenumerated	184,821	187,127	188,575	224,293	217,710	286,083	417,226	258,980
Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs:—								
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	410,356	451,209	331,749	426,232	416,021	455,668	594,818	809,914
Cutch and Gambier	220,381	219,301	242,256	292,773	359,873	375,345	386,309	348,494
Garancine	244,005	193,394	252,462	258,578	298,998	234,997	320,812	434,711
Indigo	2,528,888	2,977,079	2,445,934	2,398,964	2,248,112	2,003,900	2,207,597	2,422,534
Madder	146,870	131,468	147,902	204,854	197,436	205,861	282,363	282,401
Madder Root	546,757	525,760	477,619	541,228	421,509	300,449	418,218	267,763
Shumach	168,851	232,571	152,016	140,875	168,592	190,407	217,389	257,027
Valonia	272,258	299,816	462,196	495,005	328,570	320,460	533,577	331,264
Eggs	478,658	550,557	593,813	673,638	835,028	928,247	1,105,653	989,837
Fish	395,002	376,561	304,448	330,591	432,064	514,712	631,552	496,934

Articles Imported into the United Kingdom.

Value.			Declared Value.				Articles.
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
2,067,822	3,833,850	3,147,061	3,582,501	2,676,379	3,354,043	3,296,460	Animals : Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
527,164	1,219,014	1,151,373	1,789,826	1,666,874	1,822,531	1,610,355	—— Sheep and Lambs.
1,780,076	2,432,260	1,769,241	2,725,909	4,188,981	6,245,230	5,902,429	Bacon and Hams.
550,663	420,338	461,521	635,353	420,258	519,815	523,326	Beef.
430,442	600,019	629,619	659,416	753,185	537,531	633,535	Bones, except Whalefins.
428,700	388,723	386,660	303,663	335,219	301,002	351,655	Brimstone.
328,345	289,140	366,767	399,155	517,809	402,829	420,481	Bristles.
6,340,718	6,923,210	6,793,877	6,939,040	6,028,474	6,955,264	9,050,025	Butter.
338,399	308,281	285,333	287,611	384,375	372,848	430,287	Candles, Stearine.
1,195,226	1,134,585	1,597,628	1,684,281	1,762,259	1,746,095	1,326,605	Caoutchouc.
2,565,213	3,083,850	3,274,331	3,341,496	3,031,977	4,061,456	4,483,927	Cheese.
531,497	513,777	533,406	851,757	943,722	934,646	1,020,535	Chemical Manufactures and Products.
277,358	319,008	258,628	373,434	438,031	428,028	400,712	Clocks.
249,159	320,916	371,997	394,632	467,144	599,432	531,892	Cocoa.
4,858,107	4,927,805	4,942,769	5,394,511	5,257,403	7,230,351	7,064,788	Coffee.
22,069,353	19,515,758	16,264,027	23,318,883	26,169,185	28,538,746	25,236,932	Corn, Wheat.
3,799,752	3,379,877	2,831,885	3,399,598	6,194,096	4,013,572	5,291,287	—— Barley.
3,875,929	3,340,494	4,381,607	4,167,675	4,201,492	4,799,839	5,116,732	—— Oats.
4,838,012	5,935,665	5,790,550	6,468,863	8,691,192	6,646,991	7,482,720	—— Maize.
1,981,553	1,376,087	1,498,043	1,818,130	1,851,586	1,826,377	2,189,383	—— Other kinds.
2,832,077	3,792,939	3,383,751	3,498,008	4,087,639	5,849,852	5,685,076	—— Flour, of Wheat.
35,948	10,269	20,358	20,307	33,626	62,434	68,072	—— of other kinds.
39,432,624	37,351,089	34,170,221	42,691,464	51,228,816	51,737,811	51,070,202	Total of Corn.
55,194,157	56,846,690	53,477,755	55,907,070	53,380,670	54,704,847	50,696,496	Cotton, Raw.
1,285,767	1,182,408	1,185,257	1,444,964	1,488,897	1,553,559	1,479,439	—— Manufactures.
278,186	271,391	312,428	405,096	469,898	334,377	427,938	Drugs unenumerated.
							Dyeing or Tanning Stuffs :—
588,691	579,547	581,956	719,624	509,605	535,691	478,761	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
463,463	360,399	468,388	511,095	576,195	684,188	523,760	Cutch and Gambier.
517,480	202,372	275,177	220,465	285,926	316,873	389,380	Garancine.
2,854,213	3,194,613	2,721,208	2,937,224	2,482,347	2,433,712	2,153,732	Indigo.
300,630	89,536	92,683	254,532	372,563	221,859	148,830	Madder.
551,289	321,732	339,333	389,188	271,931	156,940	258,912	Madder Root.
233,555	201,615	228,431	206,617	220,333	208,381	261,747	Shumach.
471,887	357,455	395,546	448,458	558,207	524,490	550,232	Valonia.
1,009,285	1,126,853	1,102,080	1,263,612	1,762,600	2,359,022	2,433,134	Eggs.
440,553	631,109	768,387	711,295	859,042	1,003,236	981,950	Fish.

Value of the Principal and Other Articles

Articles—*Continued.*	Computed							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Flax and Hemp, viz.:—								
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	3,498,828	2,998,417	4,544,746	3,700,734	4,619,203	4,707,561	3,794,423	3,732,127
Tow and Codilla of Flax and Hemp	361,853	439,741	696,562	612,721	760,370	696,096	699,773	478,270
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Dressed and Undressed	1,179,958	1,169,350	1,678,670	1,887,743	1,726,661	1,722,300	1,713,277	1,634,965
—— Jute	660,913	709,961	930,634	1,525,996	2,192,498	1,774,992	1,476,244	1,414,321
Flowers, viz., Artificial	115,712	276,256	351,404	308,222	307,798	299,427	293,306	304,440
Fruit, Currants	852,863	917,408	871,807	981,137	719,680	800,501	753,922	909,578
—— Raisins	400,807	557,687	355,731	580,548	477,812	570,350	512,902	563,709
—— Oranges and Lemons	590,333	669,058	631,396	758,854	683,552	805,627	889,238	744,732
Glass of all kinds	244,218	345,024	408,388	434,417	555,881	629,975	713,202	804,053
Guano	1,557,895	2,022,283	1,635,322	2,658,856	1,457,088	2,675,995	1,439,679	2,109,506
Gutta Percha	161,170	130,602	195,399	224,961	275,000	160,565	78,109	92,945
Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool	424,801	456,542	676,649	502,728	650,191	837,322	761,040	342,106
—— Manufactures of Hair, and of Goats' Wool	491,114	363,941	397,454	281,577	244,283	249,696	179,500	127,093
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	3,309,263	2,899,663	3,200,322	3,227,475	3,151,473	3,071,755	3,356,969	3,098,800
Hops	568,901	657,763	723,034	626,660	549,863	459,157	567,760	1,626,941
Lard	587,079	864,144	1,121,059	1,022,558	490,425	468,398	806,951	625,182
Leather Gloves	576,354	663,692	744,982	876,805	1,094,032	998,338	1,194,665	1,245,337
Meat, Salted or Fresh	37,522	2,754	1,739	2,437	3,686	8,705	424,830	274,166
—— Preserved other than Salted	21,463	9,749	2,538	8,092	5,156	28,294	8,122	51,662
Metals, viz.:—								
Copper Ore and Regulus	2,211,558	2,008,246	2,631,056	2,000,473	2,054,674	2,699,064	2,440,756	1,801,155
Unwrought and part Wrought, and old Copper	1,221,304	1,448,899	1,223,543	1,140,861	2,314,444	1,978,576	1,687,567	2,203,584
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	659,620	395,060	545,747	527,848	625,283	584,082	668,982	732,875
Iron and Steel, Wrought or Manufactured	52,006	199,636	209,415	279,715	420,549	464,756	592,263	526,782
Lead, Pig and Sheet	468,435	440,092	460,536	559,057	611,273	670,694	718,410	846,503
Silver Ore	382,806	289,373	331,564	272,826	251,568	382,391	275,599	165,587
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus	387,307	435,277	508,919	327,454	497,432	529,803	444,883	481,344
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	380,148	325,500	321,806	495,397	562,263	484,274	460,481	515,620
—— Manufactures	147,847	161,236	145,382	188,942	170,011	230,828	241,520	264,174
Oil, Fish	878,868	1,014,585	1,014,981	826,343	853,991	746,058	825,176	904,253
—— Palm	1,796,465	1,579,953	1,724,310	1,419,536	1,121,370	1,450,109	1,606,797	1,568,194
—— Cocoa Nut	458,143	645,778	445,621	753,321	716,175	411,260	256,989	308,745
—— Olive	1,247,902	984,985	1,211,306	1,138,336	958,397	1,684,852	1,353,518	1,244,296
—— Seed	546,174	360,520	529,953	559,342	502,548	595,669	555,079	636,730
—— Turpentine	218,988	237,471	300,544	353,096	362,645	282,214	238,546	236,061
Oil Seed Cake	910,840	970,682	829,192	676,165	828,969	859,782	1,038,558	982,706
Paper, for Printing or Writing	—*	171,540	297,544	342,399	392,840	368,377	403,121	447,701
Petroleum, Unrefined				297,919	160,675	113,828	98,577	13,451
—— Refined	62	23,558	349,987	392,779	295,238	316,171	598,062	354,271
Pork	405,950	345,594	409,018	313,407	528,935	576,988	570,185	351,871
Potatoes	136,576	112,374	333,842	240,507	142,482	161,255	178,386	397,088

* Included under the head of "Paper unenumerated" previously to 1861.

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

VALUE.			DECLARED VALUE.				ARTICLES—*Continued.*
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
4,461,315	3,488,957	5,181,486	5,030,431	4,431,983	4,801,458	4,939,706	Flax and Hemp, viz.: Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
703,282	779,032	859,983	847,488	663,940	569,858	695,613	Tow and Codilla of Flax and Hemp.
2,055,481	1,907,959	2,034,326	2,267,571	2,111,240	2,321,706	2,190,124	Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) Dressed and Undressed.
1,936,230	2,143,100	2,326,910	3,729,735	3,954,698	3,619,989	3,553,179	—— Jute.
341,176	365,407	266,502	367,186	411,540	449,320	447,051	Flowers, viz., Artificial.
795,492	1,166,905	920,923	1,472,391	1,584,078	1,275,445	1,290,574	Fruit, Currants.
841,467	709,850	593,527	707,344	1,149,337	668,790	915,973	—— Raisins.
876,197	927,804	648,056	1,008,954	1,154,270	1,124,248	1,163,296	—— Oranges and Lemons.
920,020	921,524	931,467	994,888	1,206,668	1,461,453	1,587,413	Glass of all kinds.
2,039,478	2,640,983	3,476,680	1,986,989	1,201,042	2,103,531	1,348,849	Guano.
91,850	95,616	496,951	199,337	399,955	479,316	299,522	Gutta Percha.
1,095,562	779,103	536,162	1,055,248	762,364	789,006	1,045,348	Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool.
97,101	69,670	54,762	42,636	51,108	47,610	64,166	—— Manufactures of Hair, and of Goats' Wool.
3,636,592	3,311,000	4,601,657	5,035,613	6,701,186	6,700,661	6,331,432	Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
689,383	1,098,475	428,525	895,895	679,276	602,941	929,041	Hops.
763,554	980,516	727,192	1,310,012	1,308,844	1,388,881	884,596	Lard.
1,249,989	1,192,141	1,180,448	1,317,966	1,403,622	1,296,782	1,546,716	Leather Gloves.
107,362	140,694	96,042	107,814	138,272	216,681	335,846	Meat, Salted or Fresh.
58,629	94,260	231,860	662,280	945,819	733,331	757,001	—— Preserved, other than Salted.
2,069,873	1,999,285	2,015,128	1,709,379	1,935,621	1,978,138	1,798,973	Metals, viz.:— Copper Ore and Regulus.
2,550,712	2,229,513	2,019,544	2,212,727	4,435,970	3,093,144	3,213,943	Unwrought and part Wrought, and Old Copper.
600,673	622,511	667,345	707,613	921,567	988,885	1,058,390	Iron, in Bars, Unwrought.
503,714	495,404	639,503	678,312	1,158,017	1,008,636	1,325,776	Iron and Steel, Wrought or Manufactured.
894,300	963,862	1,033,724	1,393,593	1,529,042	1,535,925	1,411,988	Lead, Pig and Sheet.
147,690	178,398	299,726	953,956	2,188,010	1,020,593	769,355	Silver Ore.
549,130	670,157	603,979	1,088,755	1,154,578	1,044,299	904,769	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus.
431,899	409,297	366,461	430,150	299,689	468,359	492,914	Zinc, Crude in Cakes.
261,241	283,474	220,394	207,667	327,310	367,920	372,516	—— Manufactures.
658,238	861,788	954,710	1,087,734	855,590	766,927	751,359	Oil, Fish.
1,891,573	1,583,701	1,583,830	1,820,698	1,805,153	1,713,829	1,792,041	—— Palm.
488,463	572,804	392,657	357,260	822,257	460,681	241,561	—— Cocoa Nut.
1,186,828	1,493,235	1,185,950	1,858,779	1,193,064	1,559,183	1,017,461	—— Olive.
818,294	766,241	594,933	404,386	793,941	673,215	629,654	—— Seed.
159,045	178,252	134,027	317,877	470,085	420,029	374,229	—— Turpentine.
1,411,525	1,361,580	1,417,100	1,546,778	1,252,974	1,328,525	1,579,254	Oil Seed Cake.
454,865	434,471	445,613	406,915	578,837	593,269	510,077	Paper for Printing or Writing.
26,778	8,741	27,511	24,551	35,271	12,836	31,041	Petroleum, Unrefined.
272,078	434,117	507,761	589,466	398,201	979,005	962,377	———— Refined.
382,221	575,825	799,508	693,096	447,377	644,014	704,435	Pork.
483,516	392,643	245,252	225,068	1,640,515	2,120,154	1,034,835	Potatoes.

VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES

ARTICLES—*Continued.*	COMPUTED							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pyrites of Iron or Copper	—*	280,922	282,989	461,580	447,855	510,295	647,099	671,339
Rags and Paper-making Materials:—								
Rags	323,044	338,713	371,215	502,681	472,435	377,143	510,548	365,293
Esparto and other Materials		7,293	17,476	90,132	220,961	278,446	318,364	269,726
Rice, not in the Husk	1,023,108	2,127,126	2,400,069	1,866,109	1,809,103	1,330,941	1,538,832	2,033,592
—— in the Husk	656	16,421	3,092	262	10,912	15,310	80,152	85,283
Rosin	182,328	391,331	330,805	538,015	559,810	461,952	418,966	371,770
Saltpetre	663,729	509,698	768,815	741,814	554,212	384,574	353,651	198,857
—— Cubic Nitre	502,086	334,162	540,353	383,579	509,955	663,807	555,099	667,356
Seeds, Clover and Grass	963,124	582,337	521,601	799,150	706,694	827,886	825,793	592,928
—— Cotton	—†	152,194	276,930	503,014	619,781	836,744	721,544	813,444
—— Flax and Linseed	3,391,988	3,108,055	3,210,869	3,372,432	3,947,221	3,983,243	3,374,936	3,259,565
—— Rape	770,373	711,144	595,651	929,210	635,221	629,745	1,307,426	1,597,289
Silk, Knubs or Husks, and Waste	305,661	466,207	416,214	357,723	328,922	773,612	443,736	375,733
—— Raw	9,936,087	7,705,277	9,824,148	9,380,758	6,336,903	10,184,855	7,243,199	7,556,462
—— Thrown	336,991	201,885	100,249	93,939	123,281	127,165	138,333	439,967
Silk Manufactures:—								
Of Europe, Broad Stuffs	1,303,612	2,919,276	3,768,553	3,683,752	4,493,507	4,949,710	6,226,954	5,443,114
—— Ribbons	1,332,905	2,331,363	2,080,626	1,954,774	1,839,809	2,310,473	2,206,405	2,610,987
—— Other Manufactures	414,754	478,806	549,383	803,423	1,148,491	1,075,264	879,259	930,374
Total of Silk Manufactures of Europe	3,051,271	5,729,445	6,398,562	6,441,949	7,481,807	8,335,447	9,312,618	8,984,475
—— Of countries out of Europe	294,498	176,584	219,939	197,206	138,625	161,378	122,318	110,137
Skins, Sheep and Lamb, Undressed	249,610	232,707	195,145	235,405	246,020	254,389	379,911	353,555
—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	56,973	38,373	59,903	67,627	75,586	86,566	104,134	154,747
—— Seal	229,680	115,753	107,316	107,803	59,819	86,655	93,719	174,998
—— Goat, Undressed	73,703	53,570	80,106	75,198	74,542	100,163	115,015	82,336
—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	167,471	98,416	159,825	188,550	197,156	231,223	248,041	267,927
Spices, Cinnamon	52,585	55,244	64,770	73,377	62,108	90,507	82,707	73,692
—— Pepper	236,600	248,689	305,828	260,907	270,800	265,813	216,816	205,370
—— Of all other sorts	185,953	154,711	171,927	256,196	266,682	281,804	205,571	203,285
Spirits, Rum	757,981	790,010	660,920	581,039	489,172	674,667	691,415	692,366
—— Brandy	1,088,177	930,538	1,031,182	1,124,824	1,505,382	833,693	1,409,410	1,376,360
—— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	219,969	93,475	76,087	122,744	280,495	191,333	153,985	190,355
Total of Spirits	2,066,127	1,814,023	1,768,189	1,828,607	2,275,049	1,699,693	2,254,810	2,259,081
Sugar, Refined and Sugar Candy	590,096	425,922	547,573	500,307	1,668,768	1,272,691	1,024,923	1,317,966
—— Raw	11,837,861	12,163,308	10,929,406	11,530,242	14,404,150	11,302,624	10,795,015	11,501,961

* Included under the head of "Ores unenumerated" in 1860.
† Included under the head of "Seeds unenumerated" in 1860.

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

VALUE.			DECLARED VALUE.				ARTICLES—*Continued.*
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
530,588	856,962	1,095,151	1,164,247	1,351,146	1,301,272	1,253,232	Pyrites of Iron or Copper.
							Rags and Paper-making materials:—
322,228	293,304	388,918	444,036	373,035	287,100	293,566	Rags.
622,382	537,585	813,219	1,332,257	919,410	969,445	1,083,965	Esparto and other Materials.
2,894,916	2,837,157	2,156,783	2,337,368	3,518,421	3,245,434	3,636,684	Rice, not in the Husk.
84,189	96,845	153,569	100,758	49,332	33,540	22,624	—— in the Husk.
287,172	325,702	373,918	330,994	492,246	471,608	445,857	Rosin.
189,974	307,764	384,392	419,099	400,684	434,615	338,769	Saltpetre.
670,106	702,055	881,080	1,131,700	1,220,411	1,767,131	1,271,443	—— Cubic Nitre.
944,913	798,768	603,298	927,061	746,813	661,332	589,268	Seeds, Clover and Grass.
923,465	932,071	1,091,132	1,495,399	1,403,825	1,603,321	1,514,900	—— Cotton.
4,378,254	3,675,573	4,016,016	3,687,092	4,513,842	4,136,664	4,675,242	—— Flax and Linseed.
905,547	729,232	1,737,227	1,908,474	621,013	725,279	685,383	—— Rape.
493,984	519,033	491,605	624,945	608,912	460,128	466,283	Silk, Knubs or Husks, and Waste.
8,741,045	6,812,831	8,204,993	8,921,589	7,825,180	6,758,138	4,966,325	—— Raw.
881,522	614,603	599,651	232,752	94,502	195,025	148,851	—— Thrown.
							Silk Manufactures:—
6,508,472	7,609,479	10,357,666	4,137,907	4,916,084	5,444,289	7,336,356	Of Europe, Broad Stuffs.
3,101,336	3,166,594	3,721,855	1,898,588	1,853,915	2,326,914	2,516,223	—— Ribbons.
1,185,644	1,018,687	1,018,806	2,159,230	2,371,864	2,009,286	1,889,487	—— Other Manufactures.
10,795,452	11,794,760	15,098,327	8,195,725	9,141,863	9,780,489	11,742,066	Total of Silk Manufactures of Europe.
155,332	114,354	146,592	202,213	287,258	284,889	237,393	—— Of countries out of Europe.
336,124	293,712	454,917	934,196	1,150,878	1,322,848	894,784	Skins, Sheep and Lamb, Undressed.
124,092	150,349	181,363	153,705	219,924	313,369	259,485	—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
243,679	314,653	270,024	228,970	381,276	427,274	436,005	—— Seal.
89,245	100,601	99,701	133,297	180,316	174,093	201,366	—— Goat, Undressed.
272,446	327,111	341,120	443,101	524,939	623,087	646,257	—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
136,066	327,414	252,875	144,146	110,993	116,144	128,411	Spices, Cinnamon.
262,527	343,371	418,783	527,334	753,970	818,437	568,102	—— Pepper.
223,535	260,889	183,038	247,888	382,456	327,506	435,869	—— Of all other sorts.
776,576	615,191	808,809	769,650	674,357	742,696	919,452	Spirits, Rum.
1,309,413	1,249,579	2,153,699	1,895,378	1,328,656	2,375,447	1,457,478	—— Brandy.
215,684	242,011	255,879	287,120	293,862	292,710	345,320	—— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
2,301,673	2,106,781	3,218,387	2,952,148	2,296,875	3,410,853	2,722,250	Total of Spirits.
1,156,188	1,774,358	2,744,366	2,965,823	3,142,703	3,847,271	4,172,113	Sugar, Refined and Sugar Candy.
13,339,758	13,540,917	14,440,502	15,220,474	18,044,898	17,066,026	15,837,617	—— Raw.

VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES

ARTICLES—*Continued.*	COMPUTED							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar, Molasses	378,112	661,156	541,645	336,628	380,085	426,163	379,355	250,740
Tallow and Stearine	4,045,937	3,332,738	2,543,346	2,466,181	2,091,819	3,158,905	3,033,073	2,457,591
Tea	6,911,943	6,850,562	9,175,940	10,666,017	9,438,760	10,044,462	11,208,815	10,068,324
Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, and Sea Horse	332,166	297,491	262,962	256,059	361,384	322,286	445,335	360,520
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	283,201	277,479	363,321	543,032	799,411	547,341	538,695	539,370
——— Unmanufactured	1,494,517	1,919,815	1,999,401	2,482,978	2,650,009	2,781,968	2,101,351	1,841,942
Watches	346,798	331,565	263,767	256,363	237,288	257,076	252,414	189,183
Wine	4,200,929	3,862,233	3,649,067	4,497,343	5,002,884	3,914,196	4,733,475	4,835,251
Wood and Timber:—								
Hewn	4,941,941	5,240,480	5,324,079	5,488,422	5,524,605	5,657,052	4,546,024	3,580,781
Sawn or Split	5,147,391	5,566,136	5,077,965	6,039,677	6,367,576	7,002,156	6,625,879	6,238,931
Staves	605,196	346,708	408,815	456,243	588,076	649,610	930,858	606,437
Mahogany	503,451	568,916	497,304	411,555	386,164	507,224	527,954	480,858
Wool—Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and the Llama Tribe	11,031,479	9,717,686	11,773,943	11,884,572	15,503,483	14,930,430	17,550,871	16,178,034
Woollen Rags	126,370	336,107	437,056	551,824	642,907	565,861	530,947	395,801
Woollen Manufactures	1,441,590	1,419,336	1,574,281	1,813,894	1,849,550	1,891,104	2,036,671	2,405,600
Woollen and Worsted Yarn:—								
Berlin Wool and Yarn used for fancy purposes	42,827	58,910	53,103	58,723	48,031	58,092	79,028	73,902
——— Yarn for Weaving	429,736	306,648	461,611	970,394	1,008,004	940,692	1,574,527	1,089,350
Yeast, dried	184,079	186,337	204,404	209,837	231,748	232,228	234,426	242,316
All Other Articles	14,386,037	13,991,441	15,135,706	16,159,909	17,127,376	17,227,293	19,636,399	19,591,879
TOTAL	210,530,873	217,485,024	225,716,976	248,919,020	274,952,172	271,072,285	295,290,274	275,183,137

IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

VALUE.			DECLARED VALUE.				ARTICLES—*Continued.*
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
519,968	602,610	379,347	310,281	350,741	245,766	181,741	Sugar, Molasses.
2,996,258	2,792,570	3,318,566	3,134,531	2,848,164	3,152,413	2,331,479	Tallow and Stearine.
12,431,454	10,311,465	10,097,619	11,635,644	12,933,143	11,372,595	11,532,896	Tea.
337,403	507,319	439,839	341,205	348,693	506,629	576,915	Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, and Sea Horse.
558,735	411,130	488,913	862,236	1,145,150	1,283,538	1,326,001	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
1,743,287	1,854,220	1,680,140	2,462,670	1,563,882	2,618,799	2,647,618	——— Unmanufactured.
198,856	199,207	372,420	469,414	351,199	407,283	474,119	Watches.
5,440,991	5,265,600	4,817,294	7,072,099	7,718,848	8,267,326	6,863,465	Wine.
							Wood and Timber:—
4,126,602	4,328,723	4,641,119	4,670,828	5,209,802	6,722,689	7,884,209	Hewn.
6,874,918	6,681,127	7,584,839	6,509,844	7,607,480	10,565,310	12,508,653	Sawn or Split.
586,357	536,068	658,782	604,645	623,627	856,083	935,375	Staves.
332,732	359,748	261,358	281,893	375,790	617,910	639,901	Mahogany.
15,120,498	14,696,746	15,812,598	17,926,639	18,523,350	19,541,678	21,116,184	Wool—Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and the Llama Tribe.
370,412	373,322	400,326	498,754	534,329	468,556	547,399	Woollen Rags.
2,373,366	2,534,523	3,362,656	4,637,625	4,038,666	3,846,662	3,973,811	Woollen Manufactures.
							Woollen and Worsted Yarn:—
87,133	97,855	123,984	81,883	83,010	59,194	107,471	Berlin Wool and Yarn used for fancy purposes.
1,566,371	1,677,834	1,511,170	1,097,289	1,382,084	1,496,463	1,494,945	——— Yarn for Weaving.
231,719	246,344	286,097	333,722	347,689	374,347	396,074	Yeast, dried.
21,346,661	21,789,618	22,342,303	25,449,710	30,109,430	31,607,153	34,166,416	All Other Articles.
294,693,608	295,460,214	303,257,493	331,015,480	354,693,624	371,287,372	370,082,701	TOTAL.

No. 17.—Quantities of the Principal Articles (paying Import Duty

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cocoa - - - - - *Lbs.*	3,230,978	3,407,672	3,622,433	3,712,231	3,862,273	3,826,425	4,053,133
Coffee - - - - - „	35,497,960	35,202,040	34,451,766	32,763,095	31,360,450	30,505,972	30,630,236
Fruit:—							
Currants - - - - *Cwts.*	640,731	625,729	700,630	766,441	741,024	800,102	756,739
Raisins - - - - - „	282,348	280,821	278,495	310,288	292,016	293,758	301,057
Spirits:—							
Rum - - - - *Galls.*	3,728,801	3,451,384	3,319,754	3,419,044	3,729,845	3,697,849	4,127,120
Brandy - - - - - „	1,461,552	1,598,270	1,698,399	1,914,400	2,312,396	2,664,289	3,120,950
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - - - „	331,570	143,416	175,489	240,814	256,029	370,079	549,400
Total of Spirits - - „	5,521,923	5,193,070	5,193,642	5,574,258	6,298,270	6,732,217	7,797,470
Tea - - - - - - *Lbs.*	76,816,394	77,927,750	78,793,977	85,183,280	88,599,235	97,834,600	102,265,531
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff - - - „	304,797	301,317	332,364	580,269	761,492	825,308	879,001
——— Unmanufactured - „	34,923,097	34,527,124	35,093,446	36,794,873	37,255,376	38,076,842	39,621,852
Wine - - - - - - *Galls.*	6,718,585	10,693,071	9,764,155	10,420,761	11,397,764	11,993,760	13,244,864

Note.—The Quantities of the several Articles *Retained* for actual consumption in the United Kingdom are ascertained
Quantities *Entered* for Home

1 1874) RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	ARTICLES.
,228,554	5,115,766	5,701,880	6,153,981	7,252,035	7,791,763	8,284,260	8,854,623	*Lbs.* Cocoa.
,282,023	30,356,818	28,839,100	30,230,572	30,602,023	31,173,555	31,791,332	31,260,320	,, Coffee.
								Fruit:—
755,999	789,983	800,968	773,733	864,570	903,217	864,159	917,638	*Cwts.* Currants.
310,576	360,280	350,800	335,592	367,629	444,982	363,712	380,191	,, Raisins.
								Spirits:—
4,314,778	3,950,084	3,763,829	3,851,149	4,168,243	4,404,667	5,027,321	5,193,860	*Galls.* Rum.
3,183,072	3,317,456	3,262,882	3,522,439	3,710,947	3,940,293	4,272,024	4,304,143	,, Brandy.
841,305	1,131,277	1,141,104	1,065,798	1,047,543	723,369	960,453	1,178,160	,, {Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
8,339,155	8,398,817	8,172,815	8,439,386	8,926,733	9,068,329	10,259,798	10,676,163	,, Total of Spirits.
110,988,209	106,815,262	111,796,491	117,551,152	123,401,889	127,661,360	131,881,476	137,279,785	*Lbs.* Tea.
936,002	913,429	882,697	840,409	871,099	1,081,215	1,208,425	1,280,154	,, {Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
39,787,924	40,067,329	40,489,765	40,531,098	41,457,670	42,545,089	44,142,791	45,253,303	,, ——Unmanufactured.
13,673,793	15,064,575	14,731,173	15,079,854	16,144,838	16,765,444	17,905,129	17,170,743	*Galls.* Wine.

by deducting the quantities Over-Entered, and those Exported subsequently to the payment of the Duties, from the Consumption in the first instance.

No. 18.—Quantities of Principal Imported and Exciseable Articles United

Principal Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imported Articles:—							
Bacon and Hams* - - *Lbs.*	1·27	1·97	4·62	6·09	3·77	2·67	2·13
Butter* - - - „	3·26	3·82	3·93	3·65	3·94	4·02	4·36
Cheese* - - - „	2·24	2·70	2·66	2·85	3·13	3·17	4·32
Cocoa - - - - „	0·11	0·12	0·12	0·13	0·13	0·13	0·14
Coffee - - - - „	1·23	1·21	1·18	1·11	1·06	1·02	1·02
Corn: Wheat and Wheat Flour - - } „	118·86	134·51	184·69	112·03	104·26	93·08	104·50
Currants and Raisins - „	3·59	3·50	3·75	4·10	3·91	4·12	3·96
Eggs* - - - - *No.*	5·83	7·02	7·95	9·08	11·34	12·23	14·66
Potatoes* - - - *Lbs.*	2·18	1·49	5·19	4·76	2·81	3·04	2·76
Rice* - - - - „	1·41	2·25	10·15	5·58	5·72	2·05	2·40
Sugar, Raw - - - „	33·11	34·55	34·94	35·01	33·80	37·05	38·34
„ Refined - - „	1·03	0·94	1·03	0·95	3·03	2·73	2·87
Spirits - - - *Galls.*	0·19	0·18	0·18	0·19	0·21	0·23	0·26
Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	2·67	2·69	2·70	2·90	3·00	3·29	3·42
Tobacco - - - „	1·22	1·20	1·21	1·27	1·29	1·31	1·35
Wine - - - - *Galls.*	0·23	0·37	0·33	0·35	0·39	0·40	0·44
Exciseable Articles:—							
Malt (British) - - *Bushels*	1·45	1·61	1·50	1·67	1·75	1·74	1·82
Spirits (British) - - *Galls.*	0·74	0·68	0·65	0·66	0·69	0·71	0·75

* These Articles being free of Duty, the Imports, less the Exports,

† Corn and Flour of all kinds were admitted duty free from

RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION, per HEAD of the TOTAL POPULATION of the KINGDOM.

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
								Imported Articles:—
1·92	2·32	2·68	1·98	3·38	5·44	9·07	7·84	*Lbs.* Bacon and Hams.*
4·19	3·99	4·52	4·15	4·69	3·90	4·39	5·51	„ Butter.*
3·32	3·18	3·52	·67	4·25	3·65	4·69	5·03	„ Cheese.*
0·14	0·17	0·19	0·20	0·23	0·24	0·26	0·27	„ Cocoa.
1·04	1·00	0·94	0·98	0·97	0·98	0·99	0·96	„ Coffee.
140·24	129·59	155·85	122·90†	150·63†	162·86†	170·79†	162·11†	„ †Corn: Wheat and Wheat Flour.
3·96	4·24	4·19	4·03	4·38	4·74	4·29	4·48	„ Currants and Raisins.
13·19	12·64	14·38	13·90	12·75	16·65	20·56	21·00	*No.* Eggs.*
5·10	7·52	6·04	2·80	3·03	21·06	26·17	13·77	*Lbs.* Potatoes.*
5·85	9·84	12·75	6·74	7·47	13·70	11·37	10·18	„ Rice.*
40·34	39·25	38·83	41·40	41·51	41·18	43·96	47·48†	„ †Sugar, Raw.*
2·85	2·76	3·73	5·83	5·29	6·19	7·63	8·89†	„ „ Refined.*
0·28	0·28	0·27	0·27	0·28	0·29	0·32	0·33	*Galls.* Spirits.
3·68	3·52	3·63	3·81	3·92	4·01	4·11	4·23	*Lbs.* Tea.
1·35	1·35	1·35	1·34	1·36	1·37	1·41	1·44	„ Tobacco.
0·45	0·50	0·48	0·49	0·51	0·53	0·56	0·53	*Galls.* Wine.
								Exciseable Articles:—
1·67	1·73	1·71	1·84	1·72	1·93	1·98	1·94	*Bushels* Malt (British).
0·71	0·70	0·71	0·74	0·78	0·86	0·91	0·94	*Galls.* Spirits (British).

have been taken as the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.

1st June 1869, and Raw and Refined Sugar from May 1874.

No. 19.—Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom (stated in Cwts. according to present system of Entry).

Countries.	Wheat—Grain.														Countries.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
Russia, North^{n} Ports	Cwts. 948,501	Cwts. 677,127	Cwts. 669,730	Cwts. 670,633	Cwts. 1,307,278	Cwts. 844,045	Cwts. 1,509,741	Cwts. 1,353,266	Cwts. 1,682,843	Cwts. 1,812,654	Cwts. 1,841,884	Cwts. 3,951,369	Cwts. 2,080,175	Cwts. 1,816,787	Cwts. 709,576	Russia, North^{n} Ports.
—— South^{n} Ports	4,689,798	3,835,871	5,081,288	3,863,622	3,811,956	7,249,834	7,427,458	12,671,970	8,370,774	7,345,677	8,427,314	11,702,631	15,775,483	7,778,882	5,016,085	—— South^{n} Ports.
Sweden - -	142,679	65,568	19,188	26,498	80,479	26,786	29,558	18,239	24,244	62,888	36,852	19,289	44,566	34,058	23,981	Sweden.
Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860 - -	1,147,683	662,714	416,429	372,103	747,076	641,273	506,236	418,012	654,419	549,811	327,919	130,370	428,654	301,758	188,351	Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860.
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860 - -	6,542,601	6,270,468	7,588,239	5,296,811	6,363,892	6,817,292	6,260,970	7,103,005	6,043,362	6,149,030	3,348,214	3,050,108	3,891,062	2,155,173	3,063,032	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860.
Holland - -	127,998	48,451	8,493	11,002	14,341	49,240	82,802	13,397	26,745	67,836	1,445	10,070	46,486	32,590	5,622	Holland.
France - -	2,394,608	783,913	974,285	147,481	587,105	2,252,873	3,473,130	597,405	56,414	468,274	253,644	137,641	2,844,811	1,170,262	300,297	France.
Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860 - -	317,070	378,244	785,451	72,722	11,041	579,280	1,326,529	542,635	1,004,701	1,030,563	60,472	239,147	55,186	11,530	2,337	Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860.
Turkey - - -	288,596	411,277	1,284,439	282,993	355,086	386,142	387,252	1,904,615	1,730,492	1,392,497	357,039	827,265	559,008	295,207	567,427	Turkey.
—— Wallachia & Moldavia	422,067	591,491	474,972	132,526	127,908	188,043	141,181	542,023	1,336,105	987,409	132,382	594,481	266,163	124,540	53,468	—— Wallachia & Moldavia.
Egypt - -	854,815	1,472,514	3,289,156	2,319,590	366,868	10,063	33,831	1,451,774	3,219,536	1,004,479	104,950	897,116	2,340,227	1,261,230	293,880	Egypt.
British N. America	794,829	2,381,275	3,732,959	2,093,997	1,225,523	306,765	8,789	683,127	557,443	2,723,053	2,838,361	3,278,031	1,734,982	3,761,863	3,811,575	British N. America.
United States -	6,497,335	10,866,891	16,140,670	8,704,401	7,895,015	1,177,618	635,239	4,188,013	5,908,149	13,181,507	12,371,922	13,386,122	8,719,940	19,796,414	23,090,091	United States.
Chili - -	16,098	178,980	284,735	281,229	190,881	144,861	308,810	1,946,227	1,309,575	567,107	599,337	507,007	1,436,351	1,574,744	1,926,456	Chili.
Other Countries -	106,206	618,331	283,460	88,509	110,441	165,487	452,768	1,081,089	712,398	309,892	191,190	653,934	1,352,641	3,076,712	2,296,279	Other Countries.
Total - -	25,484,151	29,955,532	41,033,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	20,962,963	23,156,329	34,645,569	32,639,768	37,695,828	30,901,229	39,389,803	42,127,726	43,863,098	41,527,638	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	Wheat—Meal and Flour.															Countries.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	15,440	21,854	3,769	3,703	8,141	88	193,757	110,846	776	19,216	19,532	4,570	611	654	341	Russia, North[n] Ports.
—— South[n] Ports	1,898	134	48	—	—	—	1,630	2,401	601	3,908	26,585	24,185	66,044	78,008	58,311	—— South[n] Ports.
Sweden - -	13	627	74	250	—	18	361	4	212	54	376	999	13	—	77	Sweden.
Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860 - -	27,678	9,289	2,175	10,233	23,279	37,192	45,417	117,561	130,203	184,058	201,859	130,450	146,103	138,877	213,634	Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860.
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860 - -	289,775	310,395	274,088	345,452	383,064	325,663	432,549	616,168	944,988	1,118,126	911,648	966,972	1,034,031	691,386	759,227	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860.
Holland - -	1,448	1,937	3,441	565	3,556	1,900	8,235	2,033	26,710	110,339	19,890	1,862	12,341	5,430	3,361	Holland.
France - -	1,751,043	460,775	790,040	1,367,938	1,813,855	3,044,823	3,640,320	1,234,742	632,359	1,348,061	645,181	35,697	1,367,176	1,671,486	659,532	France.
Spain - -	284,126	467,872	253,498	9,111	125	8,395	233,195	257,526	331	—	73	9,414	72,877	850,634	191,391	Spain.
Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860 - -	10,450	69,871	36,587	27,726	26,179	26,756	51,525	131,347	196,651	252,178	322,569	477,677	321,424	239,768	226,297	Austrian Territories, including Venetia, in 1860.
Turkey - - -	—	—	121	4	—	—	—	464	—	3,065	3,300	—	3,817	860	1,826	Turkey.
—— Wallachia & Moldavia -	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,562	—	—	—	—	—	—— Wallachia & Moldavia.
Egypt - -	3,008	1,573	12,338	2,437	475	—	—	15,986	14,275	12,648	1,401	9,385	16,652	8,451	3,238	Egypt.
British N. America	412,658	805,339	1,108,591	883,352	485,099	177,353	40,650	121,503	192,850	538,766	451,463	403,796	337,750	443,077	389,392	British N. America.
United States -	2,254,232	3,794,865	4,499,534	2,531,822	1,745,933	256,769	280,792	722,976	676,192	1,711,000	2,148,251	1,791,367	731,527	1,582,957	3,292,769	United States.
Chili - - -	13,958	148,213	50,085	866	5,880	20,001	26,551	121,401	134,369	10,594	35,208	66,355	193,246	210,274	224,448	Chili.
Other Countries -	20,492	60,194	172,721	35,518	16,805	5,513	17,298	138,011	142,505	86,980	16,573	55,210	84,524	292,617	212,200	Other Countries.
Total - -	5,086,220	6,152,933	7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,891	3,904,471	4,972,280	3,592,969	3,093,022	5,401,555	4,803,909	3,977,939	4,388,136	6,214,479	6,236,014	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	Wheat—Total of Grain and Flour in equivalent Weight of Grain (1 cwt. of wheat flour = 1¼ cwt. of wheat in grain).														Countries.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	Cwts. 967,801	Cwts. 704,444	Cwts. 674,441	Cwts. 675,312	Cwts. 1,317,454	Cwts. 844,155	Cwts. 1,751,937	Cwts. 1,491,823	Cwts. 1,683,813	Cwts. 1,836,674	Cwts. 1,866,299	Cwts. 3,957,081	Cwts. 2,080,939	Cwts. 1,817,605	Cwts. 710,002	Russia, North[n] Ports.
—— South[n] Ports	4,692,170	3,836,039	5,081,348	3,863,622	3,811,956	7,249,334	7,429,495	12,674,971	8,371,525	7,350,562	8,460,545	11,732,862	15,858,038	7,876,392	5,088,974	—— South[n] Ports.
Sweden	142,695	66,352	19,280	26,810	80,479	26,808	30,009	18,244	24,509	62,955	37,322	20,538	44,582	34,058	24,077	Sweden.
Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860	1,182,280	674,325	419,148	384,894	776,175	687,763	563,007	564,963	817,173	779,884	580,243	293,432	611,283	475,354	455,394	Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860.
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860	6,904,819	6,658,462	7,930,849	5,728,626	6,842,721	7,224,371	6,801,657	7,873,216	7,224,597	7,546,688	4,487,773	4,258,823	5,183,601	3,019,406	4,012,066	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860.
Holland	129,808	50,872	12,794	11,708	18,786	51,615	93,096	15,938	60,132	205,760	26,308	12,398	61,912	39,378	9,823	Holland.
France	4,583,412	1,359,882	1,961,835	1,857,403	2,854,424	6,058,902	8,023,530	2,140,832	846,863	2,153,350	1,060,120	182,262	4,553,781	3,259,619	1,124,712	France.
Spain	548,424	1,297,257	316,882	11,393	1,980	133,855	863,529	452,680	2,982	43,151	8,395	16,990	643,087	1,734,640	418,420	Spain.
Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860	330,132	465,583	831,185	107,379	43,765	612,725	1,390,935	706,819	1,250,515	1,345,786	463,683	836,243	456,966	311,240	285,208	Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860.
Turkey	288,596	411,277	1,284,590	282,998	355,086	386,142	387,252	1,905,195	1,730,492	1,396,328	361,164	827,265	563,779	296,282	569,709	Turkey.
—— Wallachia & Moldavia	422,068	591,491	474,976	132,526	127,908	188,043	141,181	542,023	1,336,105	990,611	132,382	594,481	266,163	124,540	53,468	—— Wallachia & Moldavia.
Egypt	858,575	1,474,480	3,304,579	2,322,636	367,462	10,063	33,831	1,471,756	3,237,380	1,020,289	106,701	908,847	2,361,042	1,271,794	297,928	Egypt.
British N. America	1,310,652	3,387,949	5,118,698	3,198,187	1,831,897	528,456	59,601	835,006	798,505	3,396,511	3,402,690	3,782,776	2,157,170	4,315,709	4,298,315	British N. America.
United States	9,315,125	15,610,472	21,765,087	11,869,179	10,077,431	1,498,579	986,229	5,091,733	6,753,389	15,320,257	15,057,236	15,625,331	9,634,349	21,775,110	27,206,052	United States.
Chili	33,545	364,246	347,341	282,311	198,231	169,862	341,999	2,097,978	1,477,536	580,349	643,347	589,951	1,677,908	1,837,587	2,207,016	Chili.
Other Countries	131,824	693,574	499,361	132,908	131,448	172,379	474,391	1,253,603	890,529	418,617	211,907	722,947	1,458,296	3,442,483	2,561,529	Other Countries.
Total	31,841,926	37,646,705	50,042,394	30,887,892	28,837,203	25,843,552	29,371,679	39,136,780	36,506,045	44,447,772	36,906,115	44,362,227	47,612,896	51,631,197	49,322,693	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Countries.
Barley.																
Russia	Cwts. 554,960	Cwts. 801,479	Cwts. 840,332	Cwts. 213,271	Cwts. 361,924	Cwts. 853,792	Cwts. 910,154	Cwts. 380,865	Cwts. 1,082,019	Cwts. 989,673	Cwts. 2,564,274	Cwts. 2,398,773	Cwts. 1,755,349	Cwts. 1,119,094	Cwts. 2,019,360	Russia.
Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860	1,513,500	870,486	1,116,927	1,176,720	1,283,979	1,545,817	1,446,544	1,436,596	931,007	1,055,302	1,691,210	1,062,402	1,824,472	850,011	1,333,345	Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860.
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860	1,619,840	1,153,178	1,292,839	1,880,472	929,483	1,164,346	2,414,447	1,078,564	1,809,269	1,450,891	1,211,601	1,191,625	1,672,577	1,138,737	728,282	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860.
France	490,179	237,732	1,033,554	1,759,728	600,451	1,578,592	1,261,434	705,111	1,248,769	1,539,356	554,297	1,552,555	6,183,067	1,970,958	2,136,414	France.
Turkey	462,114	670,841	1,165,800	1,324,292	1,086,495	2,276,664	1,108,395	892,850	858,244	1,517,819	418,221	1,114,394	1,499,205	2,905,646	3,327,078	Turkey.
—— Wallachia & Moldavia	1,927,950	629,932	201,211	231,986	259,984	253,827	309,013	44,149	243,539	285,181	214,813	432,096	1,218,246	836,606	958,876	—— Wallachia & Moldavia.
Egypt	80,696	313,672	491,750	426,525	32,599	—	17,265	131,678	263,964	77,052	26,115	6,657	70,033	16,510	48,270	Egypt.
United States	5,569	1,885	18,346	1,296	5	8	346,527	591,821	219	815	—	66,132	17,656	14,529	32,200	United States.
Other Countries	891,337	322,413	464,384	339,463	366,566	145,524	620,514	423,322	1,039,460	1,137,680	536,838	744,378	805,961	388,972	751,571	Other Countries.
Total	7,546,185	5,001,618	6,625,143	7,383,753	4,921,486	7,818,570	8,434,323	5,684,956	7,476,490	8,053,769	7,217,369	8,569,012	15,046,566	9,241,063	11,335,396	Total.
Oats.																
Russia	2,694,753	1,415,367	886,187	1,058,860	2,222,879	1,950,114	3,169,540	2,791,837	3,253,920	2,354,076	4,034,187	4,873,154	2,303,957	4,873,281	5,016,883	Russia.
Sweden	1,524,515	1,511,056	1,492,711	2,266,759	2,048,900	3,069,280	2,291,241	3,468,796	1,984,201	2,671,688	4,485,744	3,695,004	4,823,713	3,958,647	4,187,253	Sweden.
Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860	526,727	736,421	798,548	1,424,998	649,969	1,063,386	396,888	976,971	797,581	437,568	982,308	472,513	1,027,629	829,598	478,338	Denmark, including the Duchies in 1860.
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860	947,907	835,211	593,382	983,797	225,239	551,172	850,723	789,905	753,787	985,051	516,610	428,441	769,274	1,201,588	833,628	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860.
Holland	259,138	316,115	496,119	355,668	298,442	721,071	369,708	279,531	475,291	778,114	232,482	199,960	622,498	294,216	287,413	Holland.
France	53,938	7,026	32,662	267,751	49,116	70,909	9,754	534	24,736	65,589	17,184	340,764	578,587	237,165	72,633	France.
British N. America	121,885	203,877	84,271	25,553	20,964	161,723	1,091,809	503,277	416,435	313,819	389,674	380,579	345,534	264,612	272,702	British N. America.
United States	37,243	36,347	2,189	3,946	—	2,629	382,136	284,890	49,433	21,161	17,658	20,010	70	8,725	5,435	United States.
Other Countries	134,009	52,978	40,925	108,253	47,450	123,946	282,787	311,395	357,179	289,804	154,783	503,761	1,066,063	239,870	233,483	Other Countries.
Total	6,300,115	5,114,398	4,426,994	6,495,585	5,562,959	7,714,230	8,844,586	9,407,136	8,112,563	7,916,870	10,830,630	10,914,186	11,537,325	11,907,702	11,387,768	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Countries.
Maize.																
Russia - -	Cwts. 1,111,976	Cwts. 528,952	Cwts. 935,070	Cwts. 987,236	Cwts. 1,401,343	Cwts. 1,181,756	Cwts 461,930	Cwts. 247,160	Cwts. 664,881	Cwts. 604,618	Cwts. 2,511,725	Cwts. 2,086,488	Cwts. 423,851	Cwts. 1,354,395	Cwts. 508,561	Russia.
France - -	643,539	74,966	13,187	42,998	167,129	71,935	464,161	1,000,824	178,461	166,312	371,682	96,623	10,902	5,703	90,420	France.
Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860 - -	80,289	188,490	—	206,876	79,538	26,617	45,863	526,263	1,079,564	2,927,056	1,225,914	156,049	155,656	134,328	96,767	Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860.
Turkey - - -	1,116,938	2,404,367	1,701,617	1,314,257	3,682,585	3,159,597	4,768,870	923,652	2,913,608	9,033,781	9,607,806	4,270,220	1,639,615	2,783,100	1,172,715	Turkey.
—— Wallachia & Moldavia -	2,811,660	1,330,384	536,751	1,466,173	629,210	538,251	604,503	107,316	1,113,523	1,974,826	2,213,474	1,278,051	948,413	1,270,464	357,050	—— Wallachia & Moldavia.
Egypt - -	137,700	266,049	235,693	431,494	9,238	—	3,903	219,988	537,726	10,866	11,214	75,905	372,001	38,950	12,749	Egypt.
British North America	12,673	506,249	1,425,892	394,440	9,641	302,173	858,578	338,032	339,831	33,847	12,400	1,346,069	3,557,896	1,761,175	1,320,228	British North America.
United States -	1,844,289	7,385,717	6,511,718	4,548,386	294,263	1,766,305	6,953,811	4,799,385	4,009,770	1,354,844	23,063	7,319,246	16,980,683	10,762,353	13,454,617	United States.
Other Countries -	177,059	559,192	331,890	344,734	12,991	49,399	161,744	387,509	634,862	1,557,963	779,505	196,372	443,653	712,963	680,518	Other Countries.
Total - -	7,936,123	13,244,366	11,694,818	12,736,594	6,285,938	7,096,033	14,322,863	8,540,429	11,472,226	17,664,113	16,756,783	16,825,023	24,532,670	18,823,431	17,693,625	Total.
Rye.																
Total - -	401,207	224,298	7,018	92,858	476,381	205,568	368,392	100,457	266,839	161,630	251,229	180,932	235,422	61,771	470,018	Total.
Buckwheat.																
Total - -	54,547	2,550	19,571	82,932	4,833	28,453	228,223	348,588	120,182	54,882	3,517	79,592	39,415	37,463	67,519	Total.

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Other Kinds of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

Countries.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Countries.
Bere or Bigg.																
Total - -	Cwts. 14,061	Cwts. 1,857	Cwts. 7,675	Cwts. 1,943	Cwts. 25,451	Cwts. 6,360	Cwts. —	Cwts. 3,169	Cwts. —	Cwts. —	Cwts. —	Cwts. —	Cwts. 1,125	Cwts. —	Cwts. —	Total.
Pease.																
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860 - -	549,209	691,842	416,215	842,751	609,853	370,146	484,931	253,355	409,752	661,831	901,399	540,871	454,910	577,311	262,718	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860.
British N. America	546,809	834,012	450,450	371,862	256,078	280,923	560,399	791,949	407,586	269,956	664,790	310,008	486,463	380,418	975,267	British N. America.
United States -	133,816	191,272	68,647	41,418	121,076	30,071	105,859	478,226	226,685	27,930	160,355	55,072	128,952	60,805	289,345	United States.
Other Countries -	184,070	81,969	89,410	105,588	127,076	101,995	60,646	62,599	72,223	94,670	72,810	105,416	225,808	172,303	298,273	Other Countries.
Total - -	1,413,904	1,799,095	1,024,722	1,361,619	1,114,083	783,135	1,211,835	1,586,129	1,116,246	1,054,387	1,799,354	1,011,367	1,296,133	1,190,837	1,825,603	Total.
Beans.																
Egypt - -	948,369	1,606,329	1,466,160	1,368,373	281,241	—	615,912	1,594,678	2,239,390	1,215,211	941,061	2,122,731	1,563,008	729,153	1,021,878	Egypt.
Other Countries -	936,634	795,947	570,977	709,539	628,029	958,362	708,261	387,937	408,000	682,009	564,737	868,014	1,385,908	2,252,911	1,339,217	Other Countries.
Total - -	1,885,003	2,402,276	2,037,137	2,077,912	909,270	958,362	1,324,173	1,982,615	2,647,390	1,897,220	1,505,798	2,990,745	2,948,916	2,982,064	2,361,095	Total.

No. 20.—Quantities of Raw Cotton Imported into the United Kingdom

Years.	The United States.	Mexico.	British West India Islands and British Guiana.	New Granada and Venezuela.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean, exclusive of Egypt.	Egypt.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1860	1,115,890,608	—	1,050,784	225,120	17,286,864	82,544	43,954,064
1861	819,500,528	—	486,304	154,896	17,290,336	587,104	40,892,096
1862	13,524,224	3,131,520	5,563,376	1,170,736	23,339,008	6,225,856	59,012,464
1863	6,394,080	19,278,112	25,181,856	2,623,600	22,603,168	13,806,576	93,552,368
1864	14,198,688	25,539,024	26,738,992	6,500,368	38,017,504	21,755,216	125,493,648
1865	135,832,480	36,664,880	16,536,912	14,699,328	55,408,152	27,239,072	176,838,144
1866	520,061,136	352,240	3,600,352	11,599,392	68,524,400	11,510,688	118,260,800
1867	528,166,800	2,464	4,810,288	9,713,872	70,430,080	6,780,480	126,285,264
1868	574,478,016	—	2,725,856	4,808,160	98,796,768	6,702,304	129,182,928
1869	457,358,944	40,544	1,695,568	8,035,728	79,417,968	13,506,640	160,450,280
1870	716,248,848	2,016	2,314,256	4,767,056	64,234,688	11,510,912	143,710,448
1871	1,038,677,920	—	2,671,536	6,582,240	86,158,800	3,777,424	176,166,480
1872	625,600,080	31,136	1,450,960	7,960,624	112,509,824	8,031,744	177,581,712
1873	832,573,616	28,448	1,070,160	3,973,088	72,480,800	8,670,816	204,977,136
1874	874,926,864	16,464	502,768	6,391,952	79,501,408	2,195,312	172,317,488

No. 21.—Quantities of Wool (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca) Imported into the United

Years.	Spain.	Germany.	Other Countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	British Settlements in Australia.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1860	1,000,227	9,954,314	27,908,970	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,166,616
1861	630,554	3,617,983	20,159,450	18,676,286	19,161,004	68,506,222
1862	395,699	8,753,150	34,380,572	18,930,886	17,959,404	71,339,842
1863	256,115	8,801,162	25,274,723	20,166,617	20,670,111	77,173,446
1864	712,141	9,755,610	31,640,621	19,880,805	20,425,355	99,037,459
1865	115,611	7,138,340	27,414,233	29,220,623	17,105,617	109,734,261
1866	123,058	11,402,480	31,085,122	29,249,000	25,679,969	113,773,694
1867	494,049	4,197,777	16,794,037	36,126,750	15,234,620	133,108,176
1868	663,095	5,811,923	15,792,619	35,993,572	17,602,442	155,745,499
1869	272,451	7,308,802	17,618,412	34,307,882	18,796,579	158,477,960
1870	25,262	4,405,897	19,280,442	32,785,271	11,143,148	175,081,427
1871	142,713	8,132,120	45,323,724	32,972,735	18,217,948	182,710,567
1872	403,675	5,759,062	35,159,211	35,619,568	18,493,860	173,201,712
1873	52,925	8,294,628	26,196,946	42,057,187	19,362,908	186,664,946
1874	100,178	7,163,895	27,706,616	42,232,672	19,127,534	225,383,631

from various Countries, Total Exported, and Excess of Imports.

British Possessions in the East Indies.	China.	Japan.	Other Countries.	Total Imported.	Total Exported.	Excess of Imports.	Years.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
204,141,168	3,920	—	8,303,680	1,390,988,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712	1860
369,040,448	—	—	9,033,024	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816	1861
392,654,528	1,766,016	224	17,585,344	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768	1862
434,420,784	30,856,336	711,424	20,655,824	670,084,128	241,352,496	428,731,632	1863
506,527,392	86,157,008	9,404,304	33,770,240	894,102,384	244,702,304	649,400,080	1864
445,947,600	35,855,792	2,982,896	30,501,744	978,502,000	302,908,928	675,593,072	1865
615,302,240	5,837,440	46,032	22,419,376	1,377,514,096	388,981,936	988,532,160	1866
498,317,008	527,184	—	17,852,464	1,262,885,904	350,635,936	912,249,968	1867
493,706,640	—	21,504	18,339,440	1,328,761,616	322,713,328	1,006,048,288	1868
481,440,176	448	—	19,574,936	1,221,571,232	274,289,344	947,281,888	1869
341,536,608	10,528	—	55,031,760	1,339,367,120	238,175,840	1,101,191,280	1870
431,209,744	102,144	—	32,793,488	1,773,139,776	362,075,616	1,416,064,160	1871
443,234,736	252,112	—	32,184,544	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,432	1872
367,649,744	1,016,848	—	35,155,568	1,527,596,224	220,000,256	1,307,595,968	1873
412,025,040	398,832	—	18,588,304	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800	1874

Kingdom from various Countries, Total Exported, and Excess of Imports.

South America.	Other Countries.	Total Imported.	Total Exported (Foreign and Colonial only).	Excess of Imports.	Years.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
8,950,629	4,627,303	143,396,577	30,761,867	117,634,710	1860
12,351,777	4,069,565	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737	1861
12,664,945	7,518,974	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973	1862
18,248,181	6,787,309	177,377,664	63,932,929	113,444,735	1863
19,302,932	5,718,122	206,473,045	55,933,739	150,539,306	1864
17,867,853	3,610,209	212,206,747	82,444,930	129,761,817	1865
21,152,277	6,893,089	239,358,689	66,573,488	172,785,201	1866
21,381,281	6,366,494	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600	1867
15,025,719	6,109,286	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844	1868
16,117,951	5,561,652	258,461,689	116,608,305	141,853,384	1869
12,693,777	7,835,275	263,250,499	92,542,384	170,708,115	1870
19,229,406	16,307,086	323,036,299	134,866,304	188,169,995	1871
22,918,868	14,823,708	306,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417	1872
21,099,262	14,307,977	318,036,779	123,246,172	194,790,607	1873
11,308,098	11,448,473	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234	1874

No. 22.—Total Declared Value of British and

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,917,536	180,961,923

No. 23.—Declared Value of British and Irish Produce Exported from the

Countries.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Foreign:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia - Northern Ports	2,886,176	2,661,487	1,751,376	2,423,834	2,575,170	2,588,354	2,779,785
Russia - Southern Ports	382,903	379,961	327,456	271,442	271,239	334,652	396,871
Sweden and Norway	1,044,717	1,087,463	1,109,072	1,163,966	1,503,389	1,580,314	1,677,836
Denmark, Iceland, and the Duchies in 1860	731,267	766,210	830,706	880,687	1,152,767	1,264,432	1,202,811
—— Danish West Indies	658,457	706,981	728,295	710,516	746,770	688,855	751,685
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies in 1860	13,491,513	13,130,830	12,786,365	13,543,258	15,472,683	17,895,674	15,767,690
Holland	6,114,862	6,434,919	6,046,242	6,324,696	6,884,937	8,137,753	8,999,713
—— Java and other Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,419,597	1,091,511	776,564	650,424	796,850	927,755	1,726,860
Belgium	1,610,144	1,925,852	1,828,622	2,107,332	2,301,291	2,935,833	2,861,665
France	5,249,980	8,895,588	9,209,367	8,673,309	8,187,361	9,062,095	11,700,140
—— Algeria	43,754	20,955	46,253	13,732	12,229	12,363	15,743
—— Possessions in Senegambia	862	3,638	7,669	3,517	7,234	10,965	8,045
—— Possessions in India	1,416	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1,698,931	1,987,450	1,533,365	2,225,777	2,091,314	2,066,037	2,001,101
—— Azores and Madeira	147,609	147,866	137,539	149,212	178,467	146,803	212,361
Spain	2,471,447	2,919,501	2,862,261	3,508,556	3,084,778	2,177,446	2,093,828
—— Canary Islands	131,210	122,691	137,837	124,265	144,834	177,521	243,305
—— Fernando Po	20,166	8,371	14,574	28,617	12,263	8,198	11,089
—— West India Islands	1,530,012	1,363,463	1,854,882	2,131,087	3,002,025	2,193,677	2,240,975
—— Philippine Islands	674,235	784,564	458,404	556,863	765,719	955,300	917,841
Italy, exclusive of Venetia in 1860	4,514,287	5,932,768	5,183,691	6,065,173	5,809,591	5,474,440	5,832,876
Austrian Territories, including Venetia in 1860	993,669	816,202	706,687	864,736	792,119	724,648	912,058
Greece	343,500	286,393	248,223	341,991	*743,971	*1,018,490	*851,648
Turkey	5,064,233	3,863,835	4,076,317	6,741,112	7,344,526	7,012,732	7,905,404
—— Wallachia and Moldavia	172,872	162,606	168,548	157,880	159,462	162,238	184,565
Egypt	2,480,640	2,278,848	2,405,982	4,406,295	6,051,680	5,990,943	7,556,185
Morocco	171,424	147,406	155,135	174,551	162,532	270,474	191,237
United States	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,327,870	15,344,392	16,708,505	21,227,956	28,499,514
Mexico	462,604	588,657	757,823	1,678,572	1,809,753	1,896,895	1,283,213
Central America	182,282	172,431	166,376	140,609	221,794	138,141	153,264
Haiti and San Domingo	412,939	304,932	473,400	528,614	450,611	335,314	447,378
New Granada (United States of Colombia)	810,970	826,186	783,105	1,558,188	2,058,843	2,371,333	2,947,778
Venezuela	323,656	426,858	224,825	402,261	482,988	389,434	410,423
Ecuador	74,149	154,173	1,076	9,864	2,746	28,685	43,833
Brazil	4,446,776	4,552,165	3,735,781	3,964,261	6,249,260	5,654,920	7,224,733
Uruguay	922,733	581,638	453,790	534,973	993,951	812,861	1,392,803
Argentine Republic	1,782,447	1,383,529	854,213	1,330,959	1,787,457	1,950,892	2,840,936
Chili	1,702,800	1,362,451	954,542	1,431,814	1,633,580	1,601,987	1,852,983
Peru	1,381,357	1,194,873	824,585	1,027,343	1,331,692	1,185,756	1,355,960
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,872,045	3,114,694	2,024,118	2,416,705	3,092,611	3,603,595	5,090,074
Japan	—	43,100	21	103,897	627,383	1,576,794	1,444,539
Western Coast of Africa*	957,402	880,512	935,452	644,832	570,901	642,812	617,564
Other Countries	177,284	284,325	188,506	357,960	437,359	393,148	549,853
Total of Foreign Countries	92,226,392	82,857,437	82,096,915	95,723,072	108,734,635	117,628,615	135,198,165

* Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions separately stated.

Irish Produce Exported from the United Kingdom.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
179,677,812	189,053,957	199,586,822	223,066,162	256,257,347	255,164,603	239,558,121

United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Countries.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Foreign:
3,457,396	3,624,667	5,492,915	5,749,353	5,205,173	5,021,189	6,787,636	6,936,366	Russia, Northern Ports.
486,630	625,173	972,577	1,242,408	1,378,775	1,588,035	2,210,085	1,840,102	——— Southern Ports.
1,496,161	1,392,633	1,564,650	2,007,714	2,161,106	3,411,280	5,031,175	5,400,939	Sweden and Norway.
1,282,358	1,450,359	1,574,562	2,021,611	1,748,933	2,056,390	2,671,344	2,519,522	Denmark Proper and Iceland, from 1861.
580,309	295,102	430,504	761,001	512,135	463,094	351,646	340,789	——— Danish West Indies.
20,512,653	22,771,417	22,841,745	20,416,168	27,434,529	31,618,749	27,270,342	24,799,846	Germany, including the Duchies from 1861.
9,422,742	10,395,098	10,759,819	11,220,784	14,104,157	16,211,775	16,745,850	14,427,113	Holland.
1,329,485	850,990	660,237	897,505	829,737	750,505	760,452	1,280,571	——— Java and other Possessions in the Indian Seas.
2,816,481	3,150,105	4,003,535	4,481,079	6,217,003	6,499,062	7,200,949	5,828,092	Belgium.
12,121,010	10,652,734	11,438,330	11,643,139	18,205,856	17,268,839	17,291,973	16,370,274	France.
22,625	23,697	26,796	125,643	119,884	89,347	64,409	47,953	——Algeria.
313	700	6,812	1,123	11,670	8,402	18,297	17,965	——Possessions in Senegambia.
2,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——Possessions in India.
1,823,382	1,554,649	1,638,313	1,931,786	1,750,555	2,310,202	2,934,393	2,706,990	Portugal.
182,657	167,067	161,094	174,588	153,508	186,467	498,665	349,755	——— Azores and Madeira.
2,237,962	2,208,892	2,204,115	2,513,177	3,143,419	3,614,448	3,736,620	4,064,231	Spain.
265,724	197,059	223,359	235,119	196,195	225,932	184,735	197,736	——— Canary Islands.
15,253	17,279	16,241	19,379	13,970	16,806	24,978	13,122	——— Fernando Po.
2,266,624	2,519,271	1,088,517	2,512,634	2,877,926	3,042,257	2,751,927	1,857,768	——— West India Islands.
1,042,468	956,140	832,981	772,541	463,359	393,142	428,145	456,953	——— Philippine Islands.
4,881,353	5,016,786	6,162,398	5,272,074	6,294,737	6,557,538	7,444,195	6,369,609	Italy, including Venetia from 1861.
963,952	1,077,159	1,341,102	1,715,601	1,588,352	1,471,113	1,484,320	1,063,649	Austrian Territories.
*949,124	*976,867	*974,679	*942,618	*776,093	*923,649	*993,571	*1,010,313	Greece.
6,625,498	7,556,429	6,938,416	7,088,369	5,996,634	7,639,143	7,733,487	7,037,707	Turkey.
432,365	634,913	907,838	559,958	705,769	814,675	1,079,473	1,244,871	——— Wallachia and Moldavia.
8,198,111	6,056,404	7,982,714	8,726,602	7,038,795	7,213,063	6,222,013	3,585,106	Egypt.
189,367	195,748	194,065	228,639	199,603	255,386	313,791	443,416	Morocco.
21,825,703	21,431,632	24,624,311	28,335,394	34,227,701	40,736,597	33,574,664	28,241,809	United States.
812,948	848,588	631,724	910,882	1,069,013	843,186	1,194,124	1,124,613	Mexico.
243,560	160,049	205,893	360,538	291,505	290,557	330,887	157,078	Central America.
291,623	220,806	84,367	395,486	339,877	617,560	548,023	441,952	Haiti and San Domingo.
2,390,931	2,515,170	2,109,758	2,135,454	2,643,074	3,150,337	3,074,972	2,570,952	New Granada (United States of Colombia).
260,136	265,098	434,206	144,381	310,918	530,800	527,605	506,443	Venezuela.
44,672	28,840	55,152	57,008	61,167	82,282	101,640	65,153	Ecuador.
5,694,557	5,351,989	6,964,808	5,366,884	6,274,105	7,519,719	7,544,669	7,678,453	Brazil.
1,452,508	930,422	1,078,938	806,405	1,044,797	1,817,783	1,762,042	1,224,038	Uruguay.
2,837,124	1,927,128	2,271,496	2,346,937	2,463,661	3,911,419	3,729,090	3,128,142	Argentine Republic.
2,524,438	1,962,714	1,989,794	2,674,306	2,010,060	3,147,843	3,165,104	2,751,094	Chili.
1,422,112	1,132,363	1,381,695	1,761,173	2,159,770	2,870,238	2,524,622	1,593,261	Peru.
4,996,469	6,312,175	6,842,840	6,139,633	6,628,236	6,624,511	4,882,701	4,751,103	China (exclus. of Hong Kong).
1,545,386	1,112,804	1,442,104	1,609,367	1,584,517	1,961,327	1,680,017	1,282,899	Japan.
832,769	916,893	810,450	916,837	1,005,683	1,069,405	1,081,660	905,804	Western Coast of Africa.*
353,291	325,279	515,424	551,351	574,003	877,298	879,841	644,477	Other Countries.
131,162,313	129,812,888	141,881,274	147,772,599	171,815,949	195,701,350	188,836,132	167,278,029	Total of Foreign Countries.

* Including the Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

DECLARED VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the

COUNTRIES—*Cont.*	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Channel Islands	655,948	666,087	851,518	867,776	1,015,985	752,269	490,859
Gibraltar	1,159,313	1,015,606	996,913	1,267,900	1,206,168	1,120,847	1,134,699
Malta	704,073	564,110	432,731	622,608	753,113	631,904	653,303
Ionian Islands (ceded to Greece 1st June 1864)	345,055	296,570	282,349	405,118	110,249		
North American Colonies:							
British Columbia	37,084	231,644	199,227	302,511	162,900	161,446	152,069
Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements	79,936	34,715	42,186	72,924	69,102	67,145	50,379
Canada	2,137,827	2,081,446	2,237,520	2,479,230	3,059,751	2,448,077	3,926,307
New Brunswick	403,056	334,836	385,566	486,315	707,866	454,521	747,848
Nova Scotia	529,094	539,907	722,329	922,660	1,057,003	1,064,283	1,291,217
Prince Edward Island	73,781	75,529	72,730	107,740	147,230	129,439	169,156
Newfoundland	466,572	391,876	331,452	442,102	391,739	382,817	487,984
Total of North American Colonies	3,727,350	3,689,953	3,991,010	4,813,482	5,595,591	4,707,728	6,824,960
West India Islands and Guiana	2,416,939	2,464,654	3,005,030	3,743,631	4,102,415	2,743,173	2,726,317
British Honduras	142,544	201,328	108,273	161,367	204,625	160,033	144,041
Australia:							
West Australia	98,680	90,021	105,998	85,419	97,507	112,511	110,739
South Australia	810,983	1,085,280	895,486	1,057,885	1,116,654	1,506,514	1,454,396
Victoria	5,377,740	5,528,331	5,731,566	5,802,741	5,316,844	5,727,952	6,203,857
New South Wales	2,429,851	2,725,148	3,511,226	2,949,373	2,741,865	3,571,133	2,917,577
Queensland	53,297	74,050	193,664	316,457	450,003	595,851	533,914
Tasmania	367,644	324,114	284,934	315,221	266,716	231,436	245,669
New Zealand	569,066	865,827	1,221,632	1,971,438	1,867,624	1,593,844	2,177,174
Total of Australia	9,707,261	10,692,771	11,944,506	12,498,534	11,857,213	13,339,241	13,643,326
British India	16,965,292	16,411,756	14,617,673	20,002,241	19,951,637	18,260,413	20,009,490
The Straits Settlements	1,673,675	1,028,601	1,069,275	1,486,774	1,181,680	1,440,118	1,986,802
Ceylon	671,219	486,655	573,998	1,075,927	826,333	687,189	1,082,973
Hong Kong	2,445,991	1,733,963	1,113,224	1,473,222	1,618,867	1,548,698	2,387,017
Mauritius	538,303	551,727	519,868	511,813	655,852	597,354	569,385
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	2,065,523	1,984,705	1,921,253	1,523,285	2,271,616	1,701,060	1,399,024
Possessions on the River Gambia	27,774	56,872	52,537	69,037	28,200	43,949	51,268
Sierra Leone	215,523	180,065	170,354	178,726	158,978	187,316	210,475
Possessions on the Gold Coast	97,069	144,194	126,728	80,849	85,718	171,704	271,832
Other Possessions	105,933	75,760	118,009	96,930	90,178	109,114	133,600
Total of British Possessions	43,664,835	42,245,377	41,895,349	50,879,270	51,714,418	48,207,110	53,719,371
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,917,536

ITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES—*Cont.*
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	BRITISH POSSESSIONS
460,523	555,120	581,896	757,678	799,019	706,233	707,832	817,246	Channel Islands.
723,318	706,298	821,519	779,462	1,069,905	1,189,023	1,197,693	1,135,179	Gibraltar.
498,796	501,952	527,810	1,003,918	714,754	839,894	989,174	821,981	Malta.
		See under Foreign Countries.						Ionian Islands (ceded to Greece 1st June 1864).
62,609	74,059	103,206	73,581	78,431				North American Colonies:
49,187	38,652	49,719	45,148					
738,385	3,053,142	3,146,865	4,365,272		9,465,233	7,875,732		
595,504	491,786	598,087	529,757	7,538,085			8,849,747	Dominion of Canada.
928,121	819,689	777,249	1,124,033					
104,103	107,368	129,766	122,822	150,043	171,900	237,019		Prince Edward Island.
384,493	262,142	354,401	523,582	490,567	556,144	506,954	482,372	Newfoundland.
862,402	4,847,688	5,159,293	6,784,195	8,257,126	10,193,277	8,619,705	9,332,119	Total of North American Colonies.
336,119	2,505,851	2,531,680	3,355,839	3,004,868	3,378,661	3,331,091	3,282,764	West India Islands and Guiana.
148,016	133,755	126,826	160,256	165,877	147,592	150,506	146,584	British Honduras.
								Australia:
78,802	107,847	108,508	104,045	70,430	153,457	167,368	202,896	West Australia.
906,720	1,177,097	1,375,681	817,561	1,324,446	1,413,542	2,016,843	1,908,732	South Australia.
555,413	5,598,618	6,233,603	4,809,048	4,244,000	5,941,379	6,643,544	6,939,260	Victoria.
050,820	2,889,970	3,144,983	2,595,260	2,541,126	3,569,559	4,333,719	4,375,335	New South Wales.
293,638	409,303	433,726	343,951	343,618	575,388	815,633	868,865	Queensland.
216,850	190,322	250,023	191,435	157,607	188,205	271,478	359,432	Tasmania.
506,496	1,702,453	1,864,988	1,537,500	1,370,755	2,300,143	3,361,562	4,408,400	New Zealand.
613,739	12,075,610	13,411,512	9,898,800	10,051,982	14,141,673	17,610,152	19,062,920	Total of Australia.
805,127	21,251,773	17,559,865	19,303,920	18,053,478	18,471,394	21,354,205	24,080,693	British India.
068,910	1,539,181	1,738,275	2,321,087	1,933,335	2,420,072	2,105,223	2,701,526	The Straits Settlements.
771,879	828,483	796,372	908,415	928,807	1,017,753	1,052,072	1,158,283	Ceylon.
471,809	2,185,972	2,130,837	3,407,930	2,787,714	2,872,673	3,411,968	3,650,963	Hong Kong.
377,450	383,620	381,827	483,278	505,748	561,962	581,893	545,767	Mauritius.
893,011	1,591,171	1,572,067	1,858,509	2,197,956	3,705,854	4,335,461	4,301,761	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
75,700	63,192	33,620	40,465	35,176	46,332	48,951	71,103	Possessions on the River Gambia.
225,655	222,143	198,029	217,612	200,585	294,339	266,325	301,757	Sierra Leone.
328,702	347,796	392,254	401,429	442,870	*417,882	*386,310	*480,228	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
129,454	125,314	109,001	131,430	101,013	151,383	179,910	389,218	Other Possessions.
799,610	49,864,924	48,072,683	51,814,223	51,250,213	60,555,997	66,328,471	72,280,092	Total of British Possessions.
961,923	179,677,812	189,953,957	199,586,822	223,066,162	256,257,347	255,164,603	239,558,121	Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

* Including Dutch Possessions on the Gold Coast, ceded to Great Britain on 6th April 1872.

No. 24.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Irish

Principal Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Alkali - - - *Cwts.*	2,049,582	1,420,327	2,095,249	2,137,015	2,192,771	2,572,794	2,997,479	3,164,475
Animals: Horses - *No.*	3,199	2,954	4,288	5,204	4,664	4,400	4,069	4,136
Arms and Ammunition: Fire-arms (Small) *No.*	272,948	315,509	702,254	439,122	254,451	291,035	268,092	331,716
Gunpowder - *Lbs.*	11,078,436	11,751,095	16,277,849	15,778,263	15,422,502	16,833,723	17,609,296	20,505,390
Bags, Empty - - *Dozs.*	623,752	642,848	802,095	894,436	971,871	1,137,862	1,290,677	1,675,321
Beer and Ale - - *Brls.*	534,827	378,461	464,827	491,631	498,981	561,907	564,176	518,888
Books, Printed - *Cwts.*	35,128	30,863	27,726	32,892	34,087	39,528	43,581	49,814
Butter - - - „	125,352	96,969	80,594	102,607	67,634	64,333	67,015	55,414
Candles, of all Sorts - *Lbs.*	6,065,137	6,509,949	5,436,683	5,417,259	4,231,557	3,626,423	6,684,817	5,310,858
Carriages, Railway - *No.*	772	1,474	2,509	2,519	3,301	1,841	1,725	1,839
Cement - - *Cwts.*	1,584,353	1,564,896	1,612,649	2,072,285	2,399,841	2,257,535	2,167,947	2,499,454
Cheese - - - „	28,700	31,724	32,320	41,031	36,563	27,190	33,028	29,798
Coals, Cinders, and Fuel - - *Tons*	7,412,575	7,934,832	8,380,673	8,342,500	8,900,872	9,283,214	10,142,260	10,565,829
Cordage and Twine - *Cwts.*	117,835	105,847	126,018	164,847	162,273	168,173	149,222	112,305
Corn: Wheat - - „	32,188	1,512,554	48,195	167,245	55,402	51,925	230,894	339,335
—— Wheat Flour - „	15,920	104,314	14,151	14,405	16,635	15,684	12,697	15,375
Cotton Yarn - - *Lbs.*	197,343,655	177,848,353	93,225,890	74,398,264	75,677,521	103,533,609	138,804,538	160,096,708
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods, White or Plain *Yds.*	1,800,490,300	1,730,145,747	994,095,630	1,078,371,580	1,088,003,416	1,291,919,502	1,664,919,842	1,943,977,280
——, Printed, Checked, or Dyed „	971,125,890	828,873,922	648,070,340	600,317,518	650,422,958	705,697,236	897,825,547	881,707,289
——, Of Mixed Materials - - „	4,602,237	4,439,338	39,228,630	32,272,974	13,562,926	16,686,978	12,952,749	6,339,138
Total of Piece Goods „	2,776,218,427	2,563,459,007	1,681,394,600	1,710,962,072	1,751,989,300	2,014,303,716	2,575,698,138	2,832,023,707
Stockings - *Doz. Prs.*	1,055,984	698,300	887,886	711,662	606,566	613,425	974,163	1,096,648
Thread for Sewing *Lbs.*	6,297,554	5,100,900	4,637,273	4,431,358	4,434,526	4,625,838	6,355,458	6,511,539
Fish: Herrings - *Brls.*	341,508	364,118	510,956	438,745	398,405	352,250	404,801	524,784
Glass: Plate - - *Sq. Ft.*	548,066	347,079	473,636	575,589	508,010	642,507	696,278	947,425
—— Flint - - *Cwts.*	79,544	79,204	89,177	95,899	110,476	99,314	97,069	100,410
—— Common Bottles - „	629,511	546,216	540,558	614,561	574,630	622,496	747,130	705,001
—— Of other Sorts „	33,408	35,732	49,522	63,243	58,573	50,955	59,645	64,913
Hats of all Sorts - *Dozs.*	168,781	189,502	224,397	239,973	253,759	250,167	264,476	271,868
Leather Tanned, Unwrought *Cwts.*	45,951	40,216	43,079	46,886	38,188	42,754	38,900	44,840
—— Wrought, Boots and Shoes *Lbs.*	6,470,701	6,672,305	*Doz. Prs.* 447,979	370,774	404,135	439,283	295,802	274,036
—— —— of other Sorts *Lbs.*			*Lbs.* 826,004	626,485	944,429	1,418,149	1,652,324	1,166,449
Linen and Jute Yarn: Linen Yarn - - „	31,210,612	27,981,042	32,559,244	38,452,030	40,177,150	36,796,673	33,608,171	34,002,479
Jute Yarn - - „	*	7,047,217	6,615,882	7,391,327	5,497,603	4,944,230	7,761,391	7,520,911
Linen and Jute Manufactures: Linen Manufactures: White or Plain - *Yds.*	135,821,799	110,124,998	144,786,131	166,800,042	189,194,145	221,073,183	232,837,903	193,175,721
Printed, Checked, or Dyed - „	4,317,687	2,617,576	7,046,349	8,525,131	14,333,308	18,683,051	15,998,705	8,244,454
Sailcloth and Sails „	3,931,415	3,668,039	5,153,629	6,504,623	7,147,601	7,430,225	6,795,777	4,942,893
Total of Piece Goods „	144,070,901	116,410,613	156,986,109	181,829,796	210,675,054	247,186,459	255,632,385	211,363,068

* Not separately entered previous to 1861.

RODUCE (Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
3,499,587	3,514,382	3,853,393	4,176,667	4,453,068	4,754,425	5,010,616	*Cwts.* Alkali.
4,091	2,210	7,202	7,172	3,389	2,816	3,050	*No.* Animals: Horses.
							Arms and Ammunition:
488,352	308,634	494,366	444,048	390,697	353,784	235,413	*No.* Fire-arms (Small).
16,721,002	15,453,576	17,357,668	18,416,933	19,889,628	16,626,685	14,930,995	*Lbs.* Gunpowder.
2,144,593	2,375,865	2,477,334	2,897,676	3,685,092	4,430,418	4,700,759	*Dozs.* Bags, Empty.
496,646	495,110	521,199	483,120	522,080	584,939	559,413	*Brls.* Beer and Ale.
61,408	59,291	54,190	62,210	81,422	84,001	84,353	*Cwts.* Books, Printed.
53,259	51,130	57,528	56,322	54,454	44,961	42,688	„ Butter.
5,835,490	4,971,704	3,871,878	5,569,079	6,767,013	6,592,990	5,458,753	*Lbs.* Candles, of all Sorts.
2,495	4,725	4,598	3,802	2,408	3,278	3,154	*No.* Carriages, Railway.
2,478,886	3,163,269	3,008,889	3,355,503	4,107,869	4,348,334	4,900,338	*Cwts.* Cement.
25,264	25,684	25,194	22,441	19,440	18,786	18,689	„ Cheese.
10,967,062	10,744,945	11,702,649	12,747,989	13,198,494	12,617,566	13,927,205	*Tons* { Coals, Cinders, and Fuel.
115,038	116,165	126,764	131,382	139,080	120,485	128,722	*Cwts.* Cordage and Twine.
176,648	60,541	923,953	3,293,406	532,977	1,128,226	344,666	„ Corn: Wheat.
25,202	15,089	200,148	657,297	37,935	46,213	95,213	„ —— Wheat Flour.
174,262,196	168,841,075	186,078,060	193,695,156	212,327,972	214,778,827	220,682,919	*Lbs.* Cotton Yarn.
							Cotton Manufactures:
030,859,372	1,914,157,657	2,293,633,309	2,399,227,258	2,879,968,019	2,384,174,306	2,586,709,684	*Yds.* { Piece Goods, White or Plain.
939,962,980	947,270,086	963,855,611	995,946,866	1,137,625,766	1,083,306,079	1,003,101,107	„ { ——, Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
6,284,199	7,202,382	9,509,446	22,231,687	20,391,526	16,255,200	16,828,253	„ { ——, Of Mixed Materials.
977,106,551	2,868,630,125	3,266,998,366	3,417,405,811	3,537,985,311	3,483,735,585	3,606,639,044	„ Total of Piece Goods.
1,098,941	953,400	861,617	896,866	1,182,685	1,126,807	1,020,242	*Doz. Prs.* Stockings.
6,602,174	6,856,279	7,281,131	7,513,183	8,043,856	8,303,561	9,013,430	*Lbs.* Thread for Sewing.
426,656	422,718	585,193	659,954	631,750	723,666	852,630	*Brls.* Fish: Herrings.
911,330	1,076,130	1,357,508	1,643,575	2,131,924	2,183,106	1,411,268	*Sq. Ft.* Glass: Plate.
101,842	108,599	107,942	106,643	113,004	124,160	101,762	*Cwts.* —— Flint.
693,474	732,196	614,288	650,225	760,836	907,880	890,822	„ { —— Common Bottles.
73,634	92,680	77,022	91,115	128,658	116,600	121,669	„ —— Of other Sorts.
276,519	329,409	338,389	452,153	583,191	597,943	632,686	*Dozs.* Hats of all Sorts.
64,083	91,246	103,788	139,881	139,019	116,445	148,246	*Cwts.* { Leather, Tanned, Unwrought.
439,265	436,329	372,599	506,928	579,130	527,694	410,114	*Doz. Prs.* { —— Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
933,966	975,288	1,410,050	2,725,073	1,937,604	1,655,109	2,078,837	*Lbs.* ——other Sorts.
							Linen and Jute Yarn:
32,769,306	34,570,316	37,239,314	36,235,625	31,187,051	28,734,212	27,154,906	„ Linen Yarn.
8,108,101	8,041,082	12,669,948	13,710,957	12,715,969	12,263,805	15,724,988	„ Jute Yarn.
							Linen and Jute Manufactures:
197,635,508	204,658,286	210,405,228	207,041,820	233,838,338	195,404,195	180,926,285	Linen Manufactures: *Yds.* White or Plain.
8,887,854	7,131,957	12,405,841	9,296,124	7,397,940	8,197,598	8,987,132	„ {Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
3,591,020	3,002,311	3,659,627	4,129,532	3,783,126	4,521,683	4,769,047	„ Sailcloth and Sails.
210,114,382	214,792,554	226,470,696	216,337,944	245,019,404	208,123,476	194,682,464	„ Total of Piece Goods.

Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

Principal Articles —*Continued.*	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Linen and Jute Manufactures—*cont.*								
Thread for Sewing *Lbs.*	3,229,815	2,390,461	3,909,062	4,256,630	3,978,321	3,934,922	3,784,849	2,753,859
Jute Manufactures *Yds.*	*	6,519,252	6,959,189	11,034,412	13,910,717	15,400,459	19,394,926	26,745,187
Metals:								
Iron, Old, for remanufacture *Tons*	3,648	9,320	25,786	15,872	3,494	2,961	16,547	47,285
—— Pig and Puddled "	342,566	388,004	444,708	466,423	465,985	547,641	500,500	565,612
—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod "	311,459	258,074	308,061	330,653	279,758	254,257	269,419	301,428
—— Railroad, of all Sorts "	453,445	377,565	400,765	446,440	408,215	434,300	498,021	589,571
—— Wire "	13,957	11,811	14,748	20,305	19,409	24,137	22,533	19,406
—— Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates "	108,503	83,885	116,694	142,606	123,283	116,032	135,657	146,188
—— Tinned Plates "	60,032	36,318	50,072	55,796	50,147	62,718	70,979	78,906
—— Cast or Wrought, and all other manufactures "	176,717	172,573	164,805	190,020	175,980	214,255	205,646	189,063
—— Steel, Unwrought "	32,173	21,810	25,779	28,687	26,834	23,877	34,413	32,685
—— Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined "	(Included with Hardwares and Cutlery previous to 1862.)		5,865	5,771	5,825	6,893	8,770	6,881
Total of Iron & Steel "	1,502,500	1,359,360	1,557,283	1,702,573	1,558,930	1,687,071	1,762,485	1,968,025
Copper, Unwrought:								
Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs *Cwts.*	139,611	87,351	101,770	255,837	120,211	111,386	119,361	192,602
—— Wrought or partly Wrought:								
Mixed or Yellow Metal "	133,019	134,906	194,431	233,608	185,865	199,001	191,295	261,844
Of other Sorts "	249,706	213,317	262,173	372,208	431,760	321,787	257,816	299,479
" Brass, of all Sorts "	36,662	30,435	38,210	47,906	42,673	44,238	41,315	46,190
" Lead, Pig, Sheet, and Pipe *Tons*	21,986	17,500	34,004	33,627	33,581	24,826	27,388	26,731
" Tin, Unwrought *Cwts.*	54,811	56,673	81,564	87,968	88,848	103,488	85,151	84,209
" Zinc, Wr. and Unwr. "	105,429	87,746	101,450	106,141	103,760	89,226	109,089	146,732
Oil, Seed *Galls.*	9,287,926	8,229,401	6,500,771	5,841,527	8,440,881	11,120,057	9,024,909	6,872,569
Paper (other than Hangings) *Cwts.*	113,302	92,419	132,998	167,729	173,749	145,262	210,892	200,632
Salt *Tons*	696,725	703,132	674,025	624,785	596,540	579,050	601,440	724,348
Silk Manufactures: Broad Piece Goods *Yds.*	(Quantities not specified in the Entries previous to 1862.)		2,603,072	2,827,701	2,770,883	2,873,439	3,067,065	2,376,638
Soap *Cwts.*	195,183	187,317	174,887	197,278	182,612	140,241	175,519	219,372
Spirits, British † *Galls.*	2,058,269	4,085,617	3,751,742	4,076,357	4,193,958	1,987,767	1,177,854	1,286,598
Sugar, Refined *Cwts.*	84,722	141,659	213,507	278,757	119,571	165,131	195,951	172,650
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' *Lbs.*	11,252,924	15,715,288	10,200,544	8,230,214	7,320,299	9,056,942	9,732,683	8,862,197
Woollen and Worsted Yarn "	26,455,520	26,492,256	27,067,837	31,660,220	30,866,795	30 425,734	26,577,694	36,952,474
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed *Yds.*	23,968,182	24,371,340	34,972,056	27,762,256	29,615,556	25,615,689	32,514,358	31,189,209
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes "	12,641,689	13,403,882	17,874,264	17,311,400	18,128,421	14,769,397	14,488,240	11,126,055
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed "	148,685,124	122,555,608	108,775,408	165,835,142	187,305,448	233,078,142	227,275,414	200,469,996
Carpets and Druggets "	5,076,542	4,067,351	5,378,562	6,257,992	5,992,832	5,743,090	7,600,511	6,673,951

* Not separately entered previous to 1861.

Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES —*Continued.*
							Linen and Jute Manufactures—*cont.*
2,676,960	2,186,806	2,378,631	2,902,376	2,641,732	2,302,354	2,690,059	*Lbs.* Thread for Sewing.
43,081,332	50,127,853	51,920,808	62,310,463	84,452,457	95,935,108	112,810,415	*Yds.* Jute Manufactures.
							Metals:
95,263	120,020	106,749	139,812	107,521	60,339	43,141	*Tons* Iron, Old, for re-manufacture.
552,999	710,656	753,339	1,057,458	1,331,143	1,142,065	776,116	„ Pig and Puddled.
302,624	358,865	321,455	349,084	313,600	286,845	258,953	„ Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.
583,488	888,010	1,059,392	981,197	945,420	785,014	782,665	„ Railroad, of all Sorts.
21,780	24,653	23,447	26,200	33,540	29,445	36,692	„ Wire.
150,231	198,548	181,484	200,337	207,495	201,570	168,430	„ Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates.
88,406	96,702	99,851	119,606	118,083	120,638	122,960	„ Tinned Plates.
206,746	234,012	233,721	243,298	269,607	282,000	257,069	„ Cast or Wrought, and all other manufactures.
31,362	33,560	34,962	39,189	44,969	39,418	31,440	„ Steel, Unwrought.
8,953	10,305	11,175	13,038	11,384	10,479	10,056	„ Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined.
2,041,852	2,675,331	2,825,575	3,169,219	3,382,762	2,957,813	2,487,522	„ Total of Iron and Steel.
							Copper, Unwrought:
163,685	242,325	213,421	283,493	295,745	259,187	214,031	*Cwts.* Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
							Wrought or partly Wrought:
266,365	233,610	244,676	259,980	209,644	230,762	281,128	„ Mixed or Yellow Metal.
333,929	375,455	309,861	247,891	181,368	209,448	211,127	„ Of other Sorts.
42,355	54,491	57,466	70,816	69,034	83,548	104,760	„ Brass, of all Sorts.
41,555	48,365	47,802	44,489	44,330	32,010	36,713	*Tons* Lead, Pig, Sheet, and Pipe.
80,831	101,331	101,696	114,201	113,871	115,150	154,613	*Cwts.* Tin, Unwrought.
169,091	202,903	146,909	129,045	100,940	68,814	75,855	„ Zinc, Wr. and Unwr.
9,347,911	10,258,463	9,776,340	11,048,306	11,071,740	11,157,072	13,096,478	*Galls.* Oil, Seed.
186,597	214,933	177,683	228,894	303,293	319,884	281,761	*Cwts.* Paper (other than Hangings).
796,903	833,187	764,707	893,201	753,581	840,939	828,109	*Tons* Salt.
							Silk Manufactures:
2,926,171	2,900,455	3,854,028	5,160,337	4,417,240	2,983,712	4,025,459	*Yds.* Broad Piece Goods.
197,768	152,477	157,123	175,031	233,736	183,750	219,129	*Cwts.* Soap.
1,364,155	1,673,773	1,457,265	1,607,061	1,807,456	1,685,558	1,213,162	*Galls.* Spirits, British.†
269,017	304,198	579,253	778,435	632,341	696,784	922,342	*Cwts.* Sugar, Refined.
9,510,881	12,410,225	9,101,405	11,957,282	7,605,146	7,034,735	10,077,619	*Lbs.* Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.
42,799,410	37,185,740	35,536,848	43,725,577	39,734,924	34,744,507	34,081,008	„ Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:
24,622,230	28,218,489	32,404,719	35,583,697	40,734,224	38,633,833	40,331,686	*Yds.* Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
12,727,805	14,925,716	14,985,389	14,091,282	15,022,122	14,447,313	16,004,436	„ Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
224,367,464	250,062,034	235,936,604	307,237,042	344,968,689	282,884,692	261,135,081	„ Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
7,417,009	9,656,404	9,374,173	10,957,453	11,815,900	9,921,100	9,208,271	„ Carpets and Druggets.

† The Quantities of British Spirits shipped as Merchandise only are here stated, and are exclusive of Ships' Stores, &c.

No. 25.—Declared Value of Principal Articles of British and

Principal Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali	965,348	605,278	885,245	866,715	916,009	1,123,946	1,613,207	1,624,597
Animals: Horses	205,033	237,813	267,956	269,825	230,931	185,367	167,384	177,651
Apparel and Slops	2,156,478	2,168,186	2,558,492	2,808,968	2,579,418	2,639,012	2,871,308	2,205,991
Arms and Ammunition:								
Fire-arms (small)	358,847	515,361	1,573,706	856,009	348,859	424,860	349,847	496,119
Gunpowder	353,101	362,245	487,179	461,776	428,938	457,078	465,073	526,305
Of all other Kinds	183,487	243,320	268,108	315,995	269,453	311,336	347,512	609,979
Bags, empty	293,593	307,583	388,724	555,282	749,422	696,291	681,445	751,369
Beer and Ale	1,868,144	1,411,205	1,595,654	1,746,238	1,841,637	2,060,976	2,057,553	1,910,850
Books, Printed	494,845	445,358	415,203	456,829	466,485	511,388	601,682	610,538
Butter	637,925	466,679	374,174	471,849	326,928	333,228	360,810	266,270
Candles, of all Sorts	281,923	322,047	250,284	223,330	159,629	123,548	240,512	197,979
Carriages, Railway	125,528	207,365	209,138	258,921	341,209	199,195	203,557	205,216
Cement	214,674	207,205	202,050	260,798	297,222	285,898	280,916	311,797
Cheese	120,068	130,577	126,766	157,529	147,251	111,102	164,972	127,746
Chemical Products or Preparations	801,231	763,148	629,403	638,609	584,284	651,965	733,422	1,085,687
Coals, Cinders, and Fuel	3,371,631	3,652,164	3,798,727	3,752,308	4,220,883	4,496,567	5,218,498	5,488,945
Cordage and Twine	291,773	256,080	312,988	429,083	428,868	414,213	412,729	317,621
Corn, Wheat	18,994	996,948	31,268	93,739	29,530	27,640	140,077	251,778
—— Wheat Flour	13,386	94,695	13,329	11,941	13,404	12,354	11,057	16,708
—— Of other Kinds	189,138	232,839	243,823	305,478	257,200	244,680	322,452	354,877
Cotton Yarn	9,870,875	9,202,761	6,202,240	8,063,128	9,083,239	10,342,737	13,685,627	14,871,617
Cotton Manufactures:								
Piece Goods, White or Plain	23,173,360	21,781,750	15,146,846	22,345,795	26,263,215	27,174,685	35,276,172	33,477,117
—— Printed, Checked, or Dyed	17,036,905	14,211,572	12,346,067	14,292,322	17,125,777	17,085,328	22,095,216	19,389,101
—— Of Mixed Materials	136,077	131,363	1,069,553	995,418	528,479	616,350	531,812	261,945
Of other Kinds	1,795,163	1,455,043	1,986,265	1,890,525	1,881,619	2,047,021	3,024,219	2,837,203
Total of Cotton Manufactures	42,141,505	37,579,728	30,548,731	39,524,060	45,799,090	46,923,384	60,927,419	55,965,366
Earthen and China Ware	1,450,644	1,070,530	1,220,247	1,341,069	1,438,761	1,469,263	1,685,864	1,666,054
Fish, Herrings	474,805	513,468	691,530	501,032	513,347	500,233	575,176	722,591
—— Of other Sorts	101,927	134,179	189,949	268,722	248,597	189,005	236,295	224,592
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	224,543	267,380	278,991	308,313	255,415	294,068	240,196	207,687

ISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
499,842	1,379,108	1,486,045	1,747,269	2,486,991	2,929,006	2,618,034	Alkali.
200,256	135,237	255,305	273,913	180,082	177,262	205,483	Animals: Horses.
313,589	2,392,317	2,205,255	2,707,499	3,112,452	3,437,410	3,200,853	Apparel and Slops.
							Arms and Ammunition:
795,613	364,655	871,419	866,670	478,577	515,260	377,614	Fire-arms (small).
394,458	368,320	427,229	440,454	485,434	442,170	415,716	Gunpowder.
421,606	472,454	675,259	1,088,869	465,223	423,892	989,437	Of all other Kinds.
860,543	946,378	913,642	1,206,621	1,627,026	1,913,153	1,750,002	Bags, empty.
869,183	1,892,716	1,881,673	1,853,733	2,085,430	2,422,020	2,449,035	Beer and Ale.
684,243	676,459	630,855	719,042	883,914	913,846	904,792	Books, Printed.
272,530	270,366	315,826	327,431	305,570	265,585	259,331	Butter.
220,042	181,918	132,658	180,548	222,491	220,776	187,777	Candles, of all Sorts.
270,083	540,448	475,741	406,103	237,294	366,096	366,729	Carriages, Railway.
302,904	385,201	366,199	409,689	504,064	660,444	728,942	Cement.
103,401	109,943	110,246	96,138	82,392	81,063	81,553	Cheese.
,106,593	1,144,879	1,227,179	1,588,763	1,863,634	1,754,797	2,143,049	Chemical Products or Preparations.
,437,922	5,165,668	5,638,371	6,246,133	10,442,321	13,188,511	11,984,621	Coals, Cinders, and Fuel.
330,800	329,365	354,355	366,365	403,119	359,643	361,282	Cordage and Twine.
138,527	39,493	543,597	2,159,265	341,251	759,605	230,066	Corn, Wheat.
25,202	12,575	163,197	542,632	33,148	43,828	86,484	—— Wheat Flour.
443,607	319,422	437,995	740,085	264,821	302,903	340,888	—— Of other Kinds.
,714,899	14,095,449	14,671,135	15,061,204	16,697,426	15,895,440	14,517,425	Cotton Yarn.
							Cotton Manufactures:
,095,692	30,264,123	33,922,022	33,303,025	34,842,628	34,283,471	34,741,084	Piece Goods, White or Plain.
,933,824	19,367,794	19,086,746	19,563,937	23,360,694	21,580,770	19,602,706	{ ———— Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
235,600	290,525	339,437	765,772	727,891	628,941	678,855	———— Of Mixed Materials.
,706,757	3,099,063	3,397,005	4,127,473	4,535,516	4,974,990	4,707,555	Of other Kinds.
,971,873	53,021,505	56,745,210	57,760,207	63,466,729	61,468,172	59,730,200	Total of Cotton Manufactures.
,682,721	1,827,798	1,746,153	1,731,483	1,986,187	2,048,872	1,738,340	Earthen and China Ware.
596,903	602,806	723,005	888,446	891,634	1,026,978	1,216,782	Fish, Herrings.
228,850	256,959	192,529	279,962	292,167	268,918	224,435	—— Of other Sorts.
205,146	219,521	231,026	258,945	314,062	390,343	374,799	{ Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.

DECLARED VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Glass, Plate	62,566	46,347	56,257	70,255	65,155	71,387	83,712	97,590
—— Flint	222,380	218,512	259,142	298,658	336,707	302,105	266,826	270,394
—— Common Bottles	324,189	277,460	272,406	312,686	287,551	310,245	378,395	351,866
—— of other Sorts	44,063	47,557	56,530	77,784	73,038	60,857	77,494	83,464
Haberdashery and Millinery	4,004,431	3,434,194	3,573,622	4,359,659	4,797,552	5,030,740	5,396,775	4,431,492
Hardwares and Cutlery	3,770,609	3,425,610	2,865,426	3,340,915	3,579,031	3,761,821	3,826,184	3,425,096
Hats of all Sorts	317,304	344,441	406,062	444,126	463,436	483,594	490,629	510,031
Implements and Tools of Industry	254,481	247,667	292,294	270,389	261,317	310,664	279,274	229,446
Leather, Unwrought	403,286	361,455	405,658	440,797	381,842	409,249	438,170	428,233
—— Wrought, Boots and Shoes	1,406,984	1,526,847	1,637,550	1,405,819	1,484,421	1,462,105	998,888	952,804
—— of other Sorts			175,618	145,089	196,093	240,299	340,922	256,350
Saddlery and Harness	318,094	307,756	343,613	341,668	345,950	350,531	252,484	219,802
Linen and Jute Yarn:								
Linen Yarn	1,801,272	1,622,216	1,852,451	2,530,404	2,991,969	2,535,321	2,374,132	2,449,394
Jute Yarn	*	85,126	96,152	154,618	114,503	82,141	128,704	117,028
Linen and Jute Manufactures:								
Linen Manufactures:								
White or Plain	4,083,170	3,287,269	4,128,220	5,245,985	6,614,284	7,426,531	7,981,743	6,431,059
Printed, Checked, or Dyed	176,450	107,614	264,804	345,962	598,934	717,080	659,438	334,427
Sailcloth and Sails	179,871	181,757	263,784	340,943	407,181	393,961	361,027	265,397
Of other Sorts	365,312	275,681	477,128	576,083	552,414	619,418	574,037	407,499
Total of Linen Manufactures	4,804,803	3,852,341	5,133,936	6,508,973	8,172,813	9,156,990	9,576,245	7,438,382
Jute Manufactures	*	127,031	133,149	243,379	356,764	311,540	361,857	455,396
Machinery:								
Steam Engines	1,238,333	1,258,164	1,624,876	1,595,036	1,617,117	1,958,533	1,760,612	2,026,072
Of other Sorts	2,599,488	2,955,506	2,467,797	2,772,976	3,231,475	3,264,100	2,998,479	2,942,436
Metals:								
Iron, Old, for re-manufacture	16,746	36,001	98,464	57,729	13,818	12,587	69,794	187,831
—— Pig and Puddled	974,065	1,044,304	1,203,641	1,287,968	1,412,352	1,599,491	1,542,145	1,645,788
—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod	2,385,871	1,882,275	2,250,964	2,568,034	2,568,049	2,199,837	2,328,695	2,344,549
—— Railroad, of all Sorts	3,498,759	2,906,359	2,817,877	3,278,304	3,305,086	3,550,563	4,183,198	4,861,129

* Not separately entered previous to 1861.

IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
93,080	125,946	145,509	159,965	243,780	328,699	215,605	Glass, Plate.
264,374	290,093	290,174	258,165	300,484	359,265	303,487	—— Flint.
344,448	362,710	306,763	315,825	373,138	461,918	463,626	—— Common Bottles.
87,249	107,857	90,270	143,818	204,593	192,752	200,797	—— of other Sorts.
4,479,158	4,584,955	4,813,023	5,901,979	6,640,827	6,597,257	6,140,460	Haberdashery and Millinery.
3,275,856	3,736,602	3,812,385	4,006,385	5,089,481	4,938,537	4,403,399	Hardwares and Cutlery.
474,675	511,472	527,336	668,681	847,561	880,787	944,961	Hats of all Sorts.
269,815	348,261	326,155	273,928	364,560	500,780	414,017	Implements and Tools of Industry.
577,669	765,620	850,495	1,136,784	1,220,981	1,048,909	1,319,363	Leather, Unwrought.
1,397,606	1,326,792	1,148,423	1,513,771	1,695,248	1,707,886	1,374,302	——— Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
188,905	216,819	299,992	448,136	376,441	304,898	391,796	——— of other Sorts.
273,148	321,516	326,753	546,550	365,559	455,182	463,464	Saddlery and Harness.
							Linen and Jute Yarn:
2,308,494	2,332,088	2,237,492	2,218,129	2,131,071	1,976,830	1,716,231	Linen Yarn.
126,045	126,691	196,465	262,057	261,239	206,521	245,784	Jute Yarn.
							Linen and Jute Manufactures:
							Linen Manufactures:
6,173,898	6,022,230	6,271,734	6,377,010	7,241,338	6,204,800	5,876,864	White or Plain.
344,902	268,211	421,178	311,538	233,736	260,639	287,754	Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
200,401	177,677	192,862	222,675	225,291	263,276	286,339	Sailcloth and Sails.
394,672	332,023	362,571	592,593	525,325	577,438	665,345	Of other Sorts.
7,113,873	6,800,141	7,248,345	7,503,816	8,225,690	7,306,153	7,116,302	Total of Linen Manufactures.
706,966	742,801	789,657	1,026,759	1,486,484	1,590,850	1,679,766	Jute Manufactures.
							Machinery:
1,724,783	1,851,779	1,997,523	2,064,004	2,594,996	2,927,617	3,255,685	Steam Engines.
3,004,699	3,267,143	3,295,750	3,902,037	5,606,116	7,092,312	6,535,229	Of other Sorts.
							Metals:
377,307	487,379	501,536	672,696	656,262	399,522	245,381	Iron, Old, for re-manufacture.
1,582,391	2,055,073	2,229,045	3,229,408	6,712,579	7,118,037	3,673,734	—— Pig and Puddled.
2,285,187	2,698,696	2,615,245	2,921,777	3,632,818	3,755,980	3,054,547	—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.
4,660,612	7,238,170	8,756,552	8,084,619	10,225,492	10,418,852	9,038,236	—— Railroad, of all Sorts.

DECLARED VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	186
Metals—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron Wire	250,087	205,979	314,895	409,439	416,615	474,005	463,336	382,3
— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates	1,116,568	843,336	1,318,917	1,720,881	1,776,652	1,603,964	1,784,226	1,817,2
— Tinned Plates	1,500,812	907,947	1,212,665	1,309,673	1,263,246	1,481,098	1,896,192	2,060,4
— Cast or Wrought, and all other Manufactures	3,050,512	2,704,295	2,529,290	2,911,093	2,943,080	3,262,987	3,329,241	2,738,4
— Steel, Unwrought	986,228	726,956	843,933	935,517	890,395	782,129	1,124,917	1,065,6
— Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined	*	*	359,953	412,547	459,908	473,019	459,502	459,4
Total of Iron and Steel	13,689,648	11,262,452	12,955,599	14,891,185	15,049,201	15,439,680	17,181,336	17,562,7
(*See also* Telegraphic Wire.)								
„ Copper, Unwrought:								
Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs	749,879	433,410	97,4915	1,188,713	586,147	496,148	538,034	779,8
„ Wrought or partly Wrought:								
„ Mixed or Yellow Metal	625,983	585,140	812,158	953,457	801,761	816,640	771,936	971,2
„ Of other Sorts	1,411,854	1,129,305	1,374,669	1,849,425	2,277,632	1,617,422	1,262,578	1,286,3
„ Brass, of all Sorts	211,692	171,050	204,784	241,895	234,013	232,309	225,148	215,7
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, and Pipe	496,260	378,836	714,062	716,266	725,647	522,666	595,126	562,4
„ Tin, Unwrought	361,592	343,856	472,652	511,227	479,835	496,742	379,887	384,3
„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought	120,078	95,786	102,847	106,808	112,083	94,659	130,859	161,2
Oil, Seed	1,131,357	1,066,856	995,919	999,077	1,262,571	1,547,683	1,426,564	1,068,5
Painters' Colours	617,366	601,809	600,331	590,561	650,629	643,208	770,637	790,5
Paper (other than Hangings)	459,186	366,133	523,348	575,886	571,603	463,630	656,800	586,5
Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces	275,154	275,101	326,326	418,652	404,210	361,530	507,305	367,7
Plate and Plated Ware	201,032	154,695	180,121	186,440	186,184	174,984	169,418	189,8
Provisions, not otherwise described	637,597	456,026	519,841	649,059	722,925	479,101	702,520	570,0
Salt	358,162	370,255	318,848	286,597	276,559	274,631	364,455	445,9
Silk, Thrown, Twist, and Yarn	826,107	918,342	1,096,453	811,045	854,407	767,058	629,520	754,1
Silk Manufactures:								
Broad Piece Goods	1,587,303	1,395,582	409,160	485,930	537,554	550,852	608,688	486,3
Of other Kinds			854,914	935,331	922,966	853,529	709,378	538,1
Total of Silk Manufactures	1,587,303	1,395,582	1,264,074	1,421,261	1,460,520	1,404,381	1,318,066	1,024,5

* Included with Hardwares and Cutlery previous to 1862.

RISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Metals—*cont.*
421,618	464,033	439,546	446,159	672,914	692,470	769,927	Iron Wire.
,809,320	2,337,154	2,119,629	2,399,203	3,414,906	3,722,889	2,975,409	— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates.
2,092,868	2,304,820	2,362,872	2,900,625	3,806,973	3,953,042	3,714,810	— Tinned Plates.
2,893,415	3,157,784	3,334,372	3,588,364	4,772,364	5,478,759	5,122,588	— Cast or Wrought, and all other Manufactures.
1,009,342	1,040,707	1,103,936	1,198,428	1,478,737	1,462,857	1,203,719	— Steel, Unwrought.
502,335	558,264	575,357	682,855	623,122	728,831	791,905	— Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined.
7,634,395	22,342,080	24,038,090	26,124,134	35,996,167	37,731,239	31,190,256	Total of Iron and Steel. (*See also* Telegraphic Wire.)
666,665	969,766	795,868	1,070,965	1,422,214	1,212,612	942,420	„ Copper, Unwrought: Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
915,747	785,340	795,702	869,832	860,712	990,160	1,136,550	„ Wrought or partly Wrought: Mixed or Yellow Metal.
1,410,337	1,575,425	1,228,283	1,021,837	948,376	1,084,701	1,055,091	„ Of other Sorts.
205,129	255,058	247,075	319,268	377,329	500,720	659,975	„ Brass, of all Sorts.
838,106	973,544	946,374	857,050	906,529	760,294	830,842	„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, and Pipe.
378,941	588,240	633,330	764,436	851,082	786,156	810,652	„ Tin, Unwrought.
184,211	207,840	141,281	115,281	101,812	85,746	94,490	„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought.
1,310,740	1,328,544	1,286,276	1,487,999	1,539,222	1,471,071	1,529,013	Oil, Seed.
823,126	877,600	877,268	1,019,243	1,108,161	1,012,829	1,161,234	Painters' Colours.
549,756	600,953	530,646	668,926	876,371	973,617	874,114	Paper (other than Hangings).
407,185	449,065	469,675	482,062	605,194	650,322	568,201	Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces.
179,785	206,893	190,757	192,493	229,365	278,403	284,440	Plate and Plated Ware.
517,312	472,602	926,112	873,174	767,614	777,838	730,216	Provisions, not otherwise described.
485,079	430,592	381,888	467,596	533,171	789,054	662,393	Salt.
1,229,126	1,150,037	1,154,364	1,269,812	1,894,595	1,667,545	1,032,643	Silk, Thrown, Twist, and Yarn.
							Silk Manufactures:
569,055	565,502	740,212	856,401	696,373	528,266	675,927	Broad Piece Goods.
514,005	544,616	710,185	1,196,685	1,494,496	1,350,334	1,425,492	Of other Kinds.
1,083,060	1,110,118	1,450,397	2,053,086	2,190,869	1,878,600	2,101,419	Total of Silk Manufactures.

Declared Value of Principal Articles of British an

Principal Articles (*Cont.*)	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Soap	249,538	231,432	227,824	255,057	232,172	184,279	241,109	289,20
Spirits, British *	286,818	484,704	505,413	454,328	502,278	244,104	151,073	162,45
Stationery, other than Paper	308,802	287,570	284,885	342,574	360,103	405,067	388,106	374,16
Sugar, Refined	235,798	348,763	531,609	504,958	199,841	240,677	294,463	266,19
Telegraphic Wire	251,712	214,441	320,897	317,214	218,464	148,679	312,288	210,00
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	877,082	1,143,358	756,310	688,300	673,146	901,660	895,356	775,83
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	3,578,088	3,325,688	3,662,555	4,870,393	5,183,229	5,110,474	4,547,043	5,739,34
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed	2,996,091	2,998,465	4,425,122	3,964,910	4,533,519	4,023,954	5,303,602	5,327,37
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes	848,186	1,031,455	1,388,592	1,413,399	1,501,384	1,203,127	1,161,615	859,51
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed	7,012,793	6,121,616	5,881,789	8,336,957	10,800,521	13,360,527	13,294,059	12,144,99
Carpets and Druggets	667,370	508,652	671,215	810,783	861,499	861,453	1,217,682	1,101,98
Of all other Sorts	634,270	458,898	805,228	993,998	869,166	692,354	853,223	723,03
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	12,158,710	11,119,086	13,171,946	15,520,047	18,569,089	20,141,415	21,830,181	20,156,91
Other Articles	5,402,700	5,320,766	6,154,434	6,991,190	7,121,761	7,486,342	8,003,356	7,384,74
Total	135,891,227	125,102,814	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,835,725	188,917,536	180,961,92

* See note, page 59.

ISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
57,565	216,226	218,345	237,502	304,309	243,047	277,723	Soap.
39,400	209,953	183,291	200,570	226,186	210,964	152,468	Spirits, British.*
16,525	497,557	489,250	531,644	662,139	673,920	686,056	Stationery, other than Paper.
35,855	549,761	934,110	1,239,702	1,014,256	1,045,751	1,221,891	Sugar, Refined.
38,364	1,010,549	2,522,593	1,523,638	405,318	2,359,223	2,112,801	Telegraphic Wire.
36,035	922,159	580,570	828,799	629,275	620,848	920,415	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.
03,174	5,538,295	4,994,249	6,100,727	6,110,138	5,393,493	5,558,560	Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:
80,961	4,275,358	4,749,165	5,563,037	6,991,718	6,599,635	6,642,222	Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
63,866	1,099,299	1,078,983	1,030,302	1,104,835	1,089,864	1,318,007	Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
75,773	15,130,340	13,788,798	17,953,209	20,905,163	14,277,382	11,888,072	Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
99,882	1,466,758	1,393,279	1,648,411	1,916,774	1,597,383	1,480,892	Carpets and Druggets.
80,906	696,978	654,728	987,426	1,464,783	1,785,614	1,471,759	Of all other Sorts.
81,388	22,669,233	21,664,953	27,182,385	32,383,273	25,349,878	22,800,952	Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.
89,127	9,016,281	9,782,461	13,265,743	15,131,982	15,463,426	15,495,365	Other Articles.
77,812	189,953,957	199,586,822	223,066,162	256,257,347	255,164,603	239,558,121	TOTAL.

* See note, page 59.

No. 26.—Total Value of Foreign and Colonial

						Computed
1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
£ 28,630,124	£ 34,529,684	£ 42,175,870	£ 50,300,067	£ 52,170,561	£ 52,995,851	£ 49,988,146

No. 27.—Value of the Total Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce

Countries.	Computed						
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Foreign.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	2,083,620	2,660,284	1,480,993	2,414,246	3,137,934	3,087,566	3,557,249
—— Southern Ports	94,180	64,098	181,707	177,107	102,035	169,877	181,671
Sweden and Norway	526,669	663,060	468,130	682,265	745,564	903,864	982,228
Denmark Proper and Iceland	†184,750	153,800	133,776	175,341	305,674	295,784	271,788
—— Danish West Indies	19,681	12,551	39,354	21,137	16,637	12,739	13,839
Germany	‡5,205,475	6,253,506	7,265,438	9,686,703	9,350,992	10,257,718	9,337,421
Holland	3,638,100	4,554,412	4,594,861	6,339,322	7,168,224	6,823,196	5,878,020
—— Java and other Possessions in the Indian Seas	12,100	4,493	4,118	4,746	5,061	3,804	4,137
Belgium	2,354,526	2,988,507	2,721,530	2,952,399	3,678,463	3,960,324	3,920,908
France	7,451,392	8,531,683	12,556,302	14,621,257	15,638,042	16,292,977	14,897,289
—— Algeria	—	—	873	35	15	—	—
—— Possessions in Senegambia	15	379	3,720	1,514	228	169	3,000
Portugal	342,305	368,655	354,860	432,491	384,040	484,816	368,499
—— Azores and Madeira	19,778	16,757	22,348	20,255	27,474	16,445	14,568
Spain and the Balearic Islands	151,844	466,933	916,137	972,491	760,582	838,012	1,049,229
—— Canary Islands	10,460	9,769	14,929	17,068	32,052	39,022	50,480
—— Fernando Po	4,408	6,878	3,228	3,697	6,742	3,010	3,411
—— West India Islands	79,684	96,806	111,418	94,296	174,103	134,125	172,393
—— Philippine Islands	5,085	7,424	10,486	19,217	24,369	25,804	13,233
Italy (exclusive of Venetia in 1860)	763,433	1,090,595	1,113,493	1,537,784	1,127,438	871,025	1,088,478
Austrian Territories (including Venetia in 1860)	494,429	748,643	464,254	380,499	267,898	137,128	144,491
Greece	30,711	37,803	65,974	46,900	*53,104	*108,469	*89,691
Turkey	192,333	124,684	390,723	321,242	357,567	210,011	169,575
—— Wallachia & Moldavia	28,401	33,832	51,883	24,923	37,583	38,908	32,924
Egypt	119,175	119,631	144,070	105,088	144,230	177,282	102,808
Morocco	43,086	40,320	57,013	60,685	62,010	49,909	46,229
United States	1,240,616	1,961,179	4,846,037	4,352,393	3,475,061	3,942,831	3,344,322
Mexico	76,345	69,205	59,047	70,210	422,772	70,494	49,291

* Including the Ionian Islands ceded to Greece 1st June 1864. † Including the

Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom.

Value.				Declared Value.			
1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
£ 44,840,606	£ 48,100,642	£ 47,061,095	£ 44,493,755	£ 60,508,538	£ 58,331,487	£ 55,840,162	£ 58,092,343

and Manufactures, to each Foreign Country and British Possession.

Value.				Declared Value.				Countries.
1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Foreign.
3,046,806	2,708,678	2,894,591	2,804,918	2,966,080	2,356,099	2,132,862	2,612,570	Russia, Northern Ports.
259,860	248,137	293,526	273,920	382,212	503,649	414,648	476,249	——— Southern Ports.
962,215	781,931	938,298	1,210,457	1,277,005	1,443,557	1,941,824	1,656,283	Sweden and Norway.
280,602	315,201	255,505	307,708	300,294	318,556	383,344	354,376	Denmark Proper and Iceland.
13,961	9,211	9,988	13,045	15,465	16,021	18,360	17,179	——— Danish West Indies.
9,325,519	9,535,512	9,229,774	7,649,366	11,059,252	11,531,458	9,439,077	10,327,771	Germany.
5,526,082	6,303,729	6,623,674	6,083,061	7,994,987	8,124,381	7,832,530	6,862,522	Holland.
19,740	9,391	4,115	5,137	18,627	21,317	14,221	18,985	——— Java and other Possessions in the Indian Seas.
4,564,521	5,245,954	4,909,443	4,468,075	6,598,730	6,600,865	7,029,562	6,825,250	Belgium.
10,901,410	12,861,449	11,338,892	10,339,860	15,182,500	11,023,606	12,904,195	13,018,967	France.
5,901	29	941	2,181	2,086	2,312	1,156	229	——— Algeria.
32	90	2,241	2,265	876	3,762	153	3,648	——— Possessions in Senegambia.
296,493	296,155	325,160	321,305	449,175	367,106	403,640	421,342	Portugal.
13,816	19,933	19,561	18,538	25,442	23,956	23,479	25,994	——— Azores and Madeira.
747,744	548,618	566,679	600,574	839,592	694,859	791,197	965,943	Spain and the Balearic Islands.
30,600	15,801	13,934	15,237	18,355	18,573	68,138	25,763	——— Canary Islands.
3,966	6,087	4,655	3,633	2,406	2,345	5,346	3,369	——— Fernando Po.
122,373	291,567	117,373	307,777	336,613	433,023	402,410	464,293	——— West India Islands.
38,585	36,743	31,647	13,835	23,673	17,576	11,029	12,465	——— Philippine Islands.
1,014,089	951,951	1,077,771	1,021,203	1,371,417	1,158,350	1,127,492	1,394,035	Italy (exclusive of Venetia in 1860).
159,162	165,886	252,163	358,319	496,791	474,964	331,143	372,223	Austrian Territories (including Venetia in 1860).
*72,717	*94,195	*104,230	*91,075	*104,411	*121,008	*114,129	*162,864	Greece.
267,252	296,395	359,481	388,722	447,813	530,917	386,759	458,799	Turkey.
80,287	55,203	52,670	82,115	92,108	110,705	91,920	120,357	——— Wallachia & Moldavia.
173,029	107,249	89,982	102,373	86,560	94,897	100,448	89,153	Egypt.
43,091	35,892	50,201	45,249	40,558	37,103	51,573	69,852	Morocco.
2,293,927	2,370,219	2,163,420	2,970,695	4,465,136	5,171,401	3,123,760	3,996,512	United States.
77,486	43,489	53,398	147,246	149,013	56,352	185,749	198,263	Mexico.

* Duchies in 1860. ‡ Excluding the Duchies in 1860.

VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE

COUNTRIES—(*Cont.*)	COMPUTED						
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
FOREIGN—*Continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central America	13,809	4,086	5,870	5,838	11,127	18,027	11,902
Haiti and St. Domingo	4,133	5,573	6,442	16,578	9,265	13,105	16,537
New Granada (United States of Columbia)	43,530	11,240	42,978	57,448	60,326	48,014	42,122
Venezuela	3,701	7,228	5,166	9,679	10,448	8,522	6,353
Ecuador	2,122	2,743	—	196	3,083	1,342	3,724
Brazil	124,532	138,710	124,561	118,380	120,083	116,104	133,408
Uruguay	21,269	20,449	13,878	14,069	12,603	23,397	26,880
Argentine Confederation	38,488	19,698	15,079	17,163	24,642	37,673	39,851
Chili	35,129	18,082	24,802	42,226	37,006	24,328	25,739
Peru	46,815	26,145	11,780	27,722	23,166	20,120	37,953
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	43,534	47,224	48,067	123,496	128,211	84,820	118,400
Japan	2	531	233	16,781	39,632	77,234	115,211
Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions separately stated)	194,904	235,564	259,343	189,755	171,356	204,672	151,498
Other Countries	17,475	12,980	12,431	34,412	16,449	24,540	23,211
Total to Foreign Countries	25,762,044	31,635,940	38,647,332	46,208,995	48,173,291	49,656,207	46,539,961
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.							
Channel Islands	192,647	155,937	145,351	145,096	192,483	139,767	147,870
Gibraltar	84,920	153,536	147,785	203,551	126,860	119,825	85,043
Malta	94,983	64,781	85,170	103,571	117,696	94,113	94,539
*Ionian Islands	31,409	29,412	54,790	52,913	*17,986	—	—
North American Colonies	259,460	466,399	790,343	713,450	674,055	1,012,770	877,171
West India Islands & Guiana	221,455	213,116	330,599	471,682	509,434	258,411	237,353
British Honduras	11,122	5,810	10,231	14,084	5,539	12,207	11,581
Australia	891,956	838,033	902,819	1,145,670	1,069,015	827,184	977,453
British India	719,306	641,599	728,753	815,163	802,227	572,778	661,829
The Straits Settlements	47,578	29,074	28,483	29,652	49,280	70,274	55,729
Ceylon	40,363	21,694	33,217	64,256	56,683	31,184	43,731
Hong Kong	89,987	44,565	51,927	85,362	150,270	38,949	82,142
Mauritius	26,484	38,023	22,252	37,516	19,049	15,658	14,018
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	97,208	116,911	113,315	103,060	110,545	57,360	60,989
Possessions on the River Gambia	14,220	25,029	38,193	32,833	17,296	17,063	24,679
Sierra Leone	23,270	23,240	20,328	42,178	21,035	34,494	28,812
Possessions on the Gold Coast	9,000	13,699	13,421	20,654	48,424	26,448	29,654
Other Possessions	12,712	12,886	11,561	10,376	9,393	11,159	16,084
Total to British Possessions	2,868,080	2,893,744	3,528,538	4,091,072	3,997,270	3,339,644	3,448,185
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,170,561	52,995,851	49,988,146

* Ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.

and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Cont.*

VALUE.				DECLARED VALUE.				COUNTRIES—(*Cont.*)
1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN—*Continued.*
9,443	13,562	13,950	19,431	29,805	45,727	49,062	18,394	Central America.
6,362	6,043	3,071	5,734	15,379	13,148	30,388	18,012	Haiti and St. Domingo.
71,156	87,149	38,161	65,913	61,719	24,949	26,235	21,204	New Granada (United States of Columbia).
8,981	10,452	6,034	3,563	10,062	16,878	14,015	21,603	Venezuela.
3,047	2,386	1,653	1,971	6,319	6,802	7,743	2,217	Ecuador.
128,361	137,571	156,411	176,969	262,840	262,101	331,926	367,697	Brazil.
43,184	24,689	40,691	28,689	73,900	101,166	104,791	80,118	Uruguay.
72,732	57,308	60,725	81,245	77,986	120,520	81,147	64,180	Argentine Confederation.
58,812	60,338	54,438	92,742	139,251	220,660	144,998	141,391	Chili.
61,748	52,416	48,193	92,533	215,758	472,611	216,633	236,716	Peru.
113,144	109,782	142,713	223,758	167,688	245,907	134,633	101,801	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
148,614	106,338	153,764	167,926	161,902	185,191	204,128	81,228	Japan.
191,466	210,262	206,717	246,468	203,326	260,290	288,051	270,981	Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions separately stated).
20,662	14,747	31,697	61,815	24,845	43,598	57,032	81,609	Other Countries.
41,278,078	44,247,738	43,242,031	40,916,646	56,197,457	53,278,266	51,020,926	52,462,407	Total to Foreign Countries.
								BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
134,795	140,783	138,071	158,460	173,413	155,462	155,598	165,410	Channel Islands.
58,253	111,882	73,789	50,658	69,018	87,998	101,124	98,851	Gibraltar.
106,622	116,748	189,322	153,064	142,363	133,669	150,589	175,793	Malta.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ionian Islands.
867,501	723,459	750,519	800,232	854,575	1,130,910	754,071	878,866	North American Colonies.
236,595	315,942	314,067	283,172	365,564	367,292	313,524	310,921	West India Islands & Guiana.
6,671	7,938	7,157	10,049	16,149	16,703	10,685	13,891	British Honduras.
743,940	987,454	970,024	836,681	1,061,732	1,341,103	1,615,484	1,606,068	Australia.
1,041,888	1,017,657	951,165	789,829	959,329	1,015,412	959,783	1,354,219	British India.
58,263	88,040	92,096	86,490	140,642	113,837	66,596	106,488	The Straits Settlements.
33,489	35,577	30,075	32,929	42,458	47,182	55,590	81,689	Ceylon.
87,984	119,037	123,771	162,803	236,370	226,571	198,297	258,283	Hong Kong.
7,488	20,805	18,052	16,697	32,761	29,750	32,574	69,439	Mauritius.
73,960	69,397	70,063	103,868	117,344	287,447	310,506	400,308	Cape of Good Hope & Natal.
31,395	26,330	15,189	17,023	23,891	19,319	12,692	14,166	Possessions on the River Gambia.
29,332	28,745	32,147	34,984	31,470	38,577	31,868	33,270	Sierra Leone.
33,640	28,413	32,826	19,613	34,298	†28,730	†34,263	†31,772	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
10,712	14,697	10,726	20,527	9,704	13,259	15,992	30,502	Other Possessions.
3,562,528	3,852,904	3,819,064	3,577,109	4,311,081	5,053,221	4,819,236	5,629,936	Total to British Possessions.
44,840,606	48,100,642	47,061,095	44,493,755	60,508,538	58,331,487	55,840,162	58,092,343	Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

* Ceded to Greece 1st June 1864.
† Including Dutch Possessions on the Gold Coast, ceded to Great Britain on the 6th April 1872.

No. 28.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and

Articles.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	12,126	9,432	10,485	11,292	11,424	14,975	11,381
Caoutchouc	„	12,895	19,110	24,199	20,610	29,107	26,050	24,990
Chemical Manufactures and Products	*Value,£*	49,919	30,240	64,098	69,441	54,345	82,594	58,624
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	2,421,320	4,508,297	1,450,813	6,156,100	2,960,129	3,458,637	4,339,978
Coffee	„	45,661,520	46,800,365	56,899,830	71,385,233	79,309,279	99,884,182	94,721,862
Corn, Wheat	*Cwts.*	21,645	1,020,262	46,332	105,742	37,369	27,124	46,813
—— Wheatmeal or Flour	„	8,167	291,509	33,571	29,612	42,759	21,072	18,365
Cotton, Raw	„	2,235,970	2,663,285	1,917,094	2,154,933	2,184,842	2,704,544	3,473,053
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods	*Pieces*	106,840	101,160	208,022	260,974	273,065	221,791	190,084
—— Other Articles	*Value,£*	89,602	90,772	66,441	55,269	61,821	68,715	128,313
Drugs, Unenumerated	„	117,559	113,255	134,652	139,774	136,801	210,718	254,455
Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	*Cwts.*	16,778	15,122	18,193	20,455	15,308	17,433	21,238
—— Indigo	„	59,366	67,435	52,808	54,663	57,664	66,547	55,640
—— Madder	„	1,061	45	552	510	406	821	407
—— Madder Root	„	5,231	3,698	285	983	9	1,695	2,882
Flax and Hemp:								
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	„	8,414	18,642	13,716	25,440	31,798	34,165	20,251
Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	„	11,293	35,103	6,576	17,403	38,536	14,157	12,646
Hemp and other like substances (except Jute), Dressed and Undressed	„	58,419	65,036	75,538	106,333	83,408	149,275	152,228
Jute	„	36,325	86,971	114,399	165,634	270,090	417,981	416,352
Fruit: Currants	„	97,365	63,995	102,920	96,093	109,330	115,709	162,290
—— Raisins	„	91,596	41,848	52,761	38,986	45,289	48,198	68,540
Guano	*Tons*	20,459	12,403	16,224	7,075	9,184	9,342	7,197
Hair, Manufactures of, and of Goats' Wool	*Value,£*	233,377	211,965	241,884	102,398	57,165	117,017	30,856
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	*Cwts.*	255,805	292,312	289,748	323,670	209,380	225,926	222,803
Metals: Copper, Unwrought, Part Wrought, and old Copper	*Tons*	3,682	3,923	8,679	6,289	9,023	9,347	14,092
—— Iron in Bars, Unwrought	„	7,588	6,841	14,554	12,860	12,881	9,636	14,845
—— Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	„	3,808	3,977	3,987	3,617	2,967	3,310	3,066
—— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus	*Cwts.*	10,163	19,173	21,668	22,701	27,913	40,095	21,657
Oil, Palm	„	184,211	175,070	231,948	202,169	193,309	211,452	202,756
—— Cocoa Nut	„	141,459	218,654	165,778	197,309	226,670	203,885	154,178
—— Olive	*Tuns*	1,406	1,344	1,018	917	979	1,289	1,614

Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom.

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Articles.
13,306	16,736	15,688	12,785	18,012	19,038	29,235	34,821	*Cwts.* Bark, Peruvian.
27,930	40,859	34,586	50,737	65,443	60,561	54,395	53,405	„ Caoutchouc.
51,828	50,595	88,008	104,291	145,689	170,725	177,996	229,923	*£, Value* { Chemical Manufactures and Products.
4,418,016	3,036,512	4,980,235	4,453,876	11,349,038	5,912,964	7,713,389	7,730,795	*Lbs.* Cocoa.
97,595,947	135,066,334	128,152,692	144,821,310	172,648,940	158,669,742	154,499,185	120,935,793	„ Coffee.
225,599	201,547	69,589	1,093,498	639,607	213,179	1,027,594	719,998	*Cwts.* Corn, Wheat.
16,861	15,085	8,875	372,187	344,954	11,119	61,593	110,710	„ —— Wheatmeal or Flour.
3,130,678	2,881,369	2,449,012	2,126,570	3,232,818	2,437,545	1,964,288	2,312,211	„ Cotton, Raw.
304,590	263,625	188,983	254,838	338,679	310,575	322,758	360,582	*Pieces* { Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods.
98,279	69,879	120,442	150,039	183,132	135,219	144,578	95,990	*£, Value* { —————— Other Articles.
191,335	169,134	177,458	171,240	269,297	286,709	252,546	276,129	„ Drugs, Unenumerated.
23,734	21,327	24,333	22,620	30,564	23,202	19,982	23,848	*Cwts.* { Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
62,692	60,891	60,821	46,279	89,173	61,802	66,753	61,961	„ —————— Indigo.
1,105	3,559	4,443	454	2,843	2,747	225	519	„ —————— Madder.
3,581	3,253	2,105	869	2,344	1,833	235	874	„ —————— Madder Root.
18,523	47,840	25,029	50,985	72,346	40,254	16,628	25,074	Flax and Hemp: „ Flax, Dressed & Undressed.
14,459	8,766	14,567	11,846	11,039	40,106	33,369	36,204	„ { Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax.
76,600	76,160	73,296	64,236	103,499	181,985	148,123	128,000	„ { Hemp and other like substances (except Jute), Dressed and Undressed.
366,703	415,266	413,952	425,712	575,177	755,120	790,344	716,631	„ Jute.
95,486	131,444	135,688	184,432	178,282	100,781	141,098	145,034	„ Fruit: Currants.
59,665	69,852	53,425	82,526	71,703	55,273	126,372	102,521	„ —— Raisins.
5,136	2,512	2,517	3,370	5,526	6,274	43,663	11,033	*Tons* Guano.
28,622	14,540	8,931	8,016	34,350	18,155	5,827	7,124	*£, Value* { Hair, Manufactures of, and of Goats' Wool.
259,207	177,918	262,295	353,950	404,387	485,604	428,005	443,844	*Cwts.* Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
14,160	20,851	12,140	14,514	17,253	12,870	20,448	24,310	*Tons* { Metals: Copper, Unwrought, Part Wrought, and old Copper.
23,079	21,829	21,127	21,283	20,274	16,715	16,266	24,420	„ { —— Iron in Bars, Unwrought.
5,972	3,175	2,271	1,716	1,562	1,226	294	530	„ —— Zinc, Crude, in Cakes.
26,576	22,097	22,243	21,946	41,198	48,633	28,869	47,630	*Cwts.* { —— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus.
272,899	324,187	307,584	284,204	509,266	483,832	427,912	409,594	„ Oil, Palm.
152,082	157,160	172,659	145,555	170,083	251,627	202,473	217,148	„ —— Cocoa Nut.
1,319	1,047	2,212	2,168	2,741	1,559	2,817	1,673	*Tuns* —— Olive.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and

ARTICLES (*Cont.*)	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Opium - - - - *Lbs.*	98,072	290,120	146,337	110,101	119,670	176,000	140,933
Quicksilver - - - „	2,364,566	1,317,039	1,027,393	1,831,558	2,962,451	1,155,937	1,964,083
Rice, not in the Husk - - *Cwts.*	1,173,090	1,722,188	1,272,049	1,606,350	1,679,325	1,396,294	1,298,649
Saltpetre - - - „	28,825	18,644	78,688	26,312	27,498	23,649	13,166
—— Cubic Nitre - „	69,441	47,434	74,712	79,594	49,069	42,368	66,927
Seeds, Flax and Linseed - *Qrs.*	123,824	97,297	89,403	90,497	127,036	146,798	17,034
—— Rape - - - „	119,448	76,821	30,757	59,514	73,135	84,950	127,499
Silk, Raw - - - *Lbs.*	3,153,993	4,096,992	5,205,861	3,852,919	3,922,130	3,137,292	1,965,093
—— Thrown - - - „	426,866	82,780	137,995	216,903	334,065	306,701	71,882
Silk Manufactures - - *Value, £*	224,366	242,331	267,812	260,477	188,736	166,936	311,454
Spices, Cinnamon - - *Lbs.*	691,816	784,977	813,591	812,533	843,850	853,044	1,040,709
—— Pepper - - - „	9,131,827	8,065,954	12,624,415	10,911,690	13,151,420	13,833,002	10,448,297
Spirits: Rum - - *Proof Gallons*	2,428,882	2,337,689	2,899,100	2,447,721	2,122,043	2,102,948	1,976,408
—— Brandy - - „	608,100	534,708	697,454	861,137	750,121	537,964	525,695
—— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - „	1,512,157	1,484,098	931,912	912,703	1,709,881	1,959,317	1,577,354
Total of Spirits - „	4,549,139	4,356,495	4,528,466	4,221,561	4,582,045	4,600,229	4,079,457
Sugar, Foreign, Refined, and Candy - - - *Cwts.*	30,839	35,918	22,711	26,309	46,025	45,489	37,863
—— Unrefined - - „	286,333	471,998	240,221	428,361	354,441	493,146	292,173
—— Molasses - - „	49,972	104,548	51,399	42,206	63,354	31,494	67,322
Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	8,388,530	12,847,026	27,342,603	26,219,654	27,545,341	32,633,451	30,245,454
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, and Sea-horse - - *Cwts.*	3,463	4,193	4,821	5,696	5,738	6,588	6,143
Tobacco, Stemmed - - *Lbs.*	221,787	158,164	342,956	469,198	789,760	324,533	583,214
—— Unstemmed - - „	8,149,517	7,396,054	12,252,199	9,944,129	13,089,806	16,077,976	17,975,795
—— Manufactured, viz.:— Cigars - - „	1,482,581	125,723	147,773	117,131	188,078	222,612	247,333
Other Sorts - „		1,166,357	799,092	1,985,167	3,260,395	1,324,931	1,817,819
Wine - - - - *Gallons*	2,275,306	1,923,255	2,110,652	2,300,802	2,085,281	2,204,580	2,191,023
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and Llama - - - *Lbs.*	30,761,867	54,377,104	48,076,499	63,932,929	55,933,739	82,444,930	66,573,488

COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
148,519	123,965	107,279	150,414	307,399	308,273	250,577	303,574	*Lbs.* Opium.
2,422,140	2,795,022	2,621,626	2,968,390	2,880,388	2,314,828	2,161,688	2,422,299	„ Quicksilver.
1,196,295	2,041,420	1,826,416	2,221,520	2,466,475	3,138,701	3,280,503	4,095,751	*Cwts.* Rice, not in the Husk.
32,900	27,276	33,345	38,944	27,090	29,643	15,633	20,731	„ Saltpetre.
31,902	51,523	94,001	120,640	115,423	112,755	83,043	114,763	„ ——— Cubic Nitre.
19,904	13,476	24,774	33,200	28,082	22,975	11,778	10,976	*Qrs.* Seeds, Flax and Linseed.
222,842	61,102	80,611	229,276	278,709	51,889	9,541	5,042	„ —— Rape.
1,902,014	2,930,295	3,049,151	2,644,402	3,269,775	3,213,057	2,786,305	2,741,842	*Lbs.* Silk, Raw.
16,126	53,448	36,014	39,771	41,156	41,189	20,905	21,860	„ — Thrown.
305,605	207,727	137,570	166,297	633,307	362,156	324,603	341,673	*£, Value* Silk Manufactures.
832,552	1,191,232	1,729,724	1,558,662	1,542,545	1,021,288	1,056,092	1,208,764	*Lbs.* Spices, Cinnamon.
6,329,910	12,645,608	14,776,836	12,054,946	19,474,217	17,891,620	12,386,469	16,327,650	„ ——— Pepper.
2,468,478	2,507,175	1,396,157	1,334,358	1,680,289	1,536,431	1,313,795	1,554,063	*Proof Gallons* Spirits: Rum.
365,316	459,857	415,546	347,492	420,324	351,575	400,902	271,243	„ ——— Brandy.
948,448	1,029,645	1,766,859	1,789,137	1,887,928	1,775,101	1,510,334	1,655,468	„ ——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
3,782,242	3,996,677	3,578,562	3,470,987	3,988,541	3,663,107	3,225,031	3,480,774	„ Total of Spirits.
10,663	17,184	26,856	32,568	56,037	33,519	25,578	143,786	*Cwts.* Sugar, Foreign, Refined, and Candy.
173,793	245,927	241,210	363,028	295,400	204,013	150,052	382,260	„ —— Unrefined.
33,172	42,766	59,953	44,505	43,654	75,810	72,442	65,259	„ —— Molasses.
31,131,112	34,631,678	33,899,414	30,354,376	42,011,102	39,387,206	33,801,588	31,358,495	*Lbs.* Tea.
5,750	5,985	5,911	4,202	7,519	7,703	5,228	7,930	*Cwts.* Teeth, Elephants', Sea-Cow, and Sea-horse.
814,634	486,488	397,703	492,170	790,352	987,351	854,356	1,666,032	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Stemmed.
16,162,231	16,255,065	14,096,342	10,013,023	13,463,215	14,565,969	14,850,946	15,580,710	„ ——— Unstemmed.
196,266	208,257	205,652	262,865	264,291	372,340	250,208	391,999	„ ——— Manufactured, viz.:— Cigars.
2,079,042	1,759,585	1,427,203	1,223,277	1,602,252	1,558,389	1,757,712	1,553,095	„ Other Sorts.
1,864,726	1,923,848	1,978,912	1,682,524	1,862,587	2,036,277	1,887,938	1,676,993	*Gallons* Wine.
90,832,584	105,070,311	116,608,305	92,542,384	134,866,304	137,511,247	123,246,172	144,294,663	*Lbs.* Wool, Sheep, Lamb Alpaca, and Llama.

No. 29.—Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign

Articles.	Computed							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	209,174	140,340	87,899	62,200	71,304	100,956	90,289	111,549
Caoutchouc	140,985	144,041	196,012	160,844	205,932	193,638	252,191	243,922
Chemical Manufactures and Products	49,919	80,240	64,098	69,441	54,345	82,594	58,624	51,828
Cocoa	73,144	119,752	89,293	160,315	77,087	100,876	144,666	128,859
Coffee	1,440,089	1,461,278	1,967,730	2,530,684	2,590,427	3,249,534	3,060,577	3,035,367
Corn: Wheat	14,068	647,473	26,195	52,159	17,435	12,658	26,332	162,619
—— Wheatmeal or Flour	6,942	233,208	25,178	19,988	26,813	14,136	14,003	16,510
Cotton, Raw	5,388,190	8,577,747	13,508,601	20,103,574	20,880,312	18,834,258	19,221,823	12,441,092
Cotton Manufactures:								
Piece Goods	49,332	49,306	109,168	145,051	146,907	130,031	144,678	201,542
Other Articles	89,602	90,772	66,441	55,269	61,821	68,715	128,313	98,279
Drugs, Unenumerated	117,559	113,255	134,652	139,774	136,801	210,718	254,455	191,335
Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	303,508	226,139	262,358	329,837	269,644	317,693	404,819	446,499
—— Indigo	1,941,763	2,415,578	1,856,201	1,535,575	1,700,848	2,005,006	1,654,131	2,109,586
—— Madder	2,657	110	1,270	1,139	851	1,919	945	2,574
—— Madder Root	12,729	7,951	584	2,036	19	3,425	5,404	6,834
Flax and Hemp:								
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	23,046	50,819	42,569	78,247	99,703	100,165	60,497	56,667
Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	19,897	68,709	15,337	41,549	94,980	31,457	28,650	34,337
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) Dressed and Undressed	84,943	95,559	132,230	197,441	146,660	250,442	259,560	145,621
Jute	29,363	68,490	110,586	206,352	292,598	351,801	378,186	327,057
Fruit:—Currants	109,941	70,394	102,920	102,49	102,953	98,835	161,614	86,733
—— Raisins	151,134	59,807	67,270	53,605	66,235	74,707	97,955	85,768
Guano	225,387	140,570	187,391	80,534	101,866	105,292	76,348	56,368
Hair, Manufactures of, and of Goats' Wool	238,377	211,965	241,884	102,398	57,165	117,017	30,856	28,622
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	952,976	1,017,578	987,283	1,044,334	725,521	767,770	689,623	851,775
Metals: Copper, Unwrought, Part Wrought, and old Copper	355,706	356,705	786,912	574,380	854,168	852,714	1,133,284	1,050,675
—— Iron in Bars, Unwrought	92,571	76,157	159,908	145,590	149,366	109,369	154,759	235,887
—— Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	77,737	70,088	72,156	66,498	65,892	72,227	66,072	126,606
—— Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus	67,626	114,230	125,404	136,206	141,542	186,442	87,169	117,820

and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

VALUE.			DECLARED VALUE.				ARTICLES.
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
165,129	152,827	123,375	154,180	224,043	341,645	390,042	Bark, Peruvian.
335,384	287,640	532,739	597,741	674,505	564,750	536,391	Caoutchouc.
59,595	88,008	104,291	145,689	170,725	177,996	229,923	Chemical Manufactures and Products.
75,913	124,506	111,347	284,695	150,038	183,617	185,016	Cocoa.
3,740,373	3,642,055	3,936,268	4,682,322	4,606,674	5,822,333	5,233,684	Coffee.
196,794	35,954	574,086	412,710	125,338	697,804	481,499	Corn: Wheat.
13,828	6,213	262,082	294,137	10,463	56,777	100,764	—— Wheatmeal or Flour.
11,928,434	11,510,826	8,080,498	11,931,188	8,815,682	6,535,154	6,833,616	Cotton, Raw.
							Cotton Manufactures:
178,819	124,664	164,288	225,680	199,237	128,093	125,816	Piece Goods.
69,879	120,442	150,039	133,132	135,219	144,578	95,990	Other Articles.
169,134	177,458	171,240	269,297	286,709	252,546	276,129	Drugs, Unenumerated.
389,484	409,307	323,466	436,191	322,235	264,304	292,269	Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
2,290,516	2,240,494	1,588,912	2,527,979	1,744,591	1,794,077	1,638,633	—————— Indigo.
8,349	10,423	1,112	10,653	5,890	634	939	—————— Madder.
10,057	6,508	2,198	6,063	4,603	492	2,178	—————— Madder Root.
							Flax and Hemp:
137,642	74,189	132,466	143,109	111,202	38,120	53,465	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
17,158	26,419	21,162	24,531	84,852	60,812	70,231	Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax.
153,379	140,694	123,231	203,235	321,548	255,391	210,320	Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) Dressed and Undressed.
368,549	358,758	416,843	650,431	724,659	649,880	603,619	Jute.
114,466	167,914	209,023	257,294	146,726	186,594	178,998	Fruit: Currants.
114,674	95,275	134,105	112,247	97,977	198,179	165,465	—— Raisins.
28,134	31,651	41,788	52,258	63,545	522,745	150,199	Guano.
14,540	8,931	8,016	34,350	18,155	5,827	7,124	Hair, Manufactures of, and of Goats' Wool.
678,469	957,443	1,276,276	1,418,112	1,904,150	1,739,284	1,989,240	Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
1,498,425	849,904	972,158	1,181,328	1,208,210	1,833,496	2,013,611	Metals: Copper, Unwrought, Part Wrought, and old Copper.
197,552	192,256	191,547	208,191	219,222	270,143	364,667	—— Iron in Bars, Unwrought.
64,320	46,101	31,574	27,536	29,168	7,135	11,884	—— Zinc, Crude, in Cakes.
107,170	136,980	139,906	266,105	355,743	193,344	236,280	—— Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs, and Regulus.

VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL

ARTICLES (*Cont.*)	COMPUTED							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oil: Palm	411,405	373,483	461,963	363,062	325,404	384,138	408,046	526,468
—— Cocoa Nut	333,607	513,837	433,095	464,408	432,562	440,902	359,749	377,670
—— Olive	84,114	76,406	58,473	52,530	56,166	67,855	92,213	82,091
Opium	91,125	233,305	124,386	100,467	98,728	126,133	117,444	121,291
Quicksilver	216,752	119,357	93,107	165,985	317,846	119,205	180,041	214,460
Rice, not in the Husk	786,948	1,112,246	779,130	977,196	951,618	959,952	881,999	877,283
Saltpetre	58,130	30,297	136,392	48,239	44,341	29,167	13,495	30,433
—— Cubic Nitre	46,873	30,832	50,431	56,711	37,415	27,539	38,483	17,546
Seeds: Flax and Linseed	315,235	260,676	263,762	276,452	347,452	407,968	49,558	59,213
—— Rape	337,441	218,940	96,885	176,310	194,112	259,451	351,153	573,818
Silk, Raw	3,429,967	3,619,010	4,945,568	3,917,134	4,396,054	4,130,767	2,611,936	2,456,768
—— Thrown	640,301	134,171	222,517	343,429	562,343	647,905	148,856	36,149
Silk Manufactures	224,366	242,331	267,812	260,477	188,736	166,936	311,454	305,605
Spices: Cinnamon	46,121	57,238	61,019	65,172	80,869	87,082	92,146	72,848
—— Pepper	171,222	134,432	210,407	170,496	191,792	201,731	152,371	238,145
Spirits: Rum	237,805	219,590	240,691	195,398	184,508	196,881	174,032	240,970
—— Brandy	281,246	236,163	302,229	308,574	229,725	143,457	131,424	103,506
—— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	152,166	236,378	107,955	113,671	268,515	296,430	193,537	152,273
Sugar, Refined, and Candy	52,728	62,026	37,889	44,252	81,079	69,997	58,688	16,795
—— Unrefined	375,495	559,146	269,332	489,983	483,974	573,776	317,175	205,076
—— Molasses	31,161	53,069	25,867	21,012	41,131	18,600	40,641	22,688
Tea	655,354	909,998	2,164,623	2,048,410	2,094,594	2,719,454	2,425,937	2,464,546
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, and Sea-horse	105,441	111,794	109,346	154,927	180,215	207,014	228,317	200,732
Tobacco, Stemmed	6,931	7,414	21,792	30,302	47,715	18,593	24,301	26,306
—— Unstemmed	237,694	258,092	542,415	435,056	518,138	569,428	674,092	513,488
—— Manufactured, Cigars	154,406	60,636	70,808	50,756	77,974	86,958	96,872	77,689
—— Other Sorts (including Snuff)		46,187	54,946	145,614	207,358	57,458	60,643	60,630
Wine	760,730	672,863	646,808	737,527	675,989	620,034	687,571	591,460
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and Llama	2,287,739	3,619,393	3,282,928	4,279,967	4,379,571	5,889,082	5,017,282	6,408,508
All Other Articles	3,834,256	3,662,104	4,715,874	5,608,941	5,335,442	5,027,623	5,362,867	5,313,820
Total	28,630,124	34,529,684	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,170,561	52,995,851	49,988,146	44,840,606

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

VALUE.			DECLARED VALUE.				ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
638,919	595,944	518,672	941,713	899,754	780,691	712,211	Oil: Palm.
394,210	374,095	288,078	347,525	470,999	354,398	392,216	—— Cocoa Nut.
70,620	117,015	110,785	147,729	91,811	138,883	88,076	—— Olive.
154,956	172,989	196,165	307,158	309,120	267,861	333,501	Opium.
247,476	232,122	306,115	317,823	320,378	394,310	652,108	Quicksilver.
1,258,876	974,088	1,175,554	1,517,923	1,978,565	1,925,669	2,519,870	Rice, not in the Husk.
27,844	36,818	50,627	39,502	43,362	21,067	21,338	Saltpetre.
33,490	72,851	93,999	85,441	84,704	57,625	69,963	——— Cubic Nitre.
36,048	65,037	89,640	84,628	67,552	35,687	32,873	Seeds: Flax and Linseed.
155,046	225,711	723,175	922,125	150,162	23,308	12,472	——— Rape.
3,638,450	3,595,457	3,437,723	3,950,063	3,941,071	3,700,404	2,962,796	Silk, Raw.
157,809	85,233	84,016	64,897	65,084	29,720	24,515	—— Thrown.
207,727	137,570	166,297	683,307	362,156	324,603	341,673	Silk Manufactures.
129,050	210,810	175,349	133,032	121,212	107,457	117,038	Spices: Cinnamon.
197,588	277,066	263,702	464,261	487,641	379,703	461,970	——— Pepper.
266,118	163,765	146,296	254,463	242,341	209,158	249,304	Spirits: Rum.
147,537	131,590	94,112	201,921	175,829	197,030	152,153	——— Brandy.
128,579	192,946	192,450	286,697	316,253	286,593	301,335	——— Geneva and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
27,208	44,338	52,284	102,390	60,557	45,884	212,595	Sugar, Refined, and Candy.
291,059	311,563	426,190	415,648	293,625	194,335	428,872	—— Unrefined.
27,488	38,883	21,813	30,212	50,047	44,769	44,975	—— Molasses.
2,777,749	2,507,144	2,181,721	3,118,247	3,253,153	2,625,663	2,580,378	Tea.
203,927	208,985	147,444	196,005	290,960	238,548	366,920	Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, and Sea-horse.
16,216	13,671	17,431	28,478	37,139	36,464	62,529	Tobacco, Stemmed.
643,430	513,929	375,488	542,203	489,510	404,488	475,116	——— Unstemmed.
81,567	65,123	107,884	160,144	204,213	150,402	196,533	——— Manufactured, Cigars.
58,820	51,947	49,798	80,980	85,172	92,352	84,569	——— Other Sorts (including Snuff).
619,499	616,820	466,296	884,747	953,202	916,580	825,273	Wine.
6,438,243	6,742,288	5,562,924	7,600,803	9,278,009	8,889,925	10,245,727	Wool, Sheep, Lamb, Alpaca, and Llama.
5,898,977	6,261,457	7,147,691	9,858,089	10,438,797	10,040,835	10,645,452	All Other Articles.
48,100,642	47,061,095	44,493,755	60,503,538	58,331,487	55,840,162	58,092,343	Total.

No. 30.—Value of the Registered Imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into the United Kingdom from Various Countries.

Countries from which Imported.	Gold. Computed Value. 1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Declared Value. 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Countries from which Imported.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	165,468	557,353	756,842	904,532	50,530	19,512	138,004	61,406	—	3,285	120,840	415,403	38,300	—	47,600	Russia.
Germany	26,417	364,394	422,020	185,658	208,090	14,981	503,030	55,185	42,268	25,481	20,921	922,581	453,583	118,695	85,106	Germany.
Holland	7,675	6,584	43	114,267	2,252	4,767	70,482	14,470	918	257	278,180	15,757	13,406	14,039	10,713	Holland.
Belgium	25,402	515,250	7,948	16,084	10,282	110,335	196,278	13,585	4,092	1,937	156,046	813,883	305,386	120,141	186,114	Belgium.
France	341,177	2,504,493	91,980	187,546	573,913	307,765	2,843,356	387,319	280,170	695,851	315,767	3,708,203	2,116,557	1,508,985	740,395	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	2,522	8,730	5,995	1,544	94,147	746,571	550,846	285,615	402,891	4,429	300	—	1,500	—	132	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain&Canaries	7,595	6,826	12,344	5,098	11,548	25,888	28,896	25,234	19,159	7,537	6,765	8,464	14,218	77,447	4,085	Spain&Canaries
Gibraltar	5,094	18,192	8,318	9,842	27,345	37,685	32,156	36,298	48,301	53,137	48,079	49,266	52,641	60,501	75,702	Gibraltar.
Malta	21,513	9,454	4,053	485	12,712	2,807	33,104	44,420	70,712	172,093	184,693	144,713	95,018	91,045	40,628	Malta.
Turkey	1,924	27,330	427	98,430	2,129	1,468	98,631	732	—	3,294	243,547	30,845	700	10,046	10,302	Turkey.
Egypt	12,322	15,509	3,709	16,359	65,831	316,149	128,183	101,026	5,794	27,343	748,954	45,529	6,986	2,206,804	223,250	Egypt.
West Coast of Africa	91,131	78,272	99,922	69,606	96,078	111,907	120,333	146,182	118,875	100,211	116,142	137,328	108,869	77,523	136,263	West Coast of Africa.
British Poss^s in S. Africa	17,893	8,878	9,038	4,824	3,524	49,305	6,375	15,167	8,480	2,022	536	200	290	19,010	306,695	British Poss^s in S. Africa.
British India	—	—	6,864	—	58,002	462,095	1,167,425	205,285	302,178	37,380	723,172	247,464	99,435	201,617	263,135	British India.
China	—	4,867	117	—	—	1,086	2,372	4,204	1,307	780	61,579	1,500	—	128,846	282,586	China.
Australia	6,719,000	6,331,225	6,704,753	5,995,368	2,656,971	5,051,170	6,839,674	5,801,207	6,989,594	7,892,757	6,478,616	6,898,826	5,983,232	9,444,495	6,720,878	Australia.
B^h N. America	32,636	56,046	62,855	47,142	122,393	126,276	153,372	138,680	169,518	76,000	213,820	370,224	35,400	3,497	2,479	B^h N. America.
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	996,951	935,307	1,631,464	3,896,554	5,239,899	2,444,181	1,841,384	2,808,367	1,252,816	1,960,683	1,635,360	993,930	704,065	3,050,717	2,492,828	Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies.
Brazil	183,007	664,929	269,902	63,881	180,996	339,549	327,957	615,318	437,492	868,907	288,503	178,431	116,783	76,291	371,584	Brazil.
United States	3,917,755	38,434	9,781,434	7,520,682	7,479,790	4,304,495	8,412,286	5,026,185	6,976,455	1,828,694	6,994,051	6,492,595	8,287,109	3,174,472	4,508,740	United States.
Other Countr^s	9,202	11,364	73,676	4,763	4,519	8,078	15,497	14,274	4,977	8,731	170,857	143,922	35,964	136,994	1,571,804	Other Countr^s.
Total	12,584,684	12,163,937	19,903,704	19,142,665	16,900,951	14,485,570	23,509,641	15,800,159	17,136,177	13,770,812	18,806,728	21,618,924	18,469,442	20,611,165	18,081,019	Total.

VALUE of the REGISTERED IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	SILVER.															COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.
	COMPUTED VALUE.											DECLARED VALUE.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	3,641	—	7,712	7,954	3,330	125	21,044	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Russia.
Germany	393,300	90,831	1,473,518	686,640	663,785	169,434	820,961	162,003	333,587	397,044	704	1,184,386	1,211,550	424,762	2,351,968	Germany.
Holland	2,496	130,289	163,836	420,804	437,745	429,211	46,471	22,672	100,281	508,181	5,663	35,603	1,057,188	11,646	156,060	Holland.
Belgium	569,854	314,189	1,069,952	954,709	1,185,259	99,700	2,793	9,753	75,504	70,337	34,297	366,538	247,657	90,631	262,758	Belgium.
France	3,698,019	689,522	2,202,972	1,256,724	1,115,096	854,111	2,498,530	1,001,143	1,045,317	1,791,820	1,211,560	1,091,011	923,487	1,342,491	1,172,272	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	253,081	118,630	91,026	57,620	55,854	59,448	69,882	55,629	70,795	73,735	46,031	20,128	6,965	5,555	17,651	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain & Canaries	4,120	30,274	10,348	3,844	5,857	1,363	4,883	1,517	2,762	8,374	11,246	291	2,410	7,013	539	Spain & Canaries
Gibraltar	22,206	17,000	18,361	28,510	30,997	47,214	77,003	53,680	46,129	44,046	47,086	35,069	49,571	57,045	58,224	Gibraltar.
Malta	16,872	25,177	8,681	1,834	—	—	18,143	9,892	10,243	1,293	999	8,488	41,058	3,465	3,590	Malta.
Turkey	1,304	3,160	2,508	128	—	—	55,888	51,596	40	—	11,574	7,195	440	40	50	Turkey.
Egypt	2,088	2,496	2,205	1,727	633	1,278	5,996	5,362	85,059	15,715	30,002	86,162	12,872	30,082	21,885	Egypt.
West Coast of Africa	10,191	1,555	5,925	8,029	24,408	20,370	18,708	3,248	7,781	839	7,217	4,549	7,074	6,841	40,964	West Coast of Africa.
British Possns in S. Africa	1,277	3,982	4,488	3,977	3,398	6,834	6,205	7,258	4,316	7,479	5,520	1,697	641	1,882	13,317	British Possns in S. Africa.
British India	—	—	16	61	270	12,663	751,381	43	562,056	—	854,965	1,094,052	3,500	316,635	17,858	British India.
China	—	785	1,085	73	—	151	519	—	—	836	481,882	3,068,216	61,893	499,622	371,741	China.
Australia	857	603	283	73	162	321	1,044	519	1,015	5,441	7,609	20,654	31,389	27,106	21,250	Australia.
B^h N. America	3,757	8,135	19,557	59,335	12,098	13,561	10,213	12,373	9,392	12,457	495,585	54,060	33,119	17,870	17,150	B^h N. America.
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	4,518,097	5,047,612	6,242,068	6,651,506	7,002,384	4,931,855	4,406,163	5,032,495	3,203,972	2,533,107	3,647,418	3,379,923	2,724,537	2,999,316	3,931,823	Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies.
Brazil	7,212	68,009	87,844	98,503	69,928	77,305	64,075	72,823	225,279	123,127	112,792	23,519	94,573	61,467	64,493	Brazil.
United States	874,827	28,249	332,728	626,842	155,150	230,065	1,833,297	1,471,821	1,915,939	1,109,739	3,386,734	5,688,878	4,574,869	5,991,823	3,476,622	United States.
Other Countrs.	10,223	2,610	7,659	19,236	60,971	21,632	64,299	47,021	16,651	26,609	250,056	351,484	53,827	1,092,774	297,954	Other Countrs.
TOTAL	10,393,512	6,583,108	11,752,772	10,888,129	10,827,325	6,976,641	10,777,498	8,020,888	7,716,418	6,730,179	10,648,940	16,521,903	11,138,570	12,988,066	12,298,169	TOTAL.

VALUE of the REGISTERED IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER. COMPUTED VALUE. 1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	DECLARED VALUE. 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	169,109	557,353	764,554	912,486	53,860	19,637	159,048	61,446	—	3,285	120,840	415,463	38,300	—	47,600	Russia.
Germany	419,717	455,225	1,895,538	872,208	871,875	184,415	1,323,991	217,188	375,855	422,525	21,625	2,106,767	1,665,133	513,457	2,437,074	Germany.
Holland	10,171	136,873	163,879	535,071	430,997	433,978	116,956	37,142	101,199	508,498	283,843	51,360	1,070,541	25,685	166,773	Holland.
Belgium	595,256	829,439	1,077,900	970,793	1,195,541	210,035	199,071	23,338	79,596	72,274	190,343	1,180,421	553,043	210,772	448,872	Belgium.
France	4,039,196	3,194,015	2,294,952	1,444,270	1,689,009	1,161,876	5,341,886	1,388,462	1,325,487	2,487,671	1,527,327	4,799,214	3,040,044	2,851,476	1,912,667	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	255,603	127,360	97,021	59,164	150,001	806,019	620,728	341,244	473,686	78,164	46,331	20,128	8,465	5,555	17,783	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries	11,715	37,100	22,692	8,942	17,405	26,751	33,779	26,751	21,921	15,911	18,011	8,755	16,628	84,466	4,624	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	27,390	35,192	26,679	38,352	58,342	84,899	109,159	89,978	94,820	97,183	95,165	84,335	102,212	117,546	133,926	Gibraltar.
Malta	38,385	34,631	12,734	2,319	12,712	2,807	51,247	54,312	80,955	173,386	185,692	153,201	136,076	94,510	44,218	Malta.
Turkey	3,228	30,990	2,935	98,558	2,129	1,468	154,519	52,328	40	3,294	255,121	38,040	1,140	10,086	10,352	Turkey.
Egypt	14,410	18,005	5,914	18,086	66,464	317,427	134,179	106,388	90,853	43,058	778,956	131,691	19,858	2,236,886	245,135	Egypt.
West Coast of Africa	101,322	79,827	105,847	77,635	120,486	132,277	139,041	149,430	126,656	101,053	123,359	141,877	115,943	84,364	177,227	West Coast of Africa.
Brit. Possess in S. Africa	19,170	12,860	13,526	8,801	6,922	56,139	12,580	22,425	12,796	9,501	6,056	1,897	931	20,892	320,012	Brit. Possess in S. Africa.
British India	—	—	6,880	61	58,272	474,758	1,918,806	205,328	864,234	37,380	1,578,137	1,341,516	102,935	608,252	280,993	British India.
China	—	5,652	1,202	73	—	1,237	2,891	4,204	1,397	1,616	543,401	3,069,716	61,893	628,468	654,327	China.
Australia	6,719,857	6,331,828	6,705,036	5,995,441	2,657,133	5,051,491	6,840,718	5,801,726	6,990,609	7,898,198	6,486,225	6,919,480	6,014,621	9,471,601	6,742,128	Australia.
Bh. N. America	36,393	64,181	82,412	106,477	134,491	139,837	163,585	151,053	178,910	88,457	709,405	424,284	68,519	21,367	19,629	Bh. N. America.
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	5,515,048	5,982,919	7,873,532	10,548,060	12,242,283	7,376,036	6,247,547	7,840,862	4,456,788	4,493,790	5,282,778	4,373,853	3,428,602	6,050,033	6,124,651	Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies.
Brazil	190,219	732,938	357,746	162,384	250,924	416,854	392,032	688,141	662,771	992,034	401,295	201,950	211,356	137,758	436,077	Brazil.
United States	4,792,582	66,683	10,064,162	8,147,524	7,634,940	4,534,560	10,245,583	6,498,006	8,892,394	2,938,133	10,380,785	12,181,473	12,861,978	9,166,295	7,985,362	United States.
Other Countries	19,425	13,974	81,335	23,999	65,490	29,710	79,796	61,295	21,628	35,340	420,913	495,406	89,791	1,220,708	1,869,758	Other Countries.
TOTAL	22,978,196	18,747,045	31,656,476	30,030,794	27,728,276	21,462,211	34,287,139	23,821,047	24,852,595	20,500,991	29,455,668	38,140,827	29,608,012	33,599,231	30,379,188	TOTAL.

Countries to which Exported.	Gold Bullion and Specie. — Computed Real Value. 1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Declared Value. 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Countries to which Exported.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	1,573	—	1,797,973	2,707,857	—	—	8,597	24,336	—	—	49,234	—	33,306	125,600	—	Russia.
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,428	16,785	955	—	12,235	—	628,700	1,338,250	535,622	Denmark.
Germany	22,067	15,410	30,374	1,080,944	46,572	106,591	623,804	184,686	1,094,311	19,459	180,606	8,487,948	8,151,902	7,262,584	132,000	Germany.
Holland	10,329	242	68,018	4,374	4,108	2,148	81,929	126,658	16,925	18,584	729,155	60,218	225,500	335,000	478,026	Holland.
Belgium	118,808	5,057	249,893	19,075	30,353	214,204	368,633	9,618	—	—	2,603,638	2,009,417	182,500	98,600	527,200	Belgium.
France	10,400,604	998,304	6,356,200	3,502,829	7,775,111	4,263,286	8,465,243	6,034,340	7,189,646	4,194,430	3,505,448	1,569,171	1,040,448	632,316	5,433,712	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	602,145	336,921	967,445	638,755	201,835	82,415	108,436	62,300	85,662	59,902	242,860	1,851,603	1,672,201	1,333,077	354,872	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries	755,022	647,556	1,392,694	1,054,144	1,385,900	1,408,803	50,867	289,058	564,299	4,148	100,492	45,120	—	1,907,945	3,752	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	144,906	53,014	105,470	52,695	2,511	—	6,022	3,075	117	48,672	10,513	10,000	2,000	2,000	—	Gibraltar.
Malta	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	97,305	30,021	—	145,727	111,198	190,491	103,574	50	78,000	—	70,000	Malta.
Turkey	109	494	1,124,096	35,534	23	303	—	—	440	888	560	308,972	300,000	—	—	Turkey.
Egypt	1,301,886	796,495	1,919,621	3,473,682	2,059,754	580,262	457,941	241,919	1,497,826	1,536,769	1,158,990	1,405,641	1,006,454	1,178,069	910,663	Egypt.
British Possns in S. Africa	50,619	133,360	—	159,211	135,417	19,469	4,867	70,719	63,078	44,293	160,655	1,142,845	1,389,675	216,750	10,583	British Possns in S. Africa.
Mauritius	—	—	—	98,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	814	30,000	—	Mauritius.
China (inclg. Hong Kong)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China (inclg. Hong Kong).
Australia	29,592	—	—	19,469	12	14,524	18,690	9,600	10,069	20,372	30,071	—	—	—	—	Australia.
Bh N. America	9,003	631,576	283,380	129,092	185,164	77,572	190,336	96,052	121,691	324,226	95,058	73,000	17,500	251,200	16,000	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies	21,349	52,466	179,396	2,049	101,155	210	15,167	15,137	19,617	17,553	30,181	13,006	15,202	5,271	21,940	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	—	110,489	18,864	85,497	57,527	24,772	—	27,434	—	5,694	188	832	—	300	1,400	Spanish West Indies.
United States	1,724,008	7,297,887	36,670	39,924	185,100	61,087	1,014,770	63,679	112,519	1,049,947	72,740	113,697	—	2,416,817	9,095	United States.
Mexico	—	239	14,999	122,445	12,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mexico.
Cenl. America	—	23	408,278	8,216	974	124	206	—	4,487	16,195	4,802	16,000	164,000	12,780	13,650	Cenl. America.
New Granada	7,867	8,022	530,867	29,633	5,160	51	3,831	19,500	3,296	160,714	31,177	11,014	30,830	10,770	—	New Granada.
Brazil	357,099	20,286	408,769	1,681,025	926,944	1,271,126	945,121	306,464	1,013,240	447,229	106,921	2,120,881	396,587	409,515	500,767	Brazil.
Argentine Republic	4,500	5,590	55,640	45,568	5,510	186,657	187,079	58,579	629,526	147,437	682,761	697,125	1,840,515	4,792	1,111,327	Argentine Republic.
Other Countries	29,091	74,941	62,927	128,266	60,470	149,707	152,092	83,364	169,406	166,696	101,662	761,735	2,572,782	1,499,584	511,027	Other Countries.
Total	15,641,578	12,138,372	16,011,963	15,303,279	13,279,739	8,493,332	12,742,059	7,889,030	12,708,308	8,473,699	10,013,521	20,698,275	19,748,916	19,071,220	10,641,636	Total.

VALUE of the REGISTERED EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE from the UNITED KINGDOM to VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE. COMPUTED VALUE. 1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	DECLARED VALUE. 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	—	—	57,428	—	289	—	—	10,167	10,167	—	—	41,050	16,400	553,150	742,740	Russia.
Denmark	—	—	—	164,227	107,734	21,792	61,864	615	6,321	83	56,637	40,000	1,800	347	912	Denmark.
Germany	375,312	318,558	213,622	381,981	202,423	458,809	1,697,673	1,110,626	903,669	372,448	707,465	3,092,222	1,246,323	279,698	117,088	Germany.
Holland	124,584	348,438	357,022	216,982	539,103	1,025,349	1,280,965	1,092,573	1,855,253	78,999	2,610,922	1,750,470	152,950	17,415	212,003	Holland.
Belgium	92,607	187,318	84,527	192,230	234,944	403,778	855,332	1,140,412	843,235	431,007	2,218,818	1,282,063	373,410	1,181,480	634,580	Belgium.
France	914,742	1,052,737	849,463	1,258,155	2,146,413	699,579	2,090,118	2,190,308	1,821,748	3,416,723	558,871	1,239,904	871,177	3,564,052	1,321,658	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	331	641	2,822	—	194	—	83	—	—	—	—	11,800	443,355	106,856	12,352	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries	1,042	2,690	5,384	4,682	26,824	3,605	107,140	6,475	978	—	336,515	1,054,590	731,400	376,700	1,882,312	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	2,083	—	74	—	—	74	1,008	3,97 0	13,210	4,000	—	Gibraltar.
Malta	—	—	—	—	13,177	—	—	—	40,081	4,336	—	—	—	—	—	Malta.
Turkey	—	—	905,025	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	Turkey.
Egypt*	8,124,236	7,279,839	10,710,209	8,815,748	6,308,368	3,808,260	2,537,930	647,415	1,439,165	2,360,577	1,995,803	3,041,186	5,677,925	2,794,579	6,683,456	Egypt.*
British Possns in S. Africa	—	10,104	—	6,756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,230	110,935	44,600	21,200	British Possns in S. Africa.
Mauritius	—	2,033	—	5,094	—	—	—	—	354,192	727,636	7,952	4,800	5,000	11,000	—	Mauritius.
China (incldg Hong Kong)	—	—	—	1,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	134,681	13,100	38,760	313,055	24,800	China (incldg Hong Kong.)
British Settlts Australia	128	—	—	1,913	8,373	26,678	27,793	8,760	22,016	12,136	22,620	4,300	38,645	44,129	20,595	British Settlts Australia.
Bh N. America	—	14,368	18,741	2,655	15,457	5,822	—	—	—	—	32,528	10,275	9,400	5,000	8,000	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies	28,821	39,177	5,068	51,559	25,553	—	25,522	26,502	25,447	49,393	33,260	33,500	72,100	—	22,500	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	41	—	—	9,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	Spanish West Indies.
United States	3,212	84,066	858	14,271	4,631	4,831	300	—	—	1,770	21,634	600	—	2,000	25,250	United States.
Mexico	—	634	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mexico.
Cenl America	123	624	7,816	2,654	1,435	2,922	507	399	2,727	153,214	3,844	12,531	3,690	14,494	6,990	Cenl America.
New Granada	4,570	12,801	10,277	1,079	20,279	—	3,232	604	864	37,775	5,861	26,825	23,844	22,040	26,220	New Granada.
Brazil	167,213	149,527	43,623	50,012	142,706	105,545	88,788	95,297	57,683	5	—	—	—	25	—	Brazil.
Argentine Republic	—	222	618	—	101	—	8,265	—	—	—	—	—	—	584	—	Argentine Republic.
Other Countries	56,228	69,499	41,725	58,891	52,464	32,222	110,966	105,334	128,160	257,653	157,688	1,339,980	756,621	492,861	449,301	Other Countries.
TOTAL	9,893,190	9,573,276	13,314,228	11,240,671	9,852,561	6,599,192	8,896,552	6,435,487	7,511,706	7,903,829	8,906,169	13,062,396	10,586,945	9,828,065	12,211,957	TOTAL
*To Egypt:— Coin (chiefly	1,926,926	1,021,660	3,806,344	2,586,309	1,697,825	863,361	389,644	260,716	474,591	943,515	259,113	242,810	150	100	25	*To Egypt:— Coin (chiefly for China, &c.) Bull (chiefly

Countries to which Exported.	Total of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.															Countries to which Exported.
	Computed Value.											Declared Value.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia -	1,573	—	1,855,401	2,707,857	289	—	8,597	34,503	10,167	—	49,234	41,050	49,706	678,750	742,740	Russia.
Denmark -	—	—	—	164,227	107,734	21,792	100,292	17,400	7,276	83	68,872	40,000	630,500	1,338,597	536,534	Denmark.
Germany -	397,379	333,968	243,996	1,462,925	248,995	565,400	2,321,477	1,295,312	1,997,980	391,907	888,011	11,580,170	9,398,225	7,542,282	249,088	Germany.
Holland -	134,913	348,680	425,040	221,356	543,211	1,027,497	1,362,894	1,219,231	1,872,178	97,583	3,340,077	1,810,688	378,450	352,415	690,029	Holland.
Belgium -	211,415	192,375	334,420	211,305	265,297	617,982	1,223,965	1,150,030	843,235	431,007	4,822,456	3,291,480	555,910	1,280,080	1,161,780	Belgium.
France -	11,315,346	2,051,041	7,205,663	4,760,984	9,921,524	4,962,865	10,555,361	8,224,648	9,011,394	7,611,153	4,064,319	2,809,075	1,911,625	4,196,368	6,755,370	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira -	602,476	337,562	970,267	638,755	202,029	82,415	108,519	62,300	85,662	59,902	242,860	1,863,403	2,115,556	1,439,933	367,224	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries -	756,064	650,246	1,398,078	1,058,826	1,412,724	1,412,408	158,007	295,533	565,277	4,148	437,007	1,099,710	731,400	2,284,645	1,886,064	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar -	144,906	53,014	105,470	52,695	4,594	—	6,096	3,075	117	48,746	11,521	13,970	15,210	6,000	—	Gibraltar.
Malta - -	51,001	50,000	389	184,781	110,482	30,021	—	145,727	151,279	194,827	103,574	50	78,000	—	70,000	Malta.
Turkey -	109	494	2,029,121	35,534	33	303	—	—	440	888	569	308,972	300,000	—	—	Turkey.
Egypt - -	9,426,122	8,076,334	12,629,830	12,289,430	8,368,122	4,388,522	2,995,871	889,334	2,936,991	3,897,346	3,154,793	4,446,827	6,684,379	3,972,648	7,594,119	Egypt.
British Possⁿ in S. Africa	50,619	143,464	—	165,967	135,417	19,469	4,867	70,719	63,078	44,293	160,655	1,202,075	1,500,610	261,350	31,783	British Possⁿ in S. Africa.
Mauritius -	—	2,033	—	103,218	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,952	4,800	5,814	41,000	—	Mauritius.
China (incldg Hong Kong)	—	—	—	1,908	—	—	—	—	354,192	727,636	134,681	13,100	38,760	313,055	24,800	China (incldg Hong Kong).
British Settlⁿ Australia	29,720	—	—	21,382	8,385	41,202	46,483	18,360	32,085	32,508	52,700	4,300	38,645	44,129	20,595	British Settlⁿ Australia.
Bʰ N. America	9,003	645,944	302,121	131,747	200,621	83,394	190,336	96,052	121,691	324,226	127,586	83,275	26,900	256,200	24,000	Bʰ N. America.
Danish West Indies -	50,170	91,643	184,464	53,608	126,708	210	40,689	41,639	45,064	66,946	63,441	46,506	87,302	5,271	44,440	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies -	41	110,489	18,864	95,434	57,527	24,772	—	27,434	—	5,694	292	832	—	300	1,400	Spanish West Indies.
United States	1,727,220	7,381,953	37,528	54,195	189,731	65,918	1,015,070	63,679	112,519	1,051,717	94,374	114,297	—	2,418,817	34,345	United States.
Mexico -	—	873	14,999	122,472	12,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mexico.
Cenˡ. America	123	647	416,094	10,870	2,409	3,046	713	399	7,214	169,409	8,646	28,531	67,690	27,274	20,640	Cenˡ America.
New Granada	12,437	20,823	541,144	30,712	25,439	51	7,063	20,104	4,160	198,489	37,038	37,839	54,674	32,810	26,220	New Granada.
Brazil - -	524,312	169,813	452,392	1,731,037	1,069,650	1,376,671	1,033,909	401,761	1,070,923	447,234	106,921	2,120,881	396,587	409,540	500,767	Brazil.
Argentine Republic -	4,500	5,812	56,258	45,658	5,611	186,657	195,344	58,579	629,526	147,437	682,761	697,125	1,840,515	5,376	1,111,327	Argentine Republic.
Other Countries - -	85,319	144,440	104,652	187,157	112,934	181,929	263,058	188,698	297,566	424,349	259,350	2,101,715	3,329,403	1,992,445	960,328	Other Countries.
Total -	25,534,768	20,811,648	29,326,191	26,544,040	23,132,300	15,092,524	21,638,611	14,324,517	20,220,014	16,377,528	18,919,690	33,760,671	30,335,861	28,899,285	22,853,593	Total.

No. 32.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527

No. 33.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Imported for

Countries from which Imported.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	60,399	51,448	55,024	82,099	45,385	24,280	76,915	130,794
Denmark	2,044	2,049	1,984	5,776	26,074	3,442	778	1,398
Germany	423,301	355,033	495,471	409,785	1,216,627	1,125,762	1,099,538	945,449
Holland	507,554	514,914	695,035	525,007	621,902	748,972	869,460	950,090
Belgium	724,110	567,501	630,136	494,312	740,351	815,299	1,267,161	787,264
Channel Islands	82,027	21,169	15,674	15,655	25,256	16,614	21,477	30,013
France	2,890,344	2,011,451	2,269,271	3,128,080	2,695,607	2,978,419	3,636,950	2,847,784
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	37,578	42,261	25,048	11,524	30,229	22,234	45,798	48,086
Spain and Canaries	51,020	72,112	50,161	57,237	74,049	68,879	162,929	106,522
Italy, exclusive of Venetia from 1860 to 1864	16,679	11,202	27,026	10,379	8,952	65,048	48,278	23,915
Austrian Territories, including Venetia to 1865	17,353	10,270	19,409	11,821	4,597	31,471	22,485	11,214
Turkish Dominions	124,724	68,070	74,001	139,791	76,244	78,745	110,169	119,220
Egypt	10,653	14,985	12,359	2,060	1,872	4,776	3,420	5,260
British India	8,890	13,788	47,275	47,472	20,755	61,759	42,968	80,360
Philippine Islands	17,717	32,836	21,776	23,814	45,839	28,233	53,066	7,561
China	20,042	30,974	43,322	102,493	63,206	56,265	46,728	89,228
Japan	300	1,841	3,405	7,192	5,031	4,788	10,293	13,065
Spanish West India Islands	21,783	19,040	14,667	34,361	46,586	203,450	38,701	59,513
Danish West India Islands	5,875	71,434	56,215	34,760	14,582	15,673	7,881	1,578
United States	18,374	399,973	79,258	75,719	52,567	13,998	37,374	70,555
New Granada (United States of Colombia)	8,943	18,481	252	2,877	718	367	2,729	1,161
Chili	58,351	4,058	225	—	51	—	—	1,749
Brazil	3,268	14,660	40,238	49,455	111,342	47,874	58,185	177,727
Other Countries	75,323	70,212	36,527	57,339	60,813	53,171	57,497	146,021
Total	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Imported for

TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
7,280,944	8,115,003	10,940,601	11,358,234	13,896,760	13,764,400	11,421,241

TRANSHIPMENT from each COUNTRY at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
94,206	53,138	18,106	32,371	23,519	37,049	51,853	Russia.
1,113	2,661	33,099	8,980	3,863	3,076	5,280	Denmark.
948,712	1,193,401	1,473,868	1,727,087	2,379,126	2,137,974	1,377,711	Germany.
1,255,500	1,396,368	1,991,158	1,721,426	1,688,571	1,292,183	1,008,201	Holland.
699,513	596,219	1,330,975	1,392,139	1,203,874	1,093,543	860,569	Belgium.
24,402	27,678	30,721	33,717	43,922	98,360	39,519	Channel Islands.
2,890,404	3,191,974	3,690,792	3,881,156	5,366,106	5,026,504	4,361,940	France.
53,340	84,978	46,855	109,547	145,677	122,314	117,988	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
127,518	170,540	329,847	205,180	240,364	256,261	202,948	Spain and Canaries.
91,611	112,942	51,830	148,081	89,322	171,235	178,144	Italy, including Venetia from 1865.
22,841	39,983	57,894	109,220	122,091	97,968	172,833	Austrian Territories, excluding Venetia from 1864.
194,016	136,196	208,489	309,515	237,599	222,797	225,088	Turkish Dominions.
10,387	51,515	40,102	93,968	129,871	54,230	16,017	Egypt.
75,276	110,840	137,925	47,041	190,645	381,035	305,043	British India.
50,115	42,107	15,253	45,284	120,013	40,422	115,802	Philippine Islands.
185,899	263,948	253,297	307,936	576,733	571,853	774,577	China.
2,540	1,157	2,222	—	5,089	15,265	15,022	Japan.
10,133	27,581	79,631	67,796	104,867	151,014	117,436	Spanish West India Islands.
246	22,417	—	15	66	948	1,273	Danish West India Islands.
70,842	185,092	386,804	374,666	424,938	523,507	365,888	United States.
45,379	152,602	58,757	129,792	61,182	174,806	126,545	New Granada (United States of Colombia).
126,453	32,563	453,832	96,709	224,076	235,107	30,101	Chili.
240,021	118,966	96,187	156,566	115,706	276,131	207,565	Brazil.
60,477	100,137	152,957	360,042	395,040	780,818	743,898	Other Countries.
7,280,944	8,115,003	10,940,601	11,358,234	13,896,760	13,764,400	11,421,241	TOTAL.

Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Imports.

No. 34.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Exported after

Countries to which Exported.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	58,563	35,362	42,479	98,728	102,762	83,855	60,831	58,207
Sweden	16,971	13,402	5,111	20,269	32,110	16,882	20,726	57,198
Denmark, and the Duchies up to 1864	1,607	918	2,141	22,735	60,637	7,159	9,645	13,066
Germany, exclusive of the Duchies up to 1864	50,546	99,883	143,816	143,171	154,514	159,570	171,136	334,588
Holland	56,294	59,428	68,031	75,086	97,079	55,883	80,801	159,890
Belgium	25,385	33,407	20,596	26,249	67,456	12,110	47,704	100,449
Channel Islands	27,514	43,072	35,464	21,429	17,954	20,282	25,873	46,211
France	126,224	530,130	134,907	170,411	50,897	186,155	123,656	316,964
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,347	5,941	23,124	9,036	13,044	32,594	9,231	25,340
Spain and Canaries	6,998	5,922	7,181	7,479	49,217	32,090	24,595	45,981
Italy	6,742	21,092	40,085	64,877	42,599	12,739	59,240	44,421
Turkish Dominions	162,673	227,714	391,867	300,302	249,128	280,195	214,359	372,295
Egypt	10,888	4,244	14,030	22,612	25,990	27,323	32,320	52,463
Morocco and West Coast of Africa	27,123	33,407	103,377	26,493	20,141	38,301	36,081	43,874
British Possessions in South Africa	41,125	34,563	32,370	29,499	35,248	27,604	26,000	35,512
British India	208,030	242,963	247,300	245,947	236,037	342,772	402,084	442,226
Philippine Islands	42,472	94,456	47,824	41,649	71,906	40,228	43,891	77,110
China	43,617	52,006	66,846	82,429	122,080	133,093	381,695	310,783
Japan	—	117	—	4,126	25,620	73,225	97,968	112,236
Australia	384,245	421,883	383,978	370,686	344,302	312,430	508,085	319,918
British North America	84,476	93,004	93,759	93,870	118,258	97,161	199,657	127,504
British West Indies	40,160	42,156	66,936	52,021	57,724	48,371	27,685	27,343
Haiti and Foreign West Indies	392,993	356,041	364,161	426,684	420,146	368,074	273,117	221,099
United States	2,733,683	1,557,368	1,980,573	2,395,690	2,711,217	3,122,536	3,786,900	2,445,063
Mexico	4,065	4,535	25,019	75,023	181,284	108,839	65,115	47,696
Central America	15,075	22,695	24,846	30,852	13,025	6,663	8,895	11,385
New Granada (United States of Colombia)	64,005	55,357	56,201	182,522	224,473	287,478	227,719	141,656
Brazil	275,990	180,382	107,714	113,996	181,919	256,343	270,158	195,749
Argentine Republic	13,028	7,040	3,698	4,219	27,542	64,776	196,872	224,229
Chili	25,733	25,001	14,672	10,349	20,084	16,475	74,456	32,818
Peru	8,444	6,870	9,108	12,045	18,958	9,195	20,290	13,922
Other Countries	120,636	109,403	156,565	149,524	195,319	189,118	193,995	198,331
Total	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Exported after

TRANSHIPMENT to each COUNTRY at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
78,098	99,577	174,048	172,688	154,024	154,333	194,600	Russia.
62,253	37,457	33,868	34,491	36,413	22,426	29,604	Sweden.
12,401	33,545	33,834	35,697	19,436	19,904	31,416	Denmark and the Duchies up to 1864.
537,136	566,651	368,736	772,795	828,886	1,047,725	835,520	Germany, exclusive of the Duchies up to 1864.
143,447	146,387	139,794	181,878	365,620	545,223	287,363	Holland.
57,422	134,987	131,769	173,181	366,071	463,393	383,893	Belgium.
57,332	23,674	13,121	28,923	34,952	33,677	45,967	Channel Islands.
203,407	223,095	678,806	443,211	585,342	755,766	338,221	France.
25,074	10,907	13,107	13,725	22,661	23,529	17,262	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
163,791	76,988	142,151	132,551	78,850	113,107	159,295	Spain and Canaries.
208,157	68,070	115,237	67,183	17,453	76,897	25,301	Italy.
411,038	299,694	250,577	302,662	315,439	280,929	151,727	Turkish Dominions.
55,743	112,261	302,535	59,171	166,887	128,118	87,430	Egypt.
62,022	75,741	101,335	118,804	111,825	156,142	129,719	Morocco and West Coast of Africa.
20,715	34,923	37,388	57,845	132,336	128,482	144,653	British Possessions in South Africa.
457,151	622,408	636,679	542,410	642,361	546,347	681,150	British India.
101,853	58,962	55,470	50,372	58,705	57,445	66,312	Philippine Islands.
367,445	607,870	633,185	635,004	747,810	383,209	250,158	China.
58,284	155,801	96,798	63,443	118,573	256,913	33,349	Japan.
518,350	545,616	574,089	817,434	1,108,636	1,169,553	1,234,703	Australia.
142,954	175,147	205,365	467,837	468,888	359,461	374,622	British N. America.
65,921	82,356	75,269	94,541	113,952	128,334	91,898	British West Indies.
107,632	40,868	106,489	176,541	236,639	245,810	164,809	Haiti and Foreign West Indies.
2,344,558	2,432,542	4,340,263	3,601,602	4,000,972	3,600,561	3,722,651	United States.
112,305	88,243	102,394	177,404	184,819	153,528	148,240	Mexico.
11,240	14,989	11,761	26,880	39,928	31,288	16,122	Central America.
260,627	285,215	210,084	302,665	473,792	498,549	247,025	New Granada (United States of Colombia).
212,618	443,158	449,507	557,418	764,102	795,855	432,642	Brazil.
201,114	240,605	228,549	181,406	547,124	352,705	196,865	Argentine Republic.
48,619	149,379	371,186	611,912	764,908	719,102	551,772	Chili.
13,234	28,393	88,369	81,425	65,874	48,241	44,832	Peru.
159,003	199,494	218,888	375,045	373,482	467,848	302,120	Other Countries.
7,280,944	8,115,003	10,940,601	11,358,234	13,896,760	13,764,400	11,421,241	TOTAL.

Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Exports.

No. 35.—Quantities and Value of Articles of Foreign

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Quantities of Articles separately enumerated.								
Spirits, Rum - - - *Gals.*	14,359	7,470	32,134	8,227	5,697	64,922	54,994	4,740
——— Brandy - - - - „	171,282	257,014	517,274	626,181	511,376	550,636	856,409	767,823
——— Geneva - - - „	672,071	670,402	720,215	653,292	611,973	538,819	637,594	623,956
——— Of all other Sorts - „	115,232	89,976	74,341	205,458	713,059	458,623	377,782	273,351
*Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured - „	695,670	591,582	679,290	1,014,739	2,788,720	1,136,864	846,679	1,404,257
——— Manufactured and Cigars - „	365,726	588,985	525,475	937,304	1,096,231	967,834	888,805	525,003
Value of Articles separately enumerated.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits, Rum - - -	1,197	622	2,276	600	504	5,004	4,125	376
——— Brandy - - -	72,795	109,231	181,046	224,381	156,609	146,814	214,771	217,550
——— Geneva - - -	72,808	67,040	72,021	65,329	57,372	46,305	63,095	68,895
——— Of all other Sorts - -	52,316	42,989	47,217	59,125	91,370	84,122	63,093	64,521
*Tea - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured - -	23,189	17,254	22,643	48,623	120,554	40,264	31,750	35,106
——— Manufactured and Cigars	44,838	56,681	47,798	86,769	100,047	257,824	121,261	80,071
Value of Other Articles not separately enumerated -	4,869,509	4,125,945	4,340,778	4,845,181	5,462,209	5,889,186	7,222,685	6,189,008
Total Value of all Articles Transhipped - - -	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	5,330,008	5,988,665	6,469,519	7,720,780	6,655,527

* Tea included in "Other Articles not separately

MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	ARTICLES.
							Quantities of Articles separately enumerated.
19,053	108,908	54,853	72,804	108,506	226,320	128,032	*Gals.* Spirits, Rum.
1,019,435	959,098	1,175,940	1,988,022	1,938,808	1,791,366	1,961,742	„ ——— Brandy.
832,328	878,065	1,078,469	1,169,865	1,335,672	1,515,739	1,658,317	„ ——— Geneva.
429,672	967,956	1,714,893	847,050	553,324	798,645	928,816	„ ——— Of all other Sorts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	8,862,464	*Lbs.* Tea.
1,976,959	2,306,672	5,310,159	4,294,684	11,563,781	20,756,793	21,957,444	„ Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
942,263	2,098,738	2,694,998	2,640,859	4,067,232	3,442,661	4,024,688	„ Manufactured and Cigars.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	*Value of Articles separately enumerated.*
1,747	11,799	5,485	8,618	17,702	26,609	16,667	Spirits, Rum.
327,065	303,714	318,484	908,631	868,003	820,443	935,083	——— Brandy.
97,104	98,782	112,341	206,281	213,831	235,328	248,887	——— Geneva.
100,197	115,826	180,670	114,401	92,413	112,470	121,150	——— Of all other Sorts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	750,488	Tea.
74,136	81,694	160,411	202,040	444,326	634,493	609,398	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
86,187	174,349	214,592	410,241	573,064	503,356	506,430	——— Manufactured and Cigars.
6,594,508	7,328,839	9,948,618	9,508,022	11,687,421	11,381,701	8,233,138	VALUE OF OTHER ARTICLES NOT SEPARATELY ENUMERATED.
7,280,944	8,115,003	10,940,601	11,358,234	13,896,760	13,764,400	11,421,241	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ARTICLES TRANSHIPPED.

enumerated" previously to 1874.

No. 36.—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at Ports in the United Kingdom, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292	1860
1861	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641	1861
1862	7,856,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,128	13,444,349	15,946,860	10,588,579	26,535,439	1862
1863	8,430,146	4,825,917	13,256,063	8,589,246	4,893,424	13,482,670	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733	1863
1864	9,028,100	4,436,911	13,515,011	9,173,575	4,515,923	13,689,498	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509	1864
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,735,523	4,843,683	14,579,206	19,358,955	9,538,137	28,897,092	1865
1866	10,692,102	4,920,068	15,612,170	10,563,624	5,086,656	15,650,280	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450	1866
1867	11,197,865	5,140,952	16,338,817	11,172,205	5,245,090	16,417,295	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112	1867
1868	11,225,917	5,396,758	16,622,675	11,434,507	5,623,797	17,058,304	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979	1868
1869	11,721,897	5,476,427	17,198,324	12,067,270	5,644,687	17,711,957	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281	1869
1870	12,380,390	5,732,974	18,113,364	12,691,790	5,835,028	18,526,818	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182	1870
1871	13,857,638	6,622,259	20,479,897	14,177,110	6,890,871	21,067,981	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,547,878	1871
1872	14,173,289	6,842,126	21,015,415	14,545,801	6,939,809	21,485,610	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025	1872
1873	14,541,028	7,323,929	21,864,957	15,106,316	7,468,713	22,575,029	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986	1873
1874	14,833,644	7,534,866	22,368,510	15,256,039	7,804,408	23,060,447	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957	1874

No. 37.—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES ONLY, at Ports in the United Kingdom, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1860	5,760,537	4,294,444	10,054,981	6,358,917	4,424,020	10,782,937	12,119,454	8,718,464	20,837,918	1860
1861	6,307,737	4,297,442	10,605,179	6,841,808	4,477,996	11,319,804	13,149,545	8,775,438	21,924,983	1861
1862	6,591,654	4,149,154	10,740,808	7,400,454	4,309,395	11,709,849	13,992,108	8,458,549	22,450,657	1862
1863	7,302,039	3,835,319	11,137,358	7,961,008	3,926,797	11,887,805	15,263,047	7,762,116	23,025,163	1863
1864	7,813,179	3,488,931	11,302,110	8,596,234	3,576,540	12,172,774	16,409,413	7,065,471	23,474,884	1864
1865	8,356,914	3,801,780	12,158,694	9,056,729	3,770,422	12,827,151	17,413,643	7,572,202	24,985,845	1865
1866	9,215,820	4,061,370	13,277,190	9,954,147	4,055,947	14,010,094	19,169,967	8,117,317	27,287,284	1866
1867	9,356,814	3,984,634	13,341,448	10,586,058	4,261,523	14,847,581	19,942,872	8,246,157	28,189,029	1867
1868	9,572,450	4,279,207	13,851,657	10,902,171	4,570,848	15,473,019	20,474,621	8,850,055	29,324,676	1868
1869	10,042,182	4,444,518	14,486,700	11,313,757	4,603,227	15,916,984	21,355,939	9,047,745	30,403,684	1869
1870	10,308,952	4,601,790	14,910,742	11,934,087	4,779,851	16,713,938	22,243,039	9,381,641	31,624,680	1870
1871	11,250,120	5,205,222	16,455,342	13,396,583	5,650,872	19,047,455	24,646,703	10,856,094	35,502,797	1871
1872	12,139,805	5,766,135	17,905,940	13,574,471	5,673,881	19,248,352	25,714,276	11,440,016	37,154,292	1872
1873	12,474,912	6,320,145	18,795,057	13,653,030	5,486,335	19,139,365	26,127,942	11,806,480	37,934,422	1873
1874	12,751,128	6,330,278	19,081,406	14,010,786	5,742,701	19,753,487	26,761,914	12,072,979	38,834,893	1874

No. 38.—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign STEAM VESSELS ONLY, Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at Ports in the United Kingdom, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1860	2,144,736	404,175	2,548,911	2,041,884	376,678	2,418,562	4,186,620	780,853	4,967,473	1860
1861	2,375,856	425,887	2,801,743	2,284,888	387,556	2,672,444	4,660,744	813,443	5,474,187	1861
1862	2,645,126	508,314	3,153,440	2,594,367	458,593	3,052,960	5,239,493	966,907	6,206,400	1862
1863	2,955,251	520,028	3,475,279	2,828,099	489,155	3,317,254	5,783,350	1,009,183	6,792,533	1863
1864	3,409,588	478,900	3,888,488	3,267,506	453,031	3,710,537	6,667,094	931,931	7,599,025	1864
1865	4,041,950	583,389	4,625,339	3,823,467	554,036	4,377,503	7,865,417	1,137,425	9,002,842	1865
1866	4,888,757	656,976	5,545,733	4,595,837	619,843	5,215,680	9,484,594	1,276,819	10,761,413	1866
1867	5,405,103	763,630	6,168,733	5,106,800	740,920	5,847,720	10,511,903	1,504,550	12,016,453	1867
1868	5,477,747	902,988	6,380,735	5,414,458	879,364	6,293,822	10,892,205	1,782,352	12,674,557	1868
1869	6,074,594	925,305	6,999,899	6,153,371	931,784	7,085,155	12,227,965	1,857,089	14,085,054	1869
1870	6,554,217	880,666	7,434,883	6,786,841	850,607	7,637,448	13,341,058	1,731,273	15,072,331	1870
1871	7,551,357	1,237,990	8,789,347	7,809,845	1,242,500	9,052,345	15,361,202	2,480,490	17,841,692	1871
1872	8,563,665	1,486,496	10,050,161	8,846,364	1,517,207	10,363,571	17,410,029	3,003,703	20,413,732	1872
1873	9,271,723	1,869,847	11,141,570	9,671,930	1,948,790	11,620,720	18,943,653	3,818,637	22,762,290	1873
1874	9,555,236	1,871,023	11,426,259	9,853,291	2,000,504	11,853,795	19,408,527	3,871,527	23,280,054	1874

No. 39.—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered with Cargoes COASTWISE at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1860	16,901,188	102,223	17,003,411	1868	17,591,480	104,198	17,695,678
1861	17,261,779	93,456	17,355,235	1869	17,892,853	110,186	18,003,039
1862	17,397,687	72,673	17,470,360	1870	18,210,519	89,756	18,300,275
1863	17,465,635	81,897	17,547,532	1871	18,276,297	90,822	18,367,119
1864	17,350,579	66,107	17,416,686	1872	17,979,747	119,403	18,099,150
1865	18,150,649	77,705	18,228,354	1873	21,369,167	125,130	21,494,297
1866	18,490,549	107,571	18,598,120	1874	21,581,543	102,866	21,684,409
1867	18,348,998	96,983	18,445,981				

No. 40.—Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as BELONGING to the United Kingdom, including Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, at the end of each Year.

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.		Years.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687	1860
1861	25,905	4,300,518	2,133	506,308	28,038	4,806,826	1861
1862	26,212	4,396,509	2,228	537,891	28,440	4,934,400	1862
1863	26,339	4,731,217	2,298	596,856	28,637	5,328,073	1863
1864	26,142	4,930,219	2,490	697,281	28,632	5,627,500	1864
1865	26,069	4,936,776	2,718	823,533	28,787	5,760,309	1865
1866	26,140	4,903,652	2,831	875,685	28,971	5,779,337	1866
1867	25,842	4,852,911	2,931	901,062	28,773	5,753,973	1867
1868	25,500	4,878,233	2,944	902,297	28,444	5,780,530	1868
1869	24,187	4,765,304	2,972	948,367	27,159	5,713,671	1869
1870	23,189	4,577,855	3,178	1,112,934	26,367	5,690,789	1870
1871	22,510	4,374,511	3,382	1,319,612	25,892	5,694,123	1871
1872	22,103	4,213,295	3,673	1,538,032	25,776	5,751,327	1872
1873	21,698	4,091,379	3,863	1,713,783	25,561	5,805,162	1873
1874	21,464	4,108,220	4,033	1,870,611	25,497	5,978,831	1874

No. 41.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels BUILT and first REGISTERED in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.		Years.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1860	818	158,172	198	53,796	1,016	211,968	1860
1861	774	129,970	201	70,869	975	200,839	1861
1862	827	164,061	221	77,338	1,048	241,399	1862
1863	881	253,036	279	107,951	1,160	360,987	1863
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374	1,241	431,873	1864
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649	1,304	415,204	1865
1866	969	207,678	354	133,511	1,323	341,189	1866
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219	1,210	282,990	1867
1868	878	290,477	232	79,096	1,110	369,573	1868
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203	1,012	368,576	1869
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591	1,043	362,877	1870
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798	1,022	391,058	1871
1872*	427	58,757	635	415,961	1,062	474,718	1872
1873*	422	89,626	509	363,917	931	453,543	1873
1874*	499	187,313	482	333,890	981	521,203	1874

* The figures for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 show the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that were built in those years, whether registered or not.

No. 42.—Number and Tonnage of Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (*exclusive of River Steamers*) of the United Kingdom, EMPLOYED in the Home and Foreign Trade; and the Number of Men Employed therein.

Trades in which Employed.		Sailing Vessels.			Steam Vessels.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).
In the Home Trade.	1860	10,848	821,079	39,163	402	92,254	6,416	11,250	913,333	45,579
	1861	11,060	832,771	39,626	448	102,795	7,024	11,508	935,566	46,650
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514	434	104,020	6,892	10,915	875,346	43,406
	1863	10,677	752,589	36,720	456	107,003	7,095	11,133	859,592	43,815
	1864	11,003	789,108	37,748	510	125,808	7,858	11,513	914,916	45,606
	1865	11,160	795,434	37,631	552	134,776	8,189	11,712	930,210	45,820
	1866	11,212	813,909	37,440	612	147,194	9,005	11,824	961,103	46,445
	1867	11,498	839,523	38,526	657	154,244	9,451	12,155	993,767	47,977
	1868	11,787	804,749	39,448	729	153,265	9,755	12,516	958,014	49.203
	1869	11,576	776,683	39,481	751	161,984	10,049	12,327	938,667	49,530
	1870	11,598	766,642	40,265	1,071	170,746	11,445	12,669	937,488	51,710
	1871	11,838	777,185	41,828	1,191	195,125	12,613	13,029	972,310	54,441
	1872	12,240	794,162	42,095	1,237	208,490	13,238	13,477	1,002,652	55,333
	1873	11,546	749,345	39,590	1,096	215,263	13,243	12,642	964,608	52,833
	1874	10,827	693,599	36,951	1,128	219,550	13,323	11,955	913,149	50,274
Partly in the Home and partly in the Foreign Trade.	1860	1,366	226,556	8,700	80	29,803	1,731	1,446	256,359	10,431
	1861	1,326	219,522	8,443	72	24,924	1,255	1,398	244,446	9,698
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,388	89	29,463	1,664	1,572	275,942	11,052
	1863	1,720	284,413	10,831	90	33,547	1,693	1,810	317,960	12,524
	1864	1,624	268,125	10,039	92	36,944	1,787	1,716	305,069	11,826
	1865	1,663	282,295	10,457	111	43,225	2,005	1,774	325,520	12,462
	1866	1,546	278,167	10,055	110	47,194	2,050	1,656	325,361	12,105
	1867	1,196	199,846	7,339	125	50,201	2,249	1,321	250,047	9,588
	1868	1,432	240,921	8,688	134	52,150	2,339	1,566	293,071	14,027
	1869	1,617	288,849	10,265	164	73,964	3,048	1,781	362,813	13,313
	1870	1,585	283,682	9,988	234	108,813	4,221	1,819	392,495	14,209
	1871	1,610	286,803	10,060	300	157,964	5,767	1,910	444,767	15,827
	1872	1,378	245,563	8,580	244	121,337	4,605	1,622	366,900	13,185
	1873	1,341	204,667	7,521	221	97,445	3,817	1,562	302,112	11,338
	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089	221	94,264	3,727	1,707	345,499	12,816
In the Foreign Trade, *see* p. 96.										

NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (*exclusive of River Steamers*) of the UNITED KINGDOM, EMPLOYED in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADE; and the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED therein—*Continued.*

TRADES IN WHICH EMPLOYED.		SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).
In the Foreign Trade.	1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624	447	277,437	17,958	7,323	3,082,047	115,582
	1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683	115,609
	1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,260	7,605	3,322,006	119,405
	1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100	574	371,201	22,288	7,934	3,617,727	128,388
	1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489	727	456,241	27,835	8,284	3,998,483	138,324
	1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501	756	523,698	28,860	8,140	4,152,721	139,361
	1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073	784	553,425	28,748	8,238	4,166,398	137,821
	1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,864	834	608,232	31,411	8,301	4,249,894	138,775
	1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704	862	619,199	31,568	8,168	4,265,349	137,272
	1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440	810	644,080	30,207	7,773	4,255,823	132,647
	1870	6,757	3,463,717	96,954	935	760,410	33,089	7,692	4,229,127	130,043
	1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147	1,066	936,914	40,323	7,268	4,216,484	129,470
	1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426	1,364	1,185,877	48,776	7,455	4,392,056	135,202
	1873	5,893	3,113,132	83,766	1,479	1,368,245	54,302	7,377	4,481,377	138,068
	1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693	1,597	1,513,210	57,823	7,210	4,605,940	140,516
Total	1860	19,090	3,852,245	145,487	929	399,494	26,105	20,019	4,251,739	171,592
	1861	19,288	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695	171,957
	1862	19,059	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,294	173,863
	1863	19,757	4,283,528	153,651	1,120	511,751	31,076	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
	1864	20,184	4,589,475	158,276	1,329	618,993	37,480	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
	1865	20,207	4,706,752	158,589	1,419	701,699	39,054	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
	1866	20,212	4,705,049	156,568	1,506	747,813	39,803	21,718	5,452,862	196,371
	1867	20,161	4,681,031	153,229	1,616	812,677	43,111	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
	1868	20,525	4,691,820	153,840	1,725	824,614	43,662	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
	1869	20,156	4,677,275	152,186	1,725	880,028	43,304	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
	1870	19,940	4,519,141	147,207	2,240	1,039,969	48,755	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
	1871	19,650	4,343,558	141,035	2,557	1,290,003	58,703	22,207	5,633,561	199,738
	1872	19,709	4,245,904	137,101	2,845	1,515,704	66,619	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
	1873	18,785	4,067,144	130,877	2,796	1,680,953	71,362	21,581	5,748,097	202,239
	1874	17,926	4,037,564	128,733	2,946	1,827,024	74,873	20,872	5,864,588	203,606

Note.—This Return includes Channel Islands Vessels, but not those of the British Plantations.

The Home Trade signifies on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or to Ports between the limits of the River Elbe and Brest.

The Foreign Trade signifies to Ports beyond such limits.

No Foreign-going Vessel is included which has not been so reported within four years, and no Home Trade Vessel which has not been reported within one year. It is possible that some Vessels may be included which have ceased to exist or are no longer employed as British Vessels, but every endeavour is made to ascertain and strike off such Vessels.

With respect to the Crews, a very small deduction ought to be made for the case of men who join a fresh ship immediately on their discharge from the former one, which happens to remain in Port.

No. 43.—Quantities of the several Articles Charged (in 1874) with Duties of Excise in the United Kingdom; *made* Free of Duty; Exported; and Retained for Home Consumption.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Charged with Duty.				Free of Duty.*			
	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1860	38,952,513	21,873,369	—	694	4,598,636	1,907,200	—	—
1861	44,141,422	20,045,159	—	7,429	3,793,192	4,452,724	—	—
1862	41,118,172	19,700,250	—	8,037	4,069,883	4,102,454	—	—
1863	46,269,842	19,949,663	—	7,606	4,679,829	3,689,965	—	—
1864	48,544,125	21,039,582	45	9,302	4,837,742	4,300,486	—	—
1865	48,946,497	21,719,559	1,581	10,247	4,716,608	1,967,292	—	—
1866	52,281,223	23,116,859	28	18,534	4,348,100	576,954	—	—
1867	47,891,818	22,765,181	1,707	18,832	4,221,700	717,914	—	—
1868	49,703,931	22,045,014	12,800	13,220	4,633,895	952,376	—	—
1869	49,400,262	22,519,817	29,234	13,874	4,967,665	1,555,106	—	—
1870	53,175,482	23,452,240	30,180	12,920	5,510,896	1,374,422	—	—
1871	50,724,097	25,114,201	25,464	12,661	5,184,001	1,486,012	—	—
1872	57,308,082	27,800,533	55,050	9,562	6,082,284	1,769,864	—	—
1873	59,194,089	29,700,852	80,843	9,077	6,256,833	2,161,620	—	—
1874	58,728,687	30,690,051	26,388†	5,480	6,042,199	1,313,017	—	—

	Exported on Drawback, or Free of Duty.				Retained for Home Consumption.			
	Malt.‡	Spirits.§	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1860	1,797,099	2,376,481	—	—	41,754,050	21,404,088	—	694
1861	1,284,514	4,799,091	—	—	46,650,100	19,698,792	—	7,429
1862	1,499,447	4,674,420	—	—	43,688,608	19,128,284	—	8,037
1863	1,876,856	4,256,596	—	—	49,072,815	19,383,032	—	7,606
1864	1,584,889	4,843,968	—	—	51,796,978	20,496,100	45	9,302
1865	1,916,976	2,681,025	—	—	51,746,129	21,005,826	1,581	10,247
1866	2,184,449	1,177,477	—	—	54,444,874	22,516,338	28	18,534
1867	1,672,801	1,893,126	—	—	50,440,717	21,589,969	1,707	18,832
1868	1,668,737	1,655,941	—	—	52,669,089	21,341,449	12,800	13,220
1869	1,799,588	2,133,144	—	—	52,568,339	21,941,779	29,234	13,874
1870	1,910,764	1,867,171	—	—	56,775,614	22,959,491	30,180	12,920
1871	1,747,181	2,036,220	—	—	54,160,917	24,563,993	25,464	12,661
1872	1,781,797	2,290,878	—	—	61,608,569	27,279,519	55,050	9,562
1873	1,954,137	2,540,385	—	—	63,496,785	29,322,087	80,843	9,077
1874	1,953,591	1,681,140	—	—	62,817,295	30,321,928	26,388†	5,480

* On the 28th of April 1864, Malt was made Free of Duty for Feeding Cattle.
† Duty repealed from May 1874.
‡ Including the Estimated Quantity used in Beer exported.
§ The quantities of British spirits here stated include the spirits shipped to Foreign countries as merchandise, and the spirits taken for Ships' Stores, &c.

No. 44.—Quantities of Sugar used in Brewing, and of Sugar and Molasses used in Distilling, in the United Kingdom.

Years ended 31st December.	Sugar used in Brewing.	Sugar used in Distilling.	Molasses used in Distilling.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1860	92,415	17	17,770
1861	78,710	9,544	333,956
1862	84,376	14,579	278,632
1863	80,292	1,640	131,072
1864	38,333	16	12,945
1865	55,292	5,227	23,762
1866	145,437	4,434	81,377
1867	381,930	12,793	60,583
1868	351,742	1,742	125,302
1869	342,678	1,420	83,964
1870	270,873	777	152,058
1871	271,483	1,760	211,125
1872	336,367	4	229,008
1873	599,357	10	241,916
1874	828,403	8,665	146,600

No. 45.—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat,

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Wheat						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	43 11	56 9	61 4	47 4	40 6	38 6	45 10
February	43 10	54 6	59 11	46 11	40 7	38 3	45 6
March	45 4	54 2	59 2	45 5	39 11	38 4	45 3
April	49 4	56 4	57 11	45 7	39 9	39 6	44 10
May	52 4	54 11	57 5	46 4	39	41 0	46 2
June	55 6	53 5	54 5	46 8	39 8	41 5	48 3
July	57 2	50 7	57 0	46 6	42 4	42 7	54 1
August	59 5	51 0	57 9	46 0	43 1	43 3	50 6
September	60 4	55 0	55 6	44 2	41 10	44 0	48 11
October	59 11	56 9	49 5	40 8	38 9	41 10	52 4
November	58 2	59 11	48 8	40 0	38 9	45 7	56 6
December	53 0	60 11	46 4	40 10	38 1	46 7	60 3
The Year	53 3	55 4	55 5	44 9	40 2	41 10	49 11
	Barley						
January	34 5	40 5	36 9	35 0	31 11	28 5	32 9
February	35 0	39 5	36 4	36 3	31 11	29 1	33 8
March	36 7	38 7	35 10	36 7	31 3	28 10	35 11
April	37 2	37 6	36 6	35 8	30 10	29 7	36 10
May	36 11	36 0	36 7	34 1	29 7	29 6	36 3
June	34 8	32 11	33 3	31 6	28 2	28 1	35 1
July	33 2	30 9	31 11	30 0	27 6	27 11	34 5
August	33 7	31 0	32 11	31 9	28 6	28 3	34 1
September	36 9	36 7	36 5	35 0	31 8	30 8	37 2
October	40 2	37 0	34 8	34 4	30 3	30 9	42 0
November	41 0	37 4	35 8	33 11	29 10	32 10	44 10
December	39 0	36 5	34 6	32 8	28 5	33 0	45 2
The Year	36 7	36 1	35 1	33 11	29 11	29 9	37 5
	Oats						
January	21 4	22 9	21 11	20 6	18 9	19 2	23 0
February	21 10	22 11	22 0	21 4	19 2	19 7	23 4
March	23 2	23 5	22 0	21 5	19 5	20 9	23 10
April	24 1	24 0	21 5	21 6	19 3	22 0	24 5
May	25 9	25 2	23 0	22 1	19 8	23 1	25 1
June	26 9	25 4	23 6	22 10	20 2	23 2	25 11
July	26 2	25 9	24 3	23 2	21 6	23 1	27 1
August	26 11	25 4	25 2	23 0	22 5	23 10	26 2
September	26 8	23 0	24 0	21 1	21 6	21 8	24 8
October	24 2	21 11	21 8	19 0	20 1	20 10	22 11
November	23 5	22 9	21 3	19 2	19 10	22 3	23 6
December	22 3	22 5	20 6	19 2	19 6	22 10	24 10
The Year	24 5	23 9	22	21 2	20 1	21 10	24 7

BARLEY, and OATS, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in EACH MONTH.

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	MONTHS.
				WHEAT.				
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
61 4	70 3	51 9	43 8	52 8	55 4	55 9	62 7	January.
60 10	73 0	50 4	41 3	53 6	55 8	56 4	62 11	February.
59 9	73 0	48 1	41 5	54 1	55 1	55 6	60 11	March.
61 6	73 3	46 4	42 7	57 8	54 2	54 10	60 0	April.
64 8	73 9	44 9	44 6	59 0	56 3	56 0	62 2	May.
65 4	67 11	45 11	47 5	59 9	58 11	58 7	61 0	June.
65 0	65 5	49 10	50 10	58 8	58 6	59 6	60 8	July.
67 8	57 7	52 8	53 10	57 10	59 8	60 6	57 6	August.
62 8	54 7	50 8	47 3	57 0	58 4	64 2	47 7	September.
66 6	53 8	47 4	47 0	56 5	58 6	60 10	44 6	October.
69 5	51 8	46 6	50 1	56 2	56 10	60 9	43 9	November.
67 4	49 11	43 9	52 4	56 2	56 6	61 8	44 9	December.
64 5	63 9	48 2	46 10	56 8	57 0	58 8	55 8	The Year.
				BARLEY.				
44 3	41 10	48 6	35 11	35 3	37 1	40 1	45 8	January.
44 4	42 6	47 2	34 5	35 7	38 6	40 4	48 11	February.
41 0	43 3	45 0	34 0	35 11	37 4	39 10	48 4	March.
39 6	43 11	44 1	34 7	36 8	36 3	39 1	48 11	April.
38 10	43 8	39 5	33 3	37 2	36 2	38 4	46 11	May.
36 2	40 3	34 9	32 8	37 0	34 7	37 2	42 9	June.
35 2	37 5	31 11	31 7	35 3	32 5	36 6	40 9	July.
37 3	41 1	32 4	33 8	35 2	33 2	37 7	44 6	August.
39 11	43 8	37 6	36 1	35 5	37 4	43 11	42 10	September.
41 3	45 6	38 1	36 7	36 6	42 1	43 9	42 8	October.
42 2	46 10	38 5	36 7	37 0	42 8	44 0	42 7	November.
40 11	45 10	36 3	35 4	36 10	41 6	44 9	44 2	December.
40 0	43 0	39 5	34 7	36 2	37 5	40 5	44 11	The Year.
				OATS.				
24 0	25 7	26 6	20 8	22 11	22 6	22 2	26 11	January.
24 3	26 1	27 10	20 2	23 11	22 9	21 11	28 7	February.
24 7	27 1	27 7	20 11	25 2	22 8	23 3	28 7	March.
24 9	28 0	26 10	21 2	27 0	22 3	23 10	28 5	April.
26 0	28 10	26 11	23 0	27 2	23 5	25 4	29 7	May.
27 5	29 10	27 4	23 9	27 0	23 4	26 7	30 4	June.
28 0	30 4	26 10	26 1	27 6	24 4	28 9	30 4	July.
28 8	29 9	27 2	26 9	26 11	25 1	28 7	30 10	August.
26 11	28 0	25 10	23 5	24 10	23 0	27 7	28 1	September
25 8	27 8	24 1	22 3	23 2	22 11	25 3	27 7	October.
25 11	28 0	23 4	23 5	23 5	22 9	25 4	28 0	November.
25 2	27 8	22 2	23 4	23 0	22 10	26 1	29 1	December.
26 0	28 1	26 0	22 11	25 2	23 2	25 5	28 10	The Year.

No. 46.—Quantities of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, Returned as

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.*	1866.*
	Wheat						
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
January	435,498	308,673	276,532	391,824	514,727	300,817	214,715
February	458,990	262,187	319,822	315,836	398,771	297,562	260,001
March	590,348	333,793	367,782	277,993	373,694	299,146	331,297
April	402,220	261,405	228,211	320,386	464,945	335,428	250,160
May	418,331	289,207	317,515	433,309	370,154	327,695	250,891
June	493,834	296,698	217,945	319,434	373,309	230,990	245,395
July	250,844	218,036	218,127	217,130	433,804	275,503	127,838
August	299,662	339,329	232,799	321,288	305,773	201,955	191,059
September	314,519	513,625	297,760	422,109	368,477	318,895	325,058
October	311,656	551,794	353,101	532,926	508,112	304,055	320,676
November	314,207	540,248	432,348	448,635	397,169	295,633	284,531
December	333,148	374,670	326,143	492,601	483,365	391,944	332,936
The Year	4,623,257	4,239,665	3,588,085	4,493,471	4,992,300	3,579,623 *	3,134,557 *
	Barley						
January	319,637	347,375	378,612	445,305	459,188	285,706	255,966
February	301,189	282,780	329,938	283,573	328,109	247,294	257,086
March	238,484	244,297	265,832	185,881	231,683	172,840	200,089
April	82,795	103,824	111,432	103,228	163,832	127,719	68,407
May	29,128	50,238	43,884	35,647	42,056	32,340	20,282
June	8,081	15,126	4,752	5,697	12,203	7,269	4,850
July	3,469	4,770	2,612	2,990	8,401	3,554	1,811
August	3,754	7,757	5,393	6,721	7,337	3,300	2,907
September	18,118	83,415	28,441	81,936	50,755	45,764	47,556
October	97,046	290,320	181,022	425,507	355,763	172,016	231,650
November	240,804	511,066	468,989	446,484	408,484	257,572	295,562
December	444,551	451,904	461,018	464,691	531,405	412,903	337,480
The Year	1,787,056	2,392,872	2,281,930	2,487,660	2,599,316	1,768,277 *	1,723,646 *
	Oats						
January	64,749	61,241	76,292	78,717	77,158	34,216	32,801
February	68,971	75,487	83,799	79,853	73,704	36,896	42,600
March	68,890	77,087	100,555	64,216	59,935	33,607	39,574
April	36,484	38,845	56,997	40,828	47,882	23,423	17,034
May	30,329	32,439	49,047	44,675	29,591	16,739	9,911
June	20,585	24,493	22,193	21,676	22,024	8,833	9,301
July	11,401	9,594	13,992	10,368	20,619	9,586	4,779
August	10,755	23,720	26,576	23,236	20,820	8,020	5,706
September	25,787	51,550	41,775	39,986	26,729	26,029	12,417
October	35,658	74,596	84,231	62,193	46,040	24,227	21,634
November	51,469	80,224	78,513	44,722	32,540	19,092	22,520
December	70,762	75,622	68,987	60,616	51,700	36,656	36,445
The Year	495,880	624,898	702,957	571,086	508,742	217,315 *	254,722 *

* The Returns of the Sales of British Corn were obtained from 290 towns

SOLD in VARIOUS MARKET TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES, in EACH MONTH.

1867.*	1868.*	1869.*	1870.*	1871.*	1872.*	1873.*	1874.*	MONTHS.
				WHEAT.				
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
221,792	193,080	312,654	241,043	267,828	194,721	166,472	237,759	January.
203,902	259,963	254,916	231,919	309,377	193,911	202,979	184,187	February.
280,880	176,768	217,452	259,539	298,965	245,614	238,127	160,339	March.
205,233	173,122	204,521	308,798	371,536	191,523	159,269	150,727	April.
221,069	192,994	294,080	280,739	222,005	231,783	277,881	218,894	May.
197,017	97,184	213,005	230,572	191,126	268,628	167,467	129,123	June.
109,831	106,814	204,293	217,370	158,780	109,545	101,103	95,872	July.
128,249	260,269	172,221	201,789	123,891	168,955	131,180	126,467	August.
239,727	358,663	220,167	351,231	371,592	253,592	232,664	279,253	September.
349,789	350,377	308,310	424,616	367,673	264,936	265,123	303,400	October.
337,170	267,345	218,513	298,408	269,354	248,832	264,925	234,402	November.
230,014	243,329	195,974	352,631	322,758	210,068	234,753	271,687	December.
2,724,673	2,679,908	2,816,106	3,398,655	3,274,885	2,582,108	2,441,943	2,392,110	The Year.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				BARLEY.				
201,971	263,858	229,287	271,577	255,764	260,775	189,347	304,736	January.
180,762	231,358	141,091	181,796	229,199	243,480	202,435	200,749	February.
140,925	130,789	106,810	149,429	148,346	180,095	153,559	126,879	March.
52,206	51,171	47,334	84,105	87,172	60,014	53,259	43,122	April.
18,895	16,066	11,933	13,094	15,770	21,911	29,029	11,512	May.
6,896	2,561	2,264	2,643	2,346	5,346	4,847	2,007	June.
2,421	1,264	1,143	2,099	1,131	703	1,204	487	July.
4,326	7,169	2,182	2,507	626	905	2,155	2,509	August.
31,775	84,565	17,610	79,405	26,175	23,028	54,765	110,143	September.
199,681	263,540	216,395	347,522	201,830	174,284	276,385	393,795	October.
393,388	295,195	290,290	328,805	345,151	341,789	406,669	367,425	November.
342,397	267,970	321,856	378,696	453,788	280,223	361,268	374,295	December.
1,575,783	1,665,506	1,388,195	1,841,678	1,767,298	1,592,553	1,734,922	1,937,659	The Year.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				OATS.				
29,956	33,726	24,102	19,198	21,525	19,355	20,250	23,452	January.
31,612	56,789	23,012	20,952	28,046	23,587	24,530	23,456	February.
35,939	37,381	15,946	24,606	28,299	28,204	31,963	16,728	March.
17,841	18,856	11,899	21,852	21,694	13,489	10,749	9,627	April.
14,519	17,768	10,517	12,519	7,928	10,448	13,006	10,254	May.
9,670	6,500	5,838	11,973	5,557	9,282	9,067	7,663	June.
6,444	4,672	4,754	8,503	5,018	5,442	3,310	3,501	July.
7,042	7,544	6,060	8,932	4,761	4,157	5,512	6,736	August.
16,027	14,564	11,992	16,087	12,558	9,757	11,872	17,362	September.
35,528	15,355	19,449	18,664	15,104	16,985	20,707	18,650	October.
40,160	15,755	13,415	17,230	18,677	21,499	22,450	13,823	November.
39,738	20,957	14,723	25,575	27,955	22,170	19,277	17,326	December.
284,776	249,367	161,707	206,091	197,122	184,375	192,693	168,587	The Year.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

previous to 1st of January 1865 and from 150 towns subsequent to that date.

No. 47.—Acreage under each Crop, and Fallow, and Grass, and Number of Live Stock in Great Britain and Ireland upon 25th of June in each year.

Description of Crops and Live Stock.	Great Britain.							
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	187
Corn Crops.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acr
Wheat	3,367,876	3,652,125	3,688,357	3,500,543	3,571,894	3,598,957	3,490,380	3,630
Barley or Bere	2,259,164	2,151,324	2,251,480	2,371,739	2,385,783	2,316,332	2,335,913	2,287
Oats	2,750,487	2,757,053	2,782,720	2,763,300	2,715,707	2,705,337	2,676,227	2,596
Rye	52,865	46,896	64,099	65,166	71,495	66,875	51,634	47
Beans	536,298	529,900	575,204	530,095	540,835	524,005	586,561	559
Peas	318,090	296,234	396,177	317,198	389,547	361,545	318,213	310
Total	9,284,780	9,433,532	9,758,037	9,548,041	9,675,261	9,573,551	9,458,928	9,431
Green Crops.								
Potatoes	492,217	541,543	585,211	587,661	627,691	564,088	514,682	520
Turnips and Swedes	2,173,850	2,165,142	2,171,526	2,210,911	2,163,744	2,083,507	2,121,908	2,133
Mangold	258,126	249,041	292,742	306,531	360,517	329,190	325,702	322
Carrots	15,923	13,265	14,344	15,259	20,154	16,499	15,503	13
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	133,692	115,083	145,251	143,930	178,919	177,800	174,762	169
Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Crop (except Clover or Grass)	424,355	301,792	365,993	322,438	387,155	445,299	423,929	421
Total	3,498,163	3,385,866	3,575,067	3,586,730	3,738,180	3,616,383	3,576,486	3,581
Other Crops, Grass, &c.								
Flax	*—	17,543	20,923	23,957	17,366	15,357	14,683	9
Hops	64,284	64,438	61,792	60,594	60,030	61,927	63,278	65
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	922,558	958,221	738,836†	610,517	542,840	647,898	706,498	660
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation — For Hay	—	—	—	2,069,233	2,164,632	2,299,759	2,138,533	2,045
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation — Not for Hay	—	—	—	2,435,651	2,204,816	2,213,692	2,228,285	2,295
Total	3,989,974	3,960,008	3,448,726†	4,504,884	4,369,448	4,513,451	4,366,818	4,340
Permanent Pasture (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) — For Hay	Not ascertained.			3,067,151	3,439,622	3,577,603	3,414,969	3,279
Permanent Pasture (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) — Not for Hay				9,005,705	8,945,820	8,998,003	9,500,960	9,898
Total	11,136,036	12,136,036	12,735,897†	12,072,856	12,435,442	12,575,606	12,915,929	13,178
Orchards: Arable or Grass Land used also for Fruit Trees	Not ascertained.				206,583	169,808	148,221	150,
Market Gardens					—	36,204	37,884	37,
Nursery Gardens: for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.					—	11,779	11,370	11,
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations					2,175,471	2,187,078	2,187,078	2,187,
Live Stock.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses: used solely for Agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses	—	—	—	1,266,709	1,254,450	1,258,020	1,276,444	1,311,
Other kinds, subject to License Duty in Great Britain	—	—	—	823,266	896,115	907,048	915,000	915,
Cattle	4,993,034	5,423,981	5,313,473	5,403,317	5,337,759	5,624,994	5,964,549	6,125,
Sheep	28,919,101	30,711,396	29,538,141	28,397,589	27,119,569	27,921,507	29,427,635	30,313,
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers	2,966,979	2,308,539	1,930,452	2,171,138	2,409,602	2,771,749	2,500,259	2,422,

* Included with unenumerated Green Crops.
† The differences between the Acreage in 1868 and 1869 under "Fallow," "Clover, &c.," and "Permanent Pasture," are greatly owing to the more correct classification of land in 1869.

ACREAGE under each CROP, and FALLOW, and GRASS, and Number of LIVE STOCK, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND upon 25th of June in each year—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION of CROPS and LIVE STOCK.	IRELAND.							
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
CORN CROPS.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	261,034	286,790	281,117	260,914	246,954	228,189	168,435	188,711
Barley or Bere	172,932	188,252	223,338	243,435	222,604	220,057	231,023	212,230
Oats	1,660,511	1,699,919	1,684,788	1,648,764	1,633,960	1,621,813	1,510,089	1,480,186
Rye	7,671	7,854	8,770	9,281	9,647	8,832	8,405	8,979
Beans	11,180	8,813	8,833	9,644	9,549	10,029	11,129	9,646
Peas	2,372	1,157	1,124	1,071	1,365	1,753	1,743	1,756
Total	2,115,700	2,192,785	2,207,970	2,173,109	2,124,079	2,090,673	1,930,824	1,901,508
GREEN CROPS.								
Potatoes	1,001,781	1,034,853	1,041,837	1,043,788	1,053,287	991,802	903,282	892,421
Turnips and Swedes	335,728	320,066	321,830	339,059	327,162	346,464	347,904	333,487
Mangold	18,739	19,067	21,029	25,220	31,766	34,736	33,096	33,161
Carrots	3,397	3,789	3,702	3,940	4,167	3,782	3,698	3,359
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	35,453	42,268	42,237	45,266	43,543	50,207	37,355	41,105
Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Crop (except Clover or Grass)	37,254	36,264	38,210	41,446	46,607	46,925	42,085	44,829
Total	1,432,352	1,456,307	1,468,895	1,498,719	1,511,532	1,473,916	1,372,420	1,353,362
OTHER CROPS, GRASS, &c.								
Flax	253,257	206,483	229,178	194,893	156,883	122,003	129,432	106,886
Hops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	26,191	24,017	20,981	19,054	22,323	18,512	13,474	12,187
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation — For Hay	Not ascertained.							
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation — Not for Hay								
Total	1,658,451	1,691,797	1,669,800	1,775,835	1,827,733	1,799,930	1,837,483	1,906,083
Permanent Pasture (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) — For Hay	Not ascertained.							
Permanent Pasture (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) — Not for Hay								
Total	10,057,072	10,003,918	10,046,877	9,990,968	10,068,843	10,241,513	10,420,695	10,472,161
ORCHARDS; Arable or Grass Land used also for Fruit Trees	Not ascertained.							
MARKET GARDENS								
NURSERY GARDENS: for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.								
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations	323,420	321,314	320,461	320,853	324,990	325,173	325,173	325,173
LIVE STOCK.								
Horses: used solely for Agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses	No. —	No. —	No. —	No. 473,764	No. 478,124	No. 480,385	No. 473,717	No. 468,089
Other kinds	—	—	—	57,542	59,509	60,360	57,991	57,681
Cattle	3,702,378	3,620,352	3,727,794	3,796,380	3,973,102	4,057,163	4,151,561	4,118,113
Sheep	4,826,015	4,822,444	4,648,158	4,333,984	4,228,721	4,262,117	4,486,453	4,437,613
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers	1,233,893	862,443	1,079,793	1,459,332	1,616,754	1,385,386	1,044,218	1,096,191

Acreage under each Crop, and Fallow, and Grass, and Number of Live Stock, in Great Britain and Ireland upon 25th of June in each year—*continued.*

Description of Crops and Live Stock.	United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.							
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	187
Corn Crops.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acr
Wheat	3,640,051	3,951,018	3,981,989	3,773,663	3,831,054	3,839,532	3,670,259	3,830,
Barley or Bere	2,440,242	2,348,068	2,483,277	2,623,752	2,616,965	2,543,581	2,574,529	2,507
Oats	4,423,097	4,469,387	4,480,125	4,424,536	4,362,139	4,340,748	4,198,495	4,088,
Rye	60,616	54,827	72,986	74,527	81,222	75,849	60,121	56
Beans	547,782	538,943	584,251	539,968	550,613	334,341	598,121	568,
Peas	320,715	297,612	397,483	318,607	391,250	364,194	321,007	312,
Total	11,432,503	11,659,855	12,000,111	11,755,053	11,833,243	11,698,245	11,422,532	11,364,
Green Crops.								
Potatoes	1,500,860	1,584,213	1,635,347	1,639,296	1,693,825	1,563,691	1,425,720	1,420,
Turnips and Swedes	2,519,437	2,495,536	2,502,512	2,559,629	2,500,565	2,439,336	2,479,847	2,476,
Mangold	277,886	268,780	314,421	332,409	392,941	364,699	364,552	361,
Carrots	20,687	17,815	18,831	19,925	25,047	20,977	19,891	17,
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	169,473	157,525	187,667	189,344	222,610	228,118	212,326	210,
Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Crop (except Clover or Grass)	463,553	341,188	407,155	366,532	436,410	495,173	468,776	470,
Total	4,951,896	4,865,057	5,095,933	5,107,135	5,271,398	5,111,994	4,971,112	4,957,
Other Crops, Grass, &c.								
Flax	*—	224,034	250,120	218,870	174,269	137,360	144,115	116,
Hops	64,284	64,488	61,792	60,597	60,033	61,927	63,278	65,
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	953,998	984,246	761,369	630,294	565,886	667,299	720,990	673,
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation — For Hay	Not ascertained.							
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation — Not for Hay								
Total	5,679,433	5,690,318	5,149,552	6,320,126	6,236,588	6,354,319	6,240,900	6,284,
Permanent Pasture (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) — For Hay	Not ascertained.							
Permanent Pasture (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land) — Not for Hay								
Total	22,052,510	22,164,584	22,811,284	22,085,295	22,525,761	22,838,178	23,363,990	23,680,
Orchards: Arable or Grass Land used also for Fruit Trees	Not ascertained.							
Market Gardens								
Nursery Gardens: for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.								
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations	Not ascertained.				2,500,461	2,512,251	2,512,251	2,512,
Live Stock.								
Horses: used solely for Agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses	No. —	No. —	No. —	No. 1,750,498	No. 1,742,599	No. 1,747,899	No. 1,759,840	No 1,789,
Other kinds (subject to License Duty in Great Britain)	—	—	—	880,808	955,624	967,408	972,991	972,
Cattle	8,731,473	9,083,416	9,078,282	9,235,052	9,346,216	9,718,505	10,153,670	10,281,
Sheep	33,817,951	35,607,812	34,250,272	32,786,783	31,403,500	32,246,642	33,982,404	34,837,
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers	4,221,100	3,189,167	3,028,394	3,650,730	4,136,616	4,178,000	3,563,532	3,537,

* Included with unenumerated Green Crops.

No. 48.—Amount of Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies Coined at the Royal Mint.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1860	3,121,709	218,403	37,990	3,378,102
1861	8,190,170	209,484	273,578	8,673,232
1862	7,836,413	148,518	352,800	8,337,731
1863	6,997,212	161,172	151,648	7,310,032
1864	9,535,597	535,194	18,069	10,088,861
1865	2,367,614	501,732	57,493	2,926,839
1866	5,076,676	493,416	50,624	5,620,716
1867	496,397	193,842	33,301	723,540
1868	1,653,384	301,356	16,328	1,971,068
1869	7,372,204	76,428	20,832	7,469,644
1870	2,313,384	336,798	32,704	2,682,886
1871	9,919,656	701,514	7,616	10,628,786
1872	15,261,442	1,243,836	47,413	16,552,691
1873	3,384,568	1,081,674	46,218	4,512,460
1874	1,461,565	890,604	65,632	2,417,801

No. 49.—Total Amount Received from, and Paid to, Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and of the Computed Capital of those Savings Banks at the end of each Year.

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.		
		£	£	£	£		
1864	Received*	3,242,088	89,219	121,044	3,452,351	Received*	1864.
	Paid	1,685,730	64,831	85,494	1,836,056	Paid	
	Capital	4,687,893	123,747	181,484	4,993,124	Capital	
1865	Received*	3,630,432	94,845	126,810	3,851,887	Received*	1865.
	Paid	2,156,781	70,670	91,160	2,318,611	Paid	
	Capital	6,161,488	147,775	217,137	6,526,400	Capital	
1866	Received*	4,335,449	99,798	134,583	4,569,830	Received*	1866.
	Paid	2,776,956	83,013	115,086	2,975,055	Paid	
	Capital	7,719,981	164,560	236,634	8,121,175	Capital	
1867	Received*	4,578,309	106,263	192,692	4,877,264	Received*	1867.
	Paid	3,068,061	78,269	102,180	3,248,510	Paid	
	Capital	9,230,229	192,554	327,146	9,749,929	Capital	
1868	Received*	5,247,761	120,818	237,288	5,605,867	Received*	1868.
	Paid	3,475,843	83,696	129,602	3,689,141	Paid	
	Capital	11,002,147	229,676	434,832	11,666,655	Capital	
1869	Received*	5,676,849	132,805	274,956	6,084,610	Received*	1869.
	Paid	3,905,773	95,734	165,549	4,227,056	Paid	
	Capital	12,713,223	266,747	544,239	13,524,209	Capital	
1870	Received*	5,891,508	146,429	295,145	6,333,082	Received*	1870.
	Paid	4,442,862	108,941	206,384	4,758,187	Paid	
	Capital	14,161,869	304,235	633,000	15,099,104	Capital	
1871	Received*	6,546,826	155,881	338,660	7,041,367	Received*	1871.
	Paid	4,769,687	119,359	226,421	5,115,467	Paid	
	Capital	15,939,008	340,757	745,239	17,025,004	Capital	
1872	Received*	7,567,034	189,074	373,887	8,129,995	Received*	1872.
	Paid	5,402,644	140,630	293,386	5,836,660	Paid	
	Capital	18,103,398	389,201	825,740	19,318,339	Capital	
1873	Received*	7,898,200	193,020	342,371	8,433,591	Received*	1873.
	Paid	6,084,166	177,453	322,562	6,584,181	Paid	
	Capital	19,917,432	404,768	845,549	21,167,749	Capital	
1874	Received*	8,319,179	184,432	362,204	8,865,815	Received*	1874.
	Paid	6,410,824	171,264	294,007	6,876,095	Paid	
	Capital	21,825,787	417,936	913,746	23,157,469	Capital	

* Including Interest.

No. 50.—Total Amount Received and Paid by Trustees of Savings Banks from and to Depositors in each Year, and of the Computed Capital of Savings Banks at the end of each Year.

—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	—
	£	£	£	£	£	
1860 Received	7,814,270	204,764	861,975	597,576	9,478,585	Received
1860 Paid	6,851,149	167,320	723,092	516,860	8,258,421	Paid
1860 Capital	35,666,481	1,034,732	2,414,073	2,143,082	41,258,368	Capital
1861 Received	7,188,034	181,116	844,326	551,394	8,764,870	Received
1861 Paid	8,022,826	207,607	790,609	600,497	9,621,539	Paid
1861 Capital	35,818,199	1,037,309	2,537,963	2,153,004	41,546,475	Capital
1862 Received	6,591,275	158,945	886,568	499,842	8,136,630	Received
1862 Paid	8,532,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	10,195,629	Paid
1862 Capital	34,808,335	988,532	2,677,209	2,088,180	40,562,256	Capital
1863 Received	6,621,651	172,157	957,146	497,748	8,248,702	Received
1863 Paid	7,327,086	175,538	836,319	567,699	8,906,642	Paid
1863 Capital	34,989,517	1,013,335	2,877,332	2,071,321	40,951,505	Capital
1864 Received	6,580,322	177,369	953,138	463,850	8,174,679	Received
1864 Paid	8,837,628	233,228	1,093,803	617,172	10,781,829	Paid
1864 Capital	33,743,143	984,910	2,819,033	1,973,250	39,520,336	Capital
1865 Received	6,104,130	174,572	967,663	438,272	7,684,637	Received
1865 Paid	7,731,845	191,523	1,007,652	626,052	9,557,072	Paid
1865 Capital	33,052,171	997,091	2,859,377	1,836,659	38,745,298	Capital
1866 Received	5,767,410	159,880	945,945	352,574	7,225,809	Received
1866 Paid	8,631,762	209,044	1,134,046	678,141	10,652,993	Paid
1866 Capital	31,100,486	976,198	2,751,166	1,554,266	36,382,116	Capital
1867 * Received	5,582,409	159,069	1,055,784	463,569	7,260,831	Received
1867 * Paid	6,607,107	186,472	938,243	428,238	8,160,060	Paid
1867 * Capital	30,974,031	976,621	2,949,732	1,632,819	36,533,203	Capital
1868 * Received	5,587,104	155,627	1,164,659	503,813	7,411,203	Received
1868 * Paid	6,545,968	176,000	984,007	370,943	8,076,918	Paid
1868 * Capital	30,850,166	984,656	3,218,843	1,813,792	36,867,457	Capital
1869 * Received	5,699,654	169,099	1,278,858	520,124	7,667,735	Received
1869 * Paid	6,212,191	168,341	1,066,074	410,485	7,857,091	Paid
1869 * Capital	31,038,966	1,013,927	3,526,285	1,974,568	37,553,746	Capital
1870 * Received	5,537,136	162,404	1,372,110	500,017	7,571,667	Received
1870 * Paid	6,353,980	175,584	1,175,130	463,089	8,167,783	Paid
1870 * Capital	31,038,029	1,029,468	3,828,294	2,062,758	37,958,549	Capital
1871 * Received	5,804,984	178,303	1,487,970	566,765	8,038,022	Received
1871 * Paid	6,204,795	170,889	1,309,144	465,685	8,150,513	Paid
1871 * Capital	31,413,002	1,066,543	4,119,735	2,220,383	38,819,663	Capital
1872 * Received	6,134,089	205,537	1,702,497	520,848	8,562,971	Received
1872 * Paid	6,193,165	168,883	1,491,596	532,540	8,386,184	Paid
1872 * Capital	31,872,535	1,133,346	4,452,330	2,221,669	39,679,880	Capital
1873 * Received	6,344,132	242,479	1,765,176	436,598	8,788,385	Received
1873 * Paid	6,600,535	195,292	1,705,241	570,176	9,071,244	Paid
1873 * Capital	32,501,383	1,213,587	4,638,608	2,146,557	40,500,135	Capital
1874 * Received	6,521,344	256,825	1,879,858	408,647	9,066,674	Received
1874 * Paid	6,742,373	218,939	1,683,193	571,520	9,216,325	Paid
1874 * Capital	33,233,264	1,287,350	4,968,964	2,016,371	41,505,949	Capital

* Amount transferred.

Years.	From Post Office Savings Banks.	To Post Office Savings Banks.
	£	£
1867	2,469	176,155
1868	4,338	449,978
1869	5,563	204,559
1870	5,807	73,775
1871	4,700	125,965
1872	7,307	339,437
1873	8,699	45,520

No. 51.—Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilities

Years.	Quarter Ended	Liabilities.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1860	March 28	21,933,000	21,416,000	43,349,000
	June 27	22,317,000	20,758,000	43,075,000
	September 26	22,263,000	19,657,000	41,920,000
	December 26	21,482,000	18,750,000	40,232,000
1861	March 27	20,357,000	17,802,000	38,159,000
	June 26	20,441,000	18,183,000	38,624,000
	September 25	20,782,000	16,759,000	37,541,000
	December 24	21,180,000	18,124,000	39,304,000
1862	March 26	21,046,000	20,985,000	42,031,000
	June 25	21,557,000	21,548,000	43,105,000
	September 24	22,473,000	22,368,000	44,841,000
	December 31	21,129,000	21,985,000	43,114,000
1863	March 25	20,399,000	21,412,000	41,811,000
	June 24	21,116,000	21,911,000	43,027,000
	September 30	21,935,000	20,538,000	42,473,000
	December 30	21,730,000	20,805,000	42,535,000
1864	March 23	20,813,000	21,067,000	41,880,000
	June 22	21,263,000	20,648,000	41,911,000
	September 28	21,592,000	19,166,000	40,758,000
	December 28	20,771,000	19,070,000	39,841,000
1865	March 29	20,560,000	20,157,000	40,717,000
	June 28	21,525,000	20,850,000	42,375,000
	September 27	22,450,000	19,666,000	42,116,000
	December 27	21,819,000	18,365,000	40,184,000
1866	March 28	21,436,000	17,783,000	39,219,000
	June 27	24,588,000	22,198,000	46,786,000
	September 26	25,193,000	21,556,000	46,749,000
	December 26	23,728,000	22,740,000	46,468,000
1867	March 27	23,147,000	24,549,000	47,696,000
	June 26	23,538,000	24,896,000	48,434,000
	September 25	24,486,000	25,341,000	49,827,000
	December 24	24,706,000	23,850,000	48,556,000
1868	March 25	24,190,000	23,967,000	48,157,000
	June 24	24,503,000	24,474,000	48,977,000
	September 30	24,853,000	22,519,000	47,372,000
	December 30	24,336,000	22,409,000	46,745,000
1869	March 31	23,909,000	22,337,000	46,246,000
	June 30	23,834,000	21,827,000	45,661,000
	September 29	24,153,000	21,405,000	45,558,000
	December 29	23,910,000	21,305,000	45,215,000
1870	March 30	23,255,000	26,900,000	50,155,000
	June 29	23,576,000	26,303,000	49,879,000
	September 28	24,367,000	25,768,000	50,135,000
	December 28	24,539,000	24,196,000	48,735,000

and Assets of the Bank of England.

Assets.			Quarter Ended	Years.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
31,400,000	15,434,000	46,834,000	March 28	1860
30,850,000	15,505,000	46,355,000	June 27	
29,448,000	16,011,000	45,459,000	September 26	
29,433,000	14,009,000	43,442,000	December 26	
29,677,000	12,091,000	41,768,000	March 27	1861
29,398,000	12,586,000	41,984,000	June 26	
28,462,000	12,707,000	41,169,000	September 25	
27,993,000	14,653,000	42,646,000	December 24	
29,417,000	16,099,000	45,516,000	March 26	1862
29,953,000	16,369,000	46,322,000	June 25	
30,747,000	17,552,000	48,299,000	September 24	
30,961,000	15,351,000	46,312,000	December 31	
30,936,000	14,322,000	45,258,000	March 25	1863
31,386,000	14,878,000	46,264,000	June 24	
30,965,000	15,068,000	46,033,000	September 30	
31,777,000	13,934,000	45,711,000	December 30	
31,608,000	13,771,000	45,379,000	March 23	1864
31,702,000	13,485,000	45,187,000	June 22	
31,395,000	13,062,000	44,457,000	September 28	
29,570,000	13,636,000	43,206,000	December 28	
30,572,000	14,582,000	45,154,000	March 29	1865
30,967,000	15,388,000	46,355,000	June 28	
31,908,000	14,557,000	46,465,000	September 27	
30,613,000	13,601,000	44,214,000	December 27	
30,058,000	13,570,000	43,628,000	March 28	1866
37,384,000	13,571,000	50,955,000	June 27	
36,536,000	14,872,000	51,408,000	September 26	
33,110,000	17,478,000	50,588,000	December 26	
32,865,000	19,258,000	52,123,000	March 27	1867
32,319,000	20,117,000	52,436,000	June 26	
30,671,000	23,420,000	54,091,000	September 25	
29,960,000	22,561,000	52,521,000	December 24	
31,474,000	21,652,000	53,126,000	March 25	1868
32,460,000	21,238,000	53,698,000	June 24	
31,036,000	21,277,000	52,313,000	September 30	
33,935,000	18,981,000	52,916,000	December 30	
34,448,000	18,303,000	52,751,000	March 31	1869
34,133,000	17,718,000	51,851,000	June 30	
31,562,000	20,396,000	51,958,000	September 29	
32,373,000	18,827,000	51,200,000	December 29	
33,823,000	19,786,000	53,614,000	March 30	1870
32,530,000	20,460,000	52,990,000	June 29	
33,104,000	20,545,000	53,649,000	September 28	
29,513,000	22,311,000	51,824,000	December 28	

Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilities

Years—*Cont.*	Quarter Ended	Liabilities. Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1871	March	24,158,000	27,902,000	52,060,000
	June	24,705,000	28,762,000	53,467,000
	September	25,668,000	29,061,000	54,729,000
	December	25,625,000	28,010,000	53,635,000
1872	March	25,274,000	30,445,000	55,719,000
	June	25,880,000	29,446,000	55,326,000
	September	26,588,000	28,740,000	55,328,000
	December	25,983,000	26,645,000	52,628,000
1873	March	25,479,000	31,264,000	56,743,000
	June	26,169,000	31,503,000	57,672,000
	September	26,407,000	26,396,000	52,803,000
	December	26,219,000	25,079,000	51,298,000
1874	March	25,960,000	26,308,000	52,268,000
	June	26,628,000	26,753,000	53,381,000
	September	27,166,000	23,597,000	50,763,000
	December	26,877,000	23,740,000	50,617,000

No. 52.—Monthly Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory England and Wales,

Years.	Month Ended	England and Wales. Bank of England.	Country Banks. Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1860	March 10	21,428,000	3,376,343	2,946,358	6,322,701
	June 2	22,251,000	3,498,492	3,058,614	6,557,106
	September 22	21,796,000	3,299,976	2,935,167	6,235,143
	December 15	20,812,000	3,338,891	2,974,096	6,312,987
1861	March 9	20,109,000	3,205,670	2,867,599	6,073,269
	June 1	20,465,000	3,206,745	2,942,158	6,148,903
	September 21	20,633,000	3,033,795	2,755,326	5,789,121
	December 14	20,789,000	3,354,244	2,908,936	6,263,180
1862	March 8	20,991,000	3,184,029	2,850,900	6,034,929
	May 31	21,544,000	3,282,263	2,966,601	6,248,864
	September 20	21,984,000	3,065,492	2,795,424	5,860,916
	December 13	20,607,000	3,205,026	2,875,211	6,080,237
1863	March 7	20,100,000	3,088,230	2,821,007	5,909,237
	May 30	21,202,000	3,179,162	2,931,849	6,111,011
	September 19	21,739,000	3,023,517	2,817,373	5,840,890
	December 12	21,855,000	3,220,036	2,899,560	6,119,596

and Assets of the Bank of England—*Continued.*

Assets.			Quarter Ended	Years—*Cont.*
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
33,578,000	21,945,000	55,523,000	March - - -	1871
32,391,000	24,192,000	56,583,000	June - - -	
32,909,000	25,264,000	58,173,000	September - - -	
33,827,000	22,952,000	56,779,000	December - - -	
35,156,000	24,028,000	59,184,000	March - - -	1872
36,561,000	21,978,000	58,539,000	June - - -	
35,916,000	22,957,000	58,873,000	September - - -	
34,468,000	21,379,000	55,847,000	December - - -	
35,568,000	24,724,000	60,292,000	March - - -	1873
39,156,000	21,744,000	60,900,000	June - - -	
32,914,000	23,464,000	56,378,000	September - - -	
33,633,000	20,869,000	54,502,000	December - - -	
32,904,000	22,927,000	55,831,000	March - - -	1874
34,154,000	22,376,000	56,530,000	June - - -	
31,457,000	22,846,000	54,303,000	September - - -	
32,679,000	21,028,000	53,707,000	December - - -	

Notes, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in Scotland, and Ireland.

Scotland.	Ireland.		Total for United Kingdom.	Month Ended	Years.
Chartered and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
4,001,977	3,450,250	3,754,212	38,957,140	March 10 - -	1860
4,572,068	3,327,200	3,502,478	40,209,852	June 2 - -	
4,026,771	3,001,800	3,164,277	38,293,991	September 22 - -	
4,688,839	3,212,225	3,835,375	38,861,426	December 15 - -	
3,936,969	3,094,750	3,587,327	36,801,315	March 9 - -	1861
4,533,809	3,042,075	3,287,756	37,477,543	June 1 - -	
4,052,388	2,664,700	2,925,671	36,064,880	September 21 - -	
4,647,725	2,873,275	3,533,974	38,107,154	December 14 - -	
3,869,806	2,708,975	3,192,875	36,797,085	March 8 - -	1862
4,609,954	2,691,800	3,049,094	38,143,712	May 31 - -	
3,987,290	2,385,825	2,685,379	36,903,410	September 20 - -	
4,572,937	2,570,525	3,272,243	37,102,942	December 13 - -	
3,873,618	2,406,525	2,988,080	35,282,460	March 7 - -	1863
4,473,956	2,452,350	2,926,615	37,166,432	May 30 - -	
4,104,276	2,293,175	2,746,475	36,723,816	September 19 - -	
4,630,664	2,528,500	3,411,753	38,054,513	December 12 - -	

MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMISSORY
ENGLAND and WALES,

YEARS—*Cont.*	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
1864	March 5	20,603,000	3,105,487	2,862,753	5,968,240
	May 28	21,427,000	3,220,908	2,996,624	6,217,532
	September 17	21,166,000	2,971,723	2,774,051	5,745,774
	December 10	20,330,000	3,058,931	2,754,068	5,812,999
1865	March 4	20,407,000	2,954,467	2,738,605	5,693,072
	May 27	21,719,000	3,000,883	2,872,869	5,873,752
	September 16	22,157,000	2,858,237	2,774,779	5,633,016
	December 9	21,294,000	2,977,264	2,789,654	5,766,918
1866	March 3	21,185,000	2,843,400	2,508.663	5,352.063
	May 26	24,697,000	2,906,966	2,529,032	5,435,998
	September 15	24,573,000	2,506,925	2,179,538	4,686,463
	December 8	23,404,000	2,766,878	2,334,127	5,101,005
1867	March 2	23,057,000	2,685,396	2,292,964	4,978,360
	May 25	23,557,000	2,792,445	2,376,679	5,169,124
	September 14	24,382,000	2,540,702	2,205,199	4,745,901
	December 7	24,447,000	2,854,611	2,332,414	5,187,025
1868	March 28	23,767,000	2,751,470	2,324,794	5,076,264
	May 23	24,603,000	2,826,597	2,398,748	5,225,345
	September 12	24,628,000	2,593,215	2,201,670	4,794,885
	December 5	24,128,000	2,792,450	2,305,524	5,097,974
1869	March 27	23,546,000	2,747,919	2,357,097	5,105,016
	June 19	23,433,000	2,645,098	2,257,526	4,902,624
	September 11	23,993,000	2,536,204	2,225,448	4,761,652
	December 4	23,759,000	2,753,424	2,368,695	5,122,119
1870	March 26	22,664,000	2,588,206	2,301,334	4,889,540
	June 18	23,206,000	2,578,874	2,256,177	4,835,051
	September 10	24,247,000	2,363,761	2,153,781	4,517,542
	December 3	24,458,000	2,673,521	2,364,610	5,038,131
1871	March 25	23,773,000	2,571,694	2,345,409	4,917,103
	June 17	24,534,000	2,636,263	2,330,957	4,967,220
	September 9	25,552,000	2,578,797	2,307,002	4,885,799
	December 30	25,233,000	2,669,090	2,346,171	5,015,261
1872	March 23	24,777,000	2,628,502	2,391,296	5,019,798
	June 15	25,499,000	2,666,914	2,360,003	5,026,917
	September 7	26,565,000	2,589,323	2,352,343	4,941,666
	December 28	25,162,000	2,631,464	2,342,227	4,973,691
1873	March 22	25,153,000	2,557,063	2,393,115	4,950,178
	June 14	25,857,000	2,626,346	2,395,515	5,021,861
	September 6	26,476,000	2,484,409	2,303,911	4,788,320
	December 27	25,450,000	2,684,238	2,361,529	5,045,767
1874	March 21	25,570,000	2,600,364	2,383,079	4,983,443
	June 13	26,375,000	2,580,217	2,366,103	4,946,320
	September 5	27,054,000	2,412,820	2,221,789	4,634,628
	December 26	26,147,000	2,535,570	2,291,318	4,826,888

NOTES, payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS—*Cont.*
Chartered and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
3,996,743	2,430,025	3,132,534	36,130,542	March 5	1864
4,532,540	2,588,900	3,202,568	37,968,540	May 28	
4,174,356	2,377,100	2,950,973	36,414,203	September 17	
4,626,796	2,491,000	3,381,706	36,642,501	December 10	
4,069,154	2,455,500	3,247,089	35,871,815	March 4	1865
4,596,951	2,618,350	3,312,099	38,120,152	May 27	
4,305,561	2,561,075	3,377,519	38,034,171	September 16	
4,903,980	2,744,950	3,946,290	38,656,138	December 9	
4,294,549	2,554,525	3,598,192	36,984,329	March 3	1866
4,608,784	2,575,475	3,235,813	40,553,070	May 26	
4,264,786	2,327,300	2,939,076	38,790,625	September 15	
4,967,168	2,648,175	3,803,855	39,924,203	December 8	
4,356,160	2,562,100	3,583,904	38,537,524	March 2	1867
4,822,211	2,487,900	3,241,873	39,278,108	May 25	
4,404,142	2,247,375	2,893,630	38,673,048	September 14	
5,055,794	2,713,400	3,702,901	41,106,120	December 7	
4,271,734	2,610,475	3,486,691	39,212,164	March 28	1868
4,812,799	2,774,725	3,464,488	40,880,357	May 23	
4,445,610	2,526,925	3,207,337	39,602,757	September 12	
5,139,060	2,997,975	4,057,658	41,420,667	December 5	
4,431,756	2,889,350	3,689,856	39,661,978	March 27	1869
4,883,857	2,819,375	3,471,422	39,510,278	June 19	
4,604,366	2,696,075	3,324,651	39,379,744	September 11	
5,287,458	3,156,900	4,197,263	41,522,740	December 4	
4,466,030	2,921,275	3,804,403	38,745,248	March 26	1870
5,185,762	2,971,675	3,713,754	39,912,242	June 18	
4,740,142	2,737,550	3,506,229	39,748,463	September 10	
5,650,073	3,219,050	4,356,566	42,721,820	December 3	
4,788,808	3,080,125	4,261,053	40,820,089	March 25	1871
5,451,892	3,104,875	4,147,892	42,205,879	June 17	
5,148,260	2,953,150	4,049,529	42,588,738	September 9	
5,240,458	3,271,625	4,780,574	43,540,918	December 30	
4,778,473	3,124,850	4,470,135	42,170,256	March 23	1872
5,716,833	3,258,100	4,306,958	43,787,808	June 15	
5,313,560	3,109,125	4,132,956	44,062,307	September 7	
5,632,112	3,254,525	4,365,564	43,387,892	December 28	
5,160,937	3,085,775	4,071,671	42,421,561	March 22	1873
6,064,384	3,053,575	3,872,329	43,869,149	June 14	
5,506,141	2,827,500	3,629,757	43,227,718	September 6	
5,930,236	3,014,225	4,097,608	43,537,836	December 27	
5,468,676	2,829,375	3,863,368	42,714,862	March 21	1874
6,410,829	2,824,175	3,711,330	44,267,663	June 13	
5,693,929	2,626,625	3,462,273	43,471,455	September 5	
6,211,208	2,924,425	4,227,043	44,336,654	December 26	

No. 53.—Average Minimum Rate per Cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England, in each Month, in each Year from 1860 to 1874.

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Months.
Jauuary -	2¾	6¼	2½	4½	7½	5½	8	3½	2	3	3	2½	3	4½	3¾	January.
February	4	7½	2½	4½	7	5	7½	3	2	3	3	2½	3	3½	3½	February.
March -	4	7½	2½	4	6	4½	6½	3	2	3	3	3	3	3½	3½	March.
April -	4¾	5¼	2½	3¾	6½	4	6	3	2	4	3	2¾	3¾	4	3½	April.
May -	4½	5½	2¾	3½	8	4¼	9¾	3	2	4½	3	2½	4⅝	5¼	4	May.
June -	4	6	3	4	6½	3¼	0	2½	2	4	3	2⅜	3½	6¼	2⅝	June.
July -	4	6	2½	4	6½	3¼	10	2½	2	3¼	3½	2⅜	3¼	4⅞	3	July.
August -	4	4½	2	4	8	4	8½	2	2	2¾	5	2	3¼	3¼	3⅜	August.
September	4	3¾	2	4	9	4	5	2	2	2½	3½	2⅝	3¾	3¼	3	September.
October -	4	3½	2	4	9	7	4½	2	2	2½	2½	2⅞	5⅝	6	3½	October.
November	5	3	3	5¾	8	6½	4	2	2½	3	2½	4½	6⅜	8⅛	4½	November.
December	5	3	3	7½	6½	6½	3¾	2	3	3	2½	3¼	5⅜	5¼	6	December.
Average for the Year	4¼	5¼	2½	4⅓	7⅓	4⅝	7	2⅓	2¼	3¼	3⅛	2⅞	4⅓	4¼	3¼	Average for the Year.

No. 54.—Average Price per £100 of the Three Per Cent. Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom, in each Month, in each Year from 1860 to 1874.

Months.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Months.
January -	95	91½	92⅜	92⅝	91	89½	87¼	90⅜	92⅝	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝	92½	92½	January.
February	94⅝	91¾	92⅜	92⅝	91	89¼	87⅛	90⅜	93½	93	92½	91½	92¼	92⅜	92½	February.
March -	94½	91¼	93⅝	92⅝	91⅜	89	87	91	93⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92	92¼	92⅝	92	March.
April -	94⅝	91⅜	93⅝	92⅝	91½	91	86⅝	90¾	93½	93½	93⅝	93	92¾	93¼	92½	April.
May -	94⅝	91⅝	93⅝	93½	91¼	90½	86¼	92¾	94⅝	93	94½	93½	93⅜	93½	93¼	May.
June -	95	89⅝	91⅞	92	90⅜	89⅝	86¼	94¼	94⅞	92⅝	92¾	92	92⅜	92¼	92⅝	June.
July -	93¼	89¾	92⅜	92¼	90½	90	87¾	94⅜	94⅝	93	91⅜	93¼	92⅜	92⅛	92⅝	July.
August -	93⅛	91	93⅜	93	89⅜	89¾	88¼	94⅛	94	93	90¾	93½	92½	92¾	92⅛	August.
September	93¼	93¼	93½	93½	88	89¾	89¼	94⅝	94⅜	92⅞	92	93⅛	92⅜	92½	92⅝	September.
October -	93	92¾	93¾	93	88½	88¾	89⅜	94⅜	94½	93⅜	92¼	92¾	92½	92⅜	92¾	October.
November	93⅜	93⅝	93¾	92½	90⅝	89¼	89¾	94½	94⅛	93⅝	92¾	93¼	92⅜	92⅝	93⅛	November.
December	93⅜	90½	92⅜	91	89¼	87½	89	92¾	92⅜	92⅛	91⅞	92¼	91⅝	92	91⅝	December.
Average for the Year	94	91½	93	92⅝	90⅜	89½	88	93	93⅞	92⅞	92¼	92¾	92½	92½	92¼	Average for the Year.

No. 55.—Number of Letters, and of Newspapers and Book Packets, delivered by the Post Office; and Proportionate Number of Letters delivered per each 100 of the Population, in each Division of the United Kingdom.

Years.	Number of Letters delivered in (stated in Millions)				Proportionate Number of Letters delivered per each 100 of the Population in				Number of Newspapers and Book Packets (stated in millions) delivered in				Years.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	
1860	Millions. 462	Millions. 54	Millions. 48	Millions. 564	2,321	1,768	825	1,960	Millions. 61	Millions. 10	Millions. 12	Millions. 83	1860
1861	487	56	50	593	2,421	1,826	864	2,047	62	11	12	85	1861
1862	497	57	51	605	2,442	1,849	883	2,068	63	11	13	87	1862
1863	529	61	52	642	2,569	1,951	910	2,181	66	11	12	89	1863
1864	560	64	55	679	2,688	2,028	975	2,292	71	11	13	95	1864
1865	597	67	56	720	2,831	2,104	1,001	2,411	73	11	13	97	1865
1866	623	70	57	750	2,919	2,178	1,033	2,494	75	11	13	99	1866
1867	640	76	59	775	2,962	2,343	1,076	2,555	78	11	13	102	1867
1868	670	78	60	808	3,062	2,382	1,099	2,639	81	12	13	106	1868
1869	683	79	62	824	3,081	2,391	1,139	2,665	83	12	14	109	1869
1870	704	79	64	847	3,135	2,369	1,182	2,714	102	14	15	131	1870
1871*	721	80	66	867	3,168	2,376	1,225	2,751	160	21	21	202	1871*
1872	737	82	66	885	3,195	2,412	1,229	2,780	177	25	21	223	1872
1873	756	84	67	907	3,237	2,448	1,255	2,823	204	28	22	254	1873
1874	802	90	73	965	3,377	2,600	1,380	2,963	206	29	23	258	1874

* Half-penny postage introduced October 1871.

No. 56.—Number of Telegraphic Messages (exclusive of Press, Service, and News Messages) Forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations, from 5th February to 31st December 1870, and in each of the Years from 1871 to 1874.

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1870* -	7,117,666	955,116	533,950	8,606,732
1871 -	9,654,594	1,305,596	800,328	11,760,518
1872 -	12,062,725	1,677,203	1,118,092	14,858,020
1873 -	14,070,993	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
1874 -	15,612,409	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634

* From 5th February, the date at which the Telegraphs were transferred to the State, to 31st December.

No. 57.—Number and Amount of Money Orders Issued in each Division of the United Kingdom.

Years.	Number of Money Orders Issued in—				Amount for which Money Orders were Issued in—			
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
					£	£	£	£
1860	6,159,200	554,680	515,266	7,229,146	11,869,339	1,043,888	945,177	13,858,404
1861	6,463,283	587,051	530,120	7,580,454	12,520,814	1,102,408	993,125	14,616,347
1862	6,449,590	609,228	534,462	7,593,280	13,478,028	1,234,164	1,071,966	15,784,158
1863	6,746,150	657,598	553,046	7,956,794	14,087,883	1,305,871	1,100,039	16,493,793
1864	7,078,307	689,854	570,766	8,338,927	14,807,025	1,367,361	1,142,707	7,317,093
1865	7,272,793	704,373	574,553	8,551,719	15,257,385	1,411,064	1,160,840	17,829,289
1866	7,646,269	746,545	603,153	8,995,967	16,107,999	1,504,524	1,235,120	18,847,643
1867	7,943,695	776,557	623,158	9,343,410	16,463,487	1,557,303	1,261,319	19,282,109
1868	8,111,643	807,130	636,821	9,555,594	16,211,845	1,599,732	1,267,904	19,079,531
1869	8,385,263	791,851	646,370	9,823,484	16,579,739	1,533,718	1,282,130	19,395,587
1870	8,731,010	839,164	674,611	10,244,785	17,052,017	1,607,964	1,324,008	19,983,989
1871	10,275,875	983,911	803,100	12,062,886	18,566,317	1,786,574	1,446,692	21,799,583
1872	11,901,482	1,164,629	918,078	13,984,189	20,375,179	2,046,062	1,592,506	24,013,747
1873	12,863,004	1,273,086	982,546	15,118,636	21,629,750	2,210,107	1,760,212	25,600,069
1874	13,550,011	1,324,415	1,026,136	15,900,562	22,246,625	2,268,799	1,781,017	26,296,441

Note.—The number and amount of Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad are included in the above Table in 1870 and previous years, but are excluded in 1871 and subsequent years.

No. 58.—Number and Amount of Money Orders Issued in the United Kingdom for Payment in the Colonies and Foreign Countries; and in the Colonies and Foreign Countries for Payment in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment in the Colonies and Foreign Countries.		Money Orders issued in the Colonies and Foreign Countries for payment in the United Kingdom.		Years.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		£		£	
1860	2,649	7,726	13,605	40,256	1860
1861	4,315	12,259	16,273	47,274	1861
1862	6,234	22,899	28,371	110,437	1862
1863	8,194	31,373	44,720	177,314	1863
1864	10,326	40,173	62,590	272,074	1864
1865	11,744	44,927	77,732	371,979	1865
1866	13,682	53,801	91,513	448,276	1866
1867	18,967	74,621	104,616	490,227	1867
1868	14,904	58,532	105,639	499,566	1868
1869	19,192	74,124	111,800	509,943	1869
1870	24,674	97,765	125,575	548,624	1870
1871	38,508	145,503	152,134	628,461	1871
1872	49,583	178,061	208,840	827,875	1872
1873	61,733	220,055	251,876	982,140	1873
1874	76,311	262,588	244,630	948,553	1874

Note.—Money Orders were first issued in the Colonies, payable in the United Kingdom, in 1856; and in the United Kingdom, payable in the Colonies, in 1859. Money Order business with Foreign Countries commenced in 1869.

No. 59.—Total Population of each Division of the United Kingdom, Estimated to the Middle of each Year (exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad).

Years.	Total for United Kingdom.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Years.
1860	28,778,411	19,902,713	3,054,738	5,820,960	1860
1861	28,974,362	20,119,314	3,066,633	5,788,415	1861
1862	29,255,015	20,352,140	3,097,847	5,775,028	1862
1863	29,433,918	20,590,356	3,126,587	5,716,975	1863
1864	29,628,578	20,834,496	3,155,595	5,638,487	1864
1865	29,861,908	21,085,139	3,184,873	5,591,896	1865
1866	30,076,812	21,342,864	3,214,426	5,519,522	1866
1867	30,334,999	21,608,286	3,244,254	5,482,459	1867
1868	30,617,718	21,882 059	3,274,360	5,461,299	1868
1869	30,913,513	22,164,847	3,304,747	5,443,919	1869
1870	31,205,444	22,457,366	3,335,418	5,412,660	1870
1871	31,513,442	22,760,359	3,366,375	5,386,708	1871
1872	31,835,757	23,067,835	3,399,226	5,368,696	1872
1873	32,124,598	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,337,261	1873
1874	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844	1874
1875	32,737,405	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,297,732	1875

Note.—These estimates of population are calculated from the ascertained annual rates of increase or decrease of population which prevailed during the decades which intervened between the Census enumerations in 1851, 1861, and 1871.

No. 60.—Total Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Years.
	England and Wales.			
1860	684,048	422,721	170,156	1860
1861	696,406	435,114	163,706	1861
1862	712,684	436,566	164,030	1862
1863	727,417	473,337	173,510	1863
1864	740,275	495,531	180,387	1864
1865	748,069	490,909	185,474	1865
1866	753,870	500,689	187,776	1866
1867	768,349	471,073	179,154	1867
1868	786,858	480,622	176,962	1868
1869	773,381	494,828	176,970	1869
1870	792,787	515,329	181,655	1870
1871	797,428	514,879	190,112	1871
1872	825,907	492,265	201,267	1872
1873	829,778	492,520	205,615	1873
1874	854,807	526,701	201,695	1874
	Scotland.			
1860	105,629	68,170	21,225	1860
1861	107,036	62,287	20,828	1861
1862	107,138	67,159	20,544	1862
1863	109,325	71,421	22,087	1863
1864	112,445	74,303	22,675	1864
1865	113,126	70,321	23,577	1865
1866	113,639	71,273	23,629	1866
1867	114,115	69,024	22,521	1867
1868	115,673	69,386	21,853	1868
1869	113,395	75,789	22,083	1869
1870	115,423	74,067	23,788	1870
1871	116,127	74,644	23,966	1871
1872	118,873	75,741	25,580	1872
1873	119,738	76,857	26,730	1873
1874	123,795	80,676	26,247	1874
	Ireland.*			
1866	146,237	93,598	30,151	1866
1867	144,318	93,911	29,796	1867
1868	146,108	86,803	27,753	1868
1869	145,659	89,573	27,277	1869
1870	150,151	90,635	28,835	1870
1871	151,665	88,720	28,960	1871
1872	149,292	97,577	27,114	1872
1873	144,377	97,537	26,270	1873
1874	141,411	92,352	25,201	1874

* Owing to defective Registration in Ireland, the figures for Births, Deaths, and Marriages in this part of the United Kingdom are only an approximation to the real numbers.

No. 61.—Education:—Primary Schools in Great Britain.

Years (ended 31st August).	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.	Number of Children present at Inspection.
	England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain).			
1860	6,012	1,158,827	751,325	830,971
1861	6,259	1,215,782	773,831	879,884
1862	6,113	1,292,560	813,850	906,158
1863	6,227	1,315,988	846,805	932,603
1864	6,470	1,332,553	862,817	983,928
1865	6,865	1,470,473	901,750	1,081,480
1866	7,134	1,510,721	919,922	1,116,374
1867	7,601	1,605,409	978,332	1,210,301*
1868	8,051	1,724,569	1,060,082	1,332,533*
1869	8,592	1,838,416	1,153,572	1,448,299*
1870	8,986	1,950,641	1,255,083	1,565,363*
1871	9,521	2,092,984	1,345,802	1,651,169*
1872	10,751	2,397,745	1,445,326	1,737,002*
1873	11,911	2,683,541	1,570,741	1,913,542*
1874	13,243	2,982,981	1,774,143	2,146,990
	Scotland (exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools, included above).			
1860	1,260	161,421	132,909	131,961
1861	1,446	180,701	146,104	148,806
1862	1,456	183,680	150,999	151,268
1863	1,512	196,794	162,120	160,138
1864	1,421	188,904	148,317	149,363
1865	1,573	207,335	155,995	164,575
1866	1,619	213,487	162,133	171,230
1867	1,739	231,898	169,131	180,799
1868	1,843	246,041	181,698	195,132
1869	1,745	237,928	179,214	191,203
1870	1,963	264,594	198,448	215,165
1871	1,944	264,041	201,393	214,840
1872	1,962	267,412	206,099	217,461
1873	2,043	279,644	212,989	231,168
1874	2,529	372,776	265,641	302,262
	Total for Great Britain.			
1860	7,272	1,320,248	884,234	962,932
1861	7,705	1,396,483	919,935	1,028,690
1862	7,569	1,476,240	964,849	1,057,426
1863	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925	1,092,741
1864	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134	1,133,291
1865	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745	1,246,055
1866	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055	1,287,604
1867	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463	1,391,100*
1868	9,894	1,970,610	1,241,780	1,527,665*
1869	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786	1,639,502*
1870	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531	1,786,528*
1871	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195	1,866,009*
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425	1,954,463*
1873	13,954	2,963,185	1,783,730	2,144,710*
1874	15,772	3,355,757	2,039,784	2,449,252

* Including in 1867, 24,876; in 1868, 36,768; in 1869, 48,855; in 1870, 63,704; in 1871, 73,360, in 1872, 35,374; and in 1873, 35,374 evening scholars examined by written papers, pursuant to Articles 142–149 of the Revised Code. Under the New Code the examination of night scholars by managers has been discontinued.

No. 62.—EDUCATION:—BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FROM PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS in GREAT BRITAIN.

Branches of Expenditure from Grants.	Years ended 31st December.														Branches of Expenditure from Grants.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Grants for Examination and Attendance of Scholars — England and Wales	-	-	-	-	83,358	386,724	396,124	402,576	432,609	490,831	542,827	601,401	690,917	824,660	929,690	1,091,176	Grants for Examination and Attendance of Scholars — England and Wales.
Grants to School Boards. § 97, Elementary Education Act, 1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	272	Grants to School Boards. § 97, Elementary Education Act, 1870.
In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools, Normal or Training Colleges	122,961	112,444	66,617	41,156	28,305	18,882	24,222	22,804	34,463	34,828	27,506	39,261	96,891	91,137	40,878		In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools, Normal or Training Colleges.
" Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	98,171	121,627	128,181	106,414	23,868†	29,260†	29,076†	31,803†	32,692†	34,629†	39,627†	38,902†	41,930†	41,288†	27,078†		" Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.
" Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers	10,769	16,711	20,445	15,115	2,569†	3,331†	3,668†	4,083†	3,835†	3,667†	3,372†	3,365†	3,085†	3,133†	1,849†		" Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.
" Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction	257,558	301,827	297,071	222,478	41,220†	37,439†	36,030†	37,865†	39,320†	43,508†	55,702†	57,041†	62,893†	61,595†	43,218†		" Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction.
" Capitation Grants	63,897	77,240	82,527	63,85	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		" Capitation Grants.
" Annual Grants to Scotland (Code 1873)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	78,061		" Annual Grant to Scotland (Code 1873).
" Annual Grants to Training Colleges	92,329	101,866	104,701	114,216	96,166	75,624	74,873	70,839	72,045	72,512	93,907*	81,223	99,819	110,062	115,248		" Annual Grants to Training Colleges.
" Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools	12,873	13,757	3,991	3,855	434	491	592	661	596	635	789	806	773	948	537		" Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools.
" Inspection	43,165	44,143	44,327	45,507	49,937	49,514	50,995	54,389	56,354	60,889	62,346	69,831	78,911	84,976	92,334		" Inspection.
" Administration (Office in London)	18,682	19,168	18,824	18,336	19,063	19,887	20,715	21,207	21,531	22,672	24,273	30,378	31,483	33,511	44,000		" Administration (Office in London).
" Miscellaneous	3,998	4,659	8,059	7,199	6,408	6,344	6,260	6,661	5,828	4,588	3,528	4,791	6,171	7,556	1,923		" Miscellaneous.
On Organization of Districts under Act 33 & 34 Vict., c. 75.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,190		On Organization of Districts under Act 33 & 34 Vict., c. 75.
Total	724,403	813,442	774,743	721,386	655,686	636,806	649,007	682,201	757,495	820,755	912,451	1,038,624	1,268,350	1,385,868	1,544,764		Total.

* Includes last instalment of grant for 1869, 10,827.

† Scotland only.

No. 63.—Number of Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in England and Wales, on the 1st of January in each Year.

1st Jan. in each Year.	Number of Unions and Parishes.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants).			Total.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1860	646*	18,882	117,879	136,761	100,144	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,020
1861	646*	23,402	127,124	150,526	107,559	632,338	739,897	130,961	759,462	890,423
1862	649†	26,578	141,068	167,646	116,613	661,907	778,520	143,191	802,975	946,166
1863	653†	26,501	226,998	253,499	119,686	769,429	889,125	146,197	996,427	1,142,624
1864	655†	23,663	163,087	186,750	114,144	708,395	822,539	137,807	871,482	1,009,289
1865	655†	23,400	146,736	170,136	114,719	686,578	801,297	138,119	833,314	971,433
1866	655†	22,290	127,030	149,320	115,696	655,328	771,024	137,986	782,358	920,344
1867	655†	23,399	134,909	158,308	121,230	679,286	800,516	144,629	814,195	958,824
1868	655†	28,646	156,984	185,630	130,077	719,116	849,193	158,723	876,100	1,034,823
1869	655†	29,826	153,336	183,162	133,245	723,142	856,387	163,071	876,478	1,039,549
1870	649‡	30,389	163,700	194,089	134,935	750,367	885,302	165,324	914,067	1,079,391
1871	648	29,320	160,519	189,839	135,969	756,118	892,087	165,289	916,637	1,081,926
1872	647¶	25,035	128,718	153,753	129,198	694,713	823,911	154,233	823,431	977,664
1873	647¶	22,053	105,644	127,697	132,118	630,557	762,675	154,171	736,201	890,372
1874	647¶	20,593	93,731	114,324	128,965	585,992	714,957	149,558	679,723	829,281
1875	647¶	21,196	94,013	115,209	132,515	567,863	700,378	153,711	661,876	815,587

* Population in 1851 of 646 Unions and Parishes, 17,670,935

† Population in 1861 of 649 Unions and Parishes, 19,814,000
" " 653 " " 19,875,000
" " 655 " " 19,886,000

‡ " " 649 " " 20,053,000

¶ " 1871 647 " " 22,706,031

Note.—During the year 1869 nine Poor Law Unions were amalgamated with other Unions.

No. 64.—Number of Registered Paupers and their Dependents (exclusive of Casual Poor) in Receipt of Relief in Parishes in Scotland, on the 14th of May in each Year.

(On 14th May.) Years.	Number of Parishes.	Paupers.	Dependents.	Total.
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,928
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394
1866	885	76,229	43,379	119,608
1867	885	76,737	44,432	121,169
1868	887	80,032	48,944	128,976
1869	887	80,334	48,005	128,339
1870	887	79,290	46,897	126,187
1871	887	77,759	45,811	123,570
1872	887	74,752	42,859	117,611
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105,895

No. 65.—Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland at the Close of the First Week of January in each Year.

Years (First Week of January).	In-door.			Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.*	All other Paupers.	Total.			
1860	8,975	34,243	43,218	1,711	(Not specified.)	44,929
1861	10,422	36,930	47,352	3,331		50,683
1862	12,680	42,488	55,168	4,373		59,541
1863	13,674	46,364	60,038	5,809	381	66,228
1864	12,559	47,308	59,867	7,752	516	68,135
1865	11,387	48,111	59,498	9,182	537	69,217
1866	9,795	44,640	54,435	10,163	459	65,057
1867	10,243	44,687	54,930	13,291	429	68,650
1868	9,997	46,666	56,663	15,830	432	72,925
1869	9,994	46,940	56,934	17,320	491	74,745
1870	9,004	44,683	53,687	19,729	505	73,921
1871	8,073	42,742	50,815	23,382	495	74,692
1872	7,462	41,276	48,738	26,056	549	75,343
1873	7,778	42,078	49,856	29,232	561	79,649
1874	7,565	41,628	49,193	29,857	583	79,633
1875	7,523	42,282	49,805	30,631	557	80,993

* Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by sickness.

No. 66.—Gross Estimated and Rateable Value of Rental Assessed to the Poor Rates for England and Wales, and Amount Received and Expended for Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

England and Wales.

Years ended Lady-day.	Value of Property Assessed to the Poor Rate.*		Total Amount of Poor Rates Received, including Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Expended.			Years ended Lady-day.
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Rental.		In actual Relief of the Poor.	For other Purposes, County and Police Rates, &c.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860 -	—	—	8,033,526	5,454,964	2,620,940	8,075,904	1860
1861 -	—	—	8,252,168	5,778,943	2,616,269	8,395,212	1861
1862 -	—	—	8,838,990	6,077,922	2,728,152	8,806,074	1862
1863 -	—	—	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,798,035	9,325,071	1863
1864 -	—	—	9,874,569	6,423,381	3,257,099	9,680,480	1864
1865 -	—	—	9,769,142	6,264,966	3,527,193	9,792,193	1865
1866 -	110,079,308	93,638,403	9,958,250	6,439,517	3,549,604	9,989,121	1866
1867 -	—	—	10,692,188	6,959,840	3,945,333	10,905,173	1867
1868 -	118,431,102*	100,668,698*	11,472,843	7,498,059	3,882,534	11,380,593	1868
1869 -	—	—	11,776,153	7,673,100	4,100,899	11,773,999	1869
1870 -	123,365,847	104,405,304	12,044,012	7,644,307	4,093,306	11,737,613	1870
1871 -	126,473,924	107,398,242	12,121,440	7,886,724	4,206,017	12,092,741	1871
1872 -	129,038,976	109,447,111	12,608,938	8,007,403	4,373,875	12,381,278	1872
1873 -	132,453,870	112,317,603	12,657,943	7,692,169	4,734,397	12,426,566	1873
1874 -	—	—	12,803,762	7,664,957	5,186,050	12,851,007	1874

Scotland.			Ireland.		
Years ended 14th May.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Sources.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates and all other Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.†	Years ended Lady-day.
	£	£	£	£	
1860 -	671,516	663,277	508,943	530,626	1860
1861 -	684,354	683,902	573,290	595,192	1861
1862 -	712,227	719,317	667,745	652,245	1862
1863 -	750,183	736,028	721,903	701,031	1863
1864 -	776,455	770,030	745,534	732,968	1864
1865 -	789,928	778,274	752,513	736,629	1865
1866 -	796,574	783,127	759,174	726,340	1866
1867 -	830,279	807,631	756,046	797,134	1867
1868 -	842,893	863,202	848,971	841,512	1868
1869 -	892,712	931,275	927,046	836,553	1869
1870 -	908,064	905,046	817,901	814,445	1870
1871 -	900,198	882,107	816,553	821,958	1871
1872 -	888,002	862,171	838,579	868,820	1872
1873 -	853,136	873,076	900,522	930,694	1873
1874 -	853,432	847,682	1,014,560	977,890	1874

* The increase in the Gross and Rateable Rental of Property assessed to the Poor Rate is partly owing to a revised system of assessment.

† Including expenses under Medical Charities Acts, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts, Sanitary Acts, Burial Grounds Acts, and Superannuation Acts.

No. 67.—Number of Criminal Offenders Committed for Trial, Convicted, and Acquitted.

Years.	Committed for Trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted,* exclusive of Persons found and detained as Insane.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
England and Wales.					
1860	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312	4,651
1863	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799	4,986
1864	15,398	4,108	19,506	14,726	4,753
1865	15,411	4,203	19,614	14,740	4,842
1866	14,880	3,969	18,849	14,254	4,572
1867	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207	4,741
1868	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033	5,015
1869	15,722	3,596	19,318	14,340	4,945
1870	14,010	3,568	17,578	12,953	4,577
1871	12,640	3,629	16,269	11,946	4,283
1872	11,467	3,334	14,801	10,862	3,901
1873	11,490	3,403	14,893	11,089	3,757
1874	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509	3,649
Scotland.†					
1860	2,306	981	3,287	2,414	846
1861	2,256	973	3,229	2,418	800
1862	2,627	1,003	3,630	2,693	928
1863	2,481	923	3,404	2,438	953
1864	2,302	910	3,212	2,359	833
1865	2,270	847	3,117	2,355	757
1866	2,202	801	3,003	2,292	694
1867	2,497	808	3,305	2,510	771
1868	2,622	762	3,384	2,490	859
1869	2,752	758	3,510	2,592	884
1870	(Not ascertained.)		3,046	2,400	673
1871	2,253	695	2,948	2,184	690
1872	2,358	686	3,044	2,259	744
1873	2,118	637	2,755	2,110	571
1874	2,279	601	2,880	2,231	654
Ireland.					
1860	3,996	1,390	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	4,262	1,324	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	5,102	1,564	6,666	3,796	2,846
1863	4,667	1,411	6,078	3,285	2,773
1864	3,793	1,293	5,086	3,000	2,058
1865	3,564	1,093	4,657	2,661	1,967
1866	3,461	865	4,326	2,418	1,882
1867	3,665	896	4,561	2,733	1,803
1868	3,298	829	4,127	2,394	1,709
1869	3,340	811	4,151	2,452	1,682
1870	4,077	859	4,936	3,048	1,872
1871	3,647	838	4,485	2,257	1,911
1872	3,662	814	4,476	2,565	1,884
1873	3,724	820	4,544	2,542	1,981
1874	3,293	837	4,130	2,367	1,748

* Persons discharged without Trial are included with those Acquitted.
† For Scotland the number of persons convicted is exclusive of those *outlawed*.

No. 68.—Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom to various Destinations.

Years.	To the North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To Other Places.	Total.
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	6,234	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	8,505	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	8,694	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	13,385	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	13,903	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	13,445	241,014

No. 69.—Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts, and Working Expenses of Railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Years.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Total Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.†	Total of Working Expenses. §	Net Traffic Receipts of Passengers and Goods. §
	England and Wales.					
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£
1860	7,583	288,691,611	136,989,404	23,472,946	11,258,104	12,214,842
1861	7,820	299,446,182	145,831,425	24,021,928	11,802,349	12,219,579
1862	8,176	318,237,038	152,437,927	24,529,062	12,050,581	12,478,481
1863	8,568	334,708,952	173,648,476	26,212,822	12,659,618	13,553,204
1864	8,890	352,855,395	197,216,575	28,563,632	13,535,813	15,027,819
1865	9,251	379,604,827	216,757,535	30,054,408	14,560,826	15,493,582
1866	9,701	402,224,274	238,214,329	32,274,869	15,894,526	16,380,343
1867	10,037	418,277,679	250,683,400	33,398,222	16,764,520	16,633,702
1869*	10,773‡	430,772,858	274,819,793	34,698,985	17,504,308	18,600,814
1870	11,043‡	440,169,455	295,292,030	36,691,138	18,227,739	19,894,422
1871	10,850	461,368,616	328,691,987	39,842,394	19,387,483	21,995,582
1872	11,136	473,639,591	372,668,061	43,376,178	22,065,151	22,989,668
1873	11,369	490,018,994	401,722,556	47,061,989	25,813,377	23,043,901
1874	11,622	508,720,097	423,522,464	48,144,747	27,538,720	22,673,721
	Scotland.					
1860	1,486	38,838,741	16,503,050	2,925,229	1,306,128	1,619,101
1861	1,626	40,986,534	17,255,058	3,095,434	1,398,849	1,696,585
1862	1,777	43,656,693	17,610,927	3,153,404	1,520,056	1,663,348
1863	2,013	45,959,232	19,579,936	3,424,921	1,617,204	1,807,717
1864	2,105	47,736,564	20,220,858	3,766,309	1,713,965	2,052,344
1865	2,200	50,206,032	22,016,272	3,986,741	1,778,333	2,208,408
1866	2,244	53,078,798	23,102,936	4,127,131	2,013,087	2,114,044
1867	2,282	56,575,607	23,101,332	4,209,158	2,102,367	2,106,791
1869*	2,397‡	61,131,860	23,935,076	4,388,357	2,246,152	2,318,742
1870	2,519‡	62,512,297	27,070,326	4,652,937	2,400,853	2,424,411
1871	2,538	64,282,911	31,151,650	5,041,485	2,583,786	2,653,543
1872	2,587	62,711,762	34,132,416	5,542,770	2,943,518	2,831,572
1873	2,612	69,126,420	37,550,503	6,072,435	3,518,084	2,789,704
1874	2,699	71,327,140	38,240,011	6,234,495	3,634,352	2,845,906

* *See note*, page 128.
‡ Length of line constructed, returned for these years.
† *See note*, page 128.
§ *See note*, page 128.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, and WORKING EXPENSES of RAILWAYS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Total Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.†	Total of Working Expenses. §	Net Traffic Receipts of Passengers and Goods. §
	IRELAND.					
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£
1860	1,364	20,599,775	9,991,118	1,368,447	623,136	745,311
1861	1,423	21,894,622	10,686,735	1,447,903	642,139	805,854
1862	1,598	23,324,707	10,436,873	1,446,092	697,772	748,320
1863	1,741	23,547,618	11,471,054	1,518,654	750,412	768,242
1864	1,794	25,127,654	11,911,231	1,581,606	750,530	831,076
1865	1,838	25,667,284	13,186,055	1,710,506	809,914	900,592
1866	1,909	26,569,112	13,086,630	1,762,354	904,060	858,294
1867	1,928	27,409,601	14,023,172	1,872,619	982,065	890,554
*1869	1,975‡	26,875,043	14,024,512	1,987,979	1,029,618	996,293
1870	1,975‡	27,226,921	14,339,444	2,072,995	1,086,933	1,043,785
1871	1,988	27,028,580	15,565,509	2,223,679	1,181,591	1,090,795
1872	2,091	28,695,993	16,346,687	2,385,166	1,284,635	1,136,630
1873	2,101	29,174,894	16,361,708	2,540,997	1,421,387	1,155,547
1874	2,127	29,902,682	16,554,226	2,522,039	1,443,026	1,121,773
	TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.					
	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.) at the End of each Year.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.†		Total of Working Expenses. §	Net Traffic Receipts of Passengers and Goods. §
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.	
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,213,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651	16,000,308	17,911,239
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691	17,149,072	18,602,582
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754	18,811,673	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	19,631,047
*1869	15,145‡	518,779,761	312,779,381	20,189	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	21,915,849
1870	15,537‡	529,908,673	336,701,800	21,249	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	23,362,618
1871	15,376	552,680,107	375,409,146	24,415	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	25,739,920
1872	15,814	569,047,346	423,147,164	26,758	51,304,114	3,244	26,293,304	26,957,870
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,634,767	28,332	55,675,421	3,462	30,752,848	29,989,152
1874	16,448	609,949,919	478,316,701	29,081	56,901,281	3,459	32,616,098	26,641,400

Note to Table No. 69.—The Total Capital includes Subscriptions by some of the Railway Companies to other undertakings.

* Returns for the year 1868 incomplete and not made up.

† Exclusive of the receipts from steamboats, rents, and other miscellaneous sources not ascertained before 1869, in which year these receipts amounted to 1,620,606*l.*, in 1870 to 1,661,073*l.*, in 1871 to 1,785,222*l.*, in 1872 to 1,931,396*l.*, in 1873 to 2,066,579*l.*, and in 1874 to 2,356,217*l.*

‡ Length of line constructed returned for these years.

§ Inclusive of Expenses and Net Receipts for Steamboats and other miscellaneous items from 1869.

No. 70.—Quantities and Value of Coal and Metals Produced in United Kingdom.

Years.	Coal.	Metals, produced from British Ores.							Total of Coal and Metals.	Years.
		Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver, from Lead.	Other Metals.		
	Quantities.									
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Oz.			
1860	80,042,698	3,826,752	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	628,740	—	—	1860
1861	83,635,214	3,712,390	15,331	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,530	—	—	1861
1862	81,638,338	3,943,469	14,843	69,031	8,476	2,151	686,123	—	—	1862
1863	86,292,215	4,510,040	14,247	68,220	10,006	3,835	634,004	—	—	1863
1864	92,787,873	4,767,951	13,302	67,081	10,108	4,040	641,088	—	—	1864
1865	98,150,587	4,819,254	11,888	67,181	10,039	4,460	724,856	—	—	1865
1866	101,630,544	4,523,897	11,153	67,390	9,990	3,192	636,188	—	—	1866
1867	104,500,480	4,761,023	10,233	68,440	8,700	3,750	805,394	—	—	1867
1868	103,141,157	4,970,206	9,817	71,017	9,300	3,713	835,542	—	—	1868
1869	107,427,557	5,445,757	8,291	73,259	9,760	4,500	831,891	—	—	1869
1870	110,431,192	5,963,515	7,175	73,420	10,200	3,936	784,562	—	—	1870
1871	117,352,028	6,627,179	6,280	69,056	10,900	4,966	761,490	—	—	1871
1872	123,497,316	6,741,929	5,703	60,420	9,560	5,191	628,920	—	—	1872
1873	127,016,747	6,566,451	5,240	54,235	9,972	4,471	537,707	—	—	1873
	Estimated Value at the Place of Production.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860	20,010,674	9,566,880	1,706,261	1,412,760	871,382	89,536	172,903	170,927	34,001,323	1860
1861	20,908,803	9,280,975	1,572,480	1,445,255	910,762	79,101	144,161	250,500	34,602,853*	1861
1862	20,409,584	9,858,672	1,493,241	1,436,345	983,216	50,548	189,041	250,000	34,691,037*	1862
1863	21,573,053	11,275,100	1,409,608	1,418,985	1,170,702	90,889	174,351	250,000	37,364,435*	1863
1864	23,197,968	11,919,877	1,350,699	1,448,959	1,082,061	98,983	176,299	195,000	39,479,837*	1864
1865	24,537,646	12,048,133	1,134,664	1,433,161	971,273	104,810	199,335	150,000	40,584,846*	1865
1866	25,407,635	11,309,742	1,019,168	1,381,509	885,368	69,916	174,951	95,000	40,345,945*	1866
1867	26,125,145	11,902,557	831,761	1,337,509	799,203	79,693	215,400	15,000	41,312,158*	1867
1868	25,785,289	12,381,280	761,602	1,378,404	901,400	75,435	229,773	5,000	41,521,705*	1868
1869	26,856,889	13,614,397	644,065	1,397,415	1,201,456	92,400	207,972	5,000	44,019,656*	1869
1870	27,607,798	14,908,787	551,309	1,452,715	1,299,505	74,096	196,140	3,500	46,094,600*	1870
1871	35,205,608	16,667,947	475,143	1,251,815	1,498,750	92,743	190,372	3,000	55,385,378	1871
1872	46,311,143	18,540,304	583,232	1,208,411	1,459,990	118,076	157,320	2,500	68,380,976	1872
1873	47,631,280	18,057,739	502,822	1,263,375	1,329,766	120,099	131,077	5,000	69,041,158	1873

* Including £10,816, the value of 2,784 ozs. of British Gold obtained in 1861.
„ £20,390, „ 5,299 „ „ 1862.
„ £1,747, „ 552 „ „ 1863.
„ £9,991, „ 2,887 „ „ 1864.
„ £5,824, „ 1,664 „ „ 1865.
„ £2,656, „ 743 „ „ 1866.
„ £5,890, „ 1,520 „ „ 1867.
„ £3,522, „ 1,012 „ „ 1868.
„ £62, „ 18 „ „ 1869.
„ £750, „ 191 „ 1870.

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AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

WITH

ABSTRACT RETURNS

FOR

THE UNITED KINGDOM,

BRITISH POSSESSIONS,

AND

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1875.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

My Lords,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordships the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain for the year 1875, the principal details of which were collected, as in previous years, by Officers of the Inland Revenue Department, and under the direction of the Local Authorities in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Publication of Summary of the Returns.

The usual Summary of the Returns, affording a comparative statement of the total Acreage of the principal Crops, and of the total number of each kind of Live Stock, as returned upon the 25th of June 1875 and the previous two years, was published in the London Newspapers upon the 13th of September.

The publication of the Summary was followed in about three weeks by the distribution to the principal Country Newspapers of the results of the Returns for each County, as collected in 1875 and 1874.

The leading facts, as to the cropping of the land for the year, and the available stock of animals upon the 25th of June, are thus widely circulated by means of the Newspapers within a period of about four months after the date fixed for the collection of the information from more than half a million of Occupiers of land, not all of whom, unfortunately, are willing to give the particulars for which they are asked by the Board of Trade.

With the view of assisting to remove objections to filling in the Forms for the Returns, arising sometimes from misapprehensions as to the nature and object of the Returns, a short Abstract of the Returns for 1874 was sent, enclosed in the Forms for the Returns for 1875, to a large number of Occupiers of land.

Limit of Acreage for the Returns.

It is desirable to repeat the explanation that the Agricultural Returns for Great Britain are ordered to be obtained for every separate Holding of cultivated land above one quarter of an acre in extent, with the exception of land attached to houses as garden ground, and of detached Allotments held and cultivated by agricultural labourers and artisans.

Number of Returns obtained not equivalent to number of Persons holding Land.

It should be remembered in connection with the number of Returns obtained from Occupiers of land that some Occupiers of land have more than one Holding, and therefore the actual number of persons holding land cannot be ascertained from these Returns.

Number of Returns obtained in 1875.

The total number of Returns obtained from Occupiers of land in 1875 was 559,263 against 561,185 in 1874. The difference, which is not large, occurs chiefly in some of the English counties.

Special Return for Holdings of different Sizes obtained in 1875.

In 1875 the collecting officers were directed to prepare an additional and special Return to show the number of Holdings of different sizes, the total Acreage occupied by each class of Holdings, and the number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep thereon. As particulars for Holdings of various sizes under 50 acres have been given in former years, the classification in the present Return begins with all Holdings up to that average, and shows various divisions for the larger sized Holdings.

An Abstract Table which precedes the Special Return gives the results and their per-centage proportions for each class of Holdings in England, Wales, and Scotland respectively. This abstract exhibits figures rather opposed to the not uncommon impression that farming, especially in England, is chiefly conducted upon a large scale.

Per-centage Proportions of small, medium, and large Holdings.

So far as relates to the number of Holdings, it will be seen that the proportions of what may be called small, medium, and large-sized Holdings are nearly the same in England, Wales, and Scotland. The small Holdings, or those of and under 50 acres, amounted to 71 per cent. in England, 70 per cent. in Wales, and 70 per cent. in Scotland. The Holdings of medium size, or those of from 50 to 300 acres, amounted to 25 per cent. in England, to 29 per cent. in Wales, and 27 per cent. in Scotland. And the large Holdings, or those above 300 acres, were not more than 4 per cent. in England, 1 per cent. in Wales, and 3 per cent. in Scotland.

Per-centage of Acreage for each class of Holding.

Of the total Acreage under Crops, Fallow, and Grass, in each division of Great Britain the proportions which belonged to each class of Holdings were: to Holdings of and under 50 acres, in England 15 per cent., in Wales 23 per cent., and in Scotland 14 per cent.; to Holdings of from 50 to 300 acres the proportions of the total Acreage were—in England 56 per cent., in Wales 68 per cent., and in Scotland 58 per cent.; and to Holdings of above 300 acres, there was not more of the total Acreage than 29 per cent. in England, 9 in Wales, and 28 in Scotland.

Per-centage of Horses upon each class of Holding.

The Horses used solely in agriculture, and those still unbroken to work, were distributed amongst the different classes of Holdings in the following proportions: Upon Holdings of and under 50 acres 19 per cent. in England, 27 in Wales, and 26 in Scotland; upon Holdings of from 50 to 300 acres there were of such kinds of Horses 57 per cent. in England, 67 in Wales, and 57 in Scotland; and upon Holdings of above 300 acres 24 per cent. in England, 6 per cent. in Wales, and 17 per cent. in Scotland.

Per-centage of Cattle upon each class of Holding.

Of the total stock of Cattle of all ages, the following were the per-centage proportions upon the different classes of Holdings. Upon Holdings of and under 50 acres there were 23 per cent. in England, 30 per cent. in Wales, and 27 per cent. in Scotland; upon Holdings of from 50 to 300 acres there were 57 per cent. in England, 65 per cent. in Wales, and 57 per cent. in Scotland; and upon Holdings of more than 300 acres, the per-centage proportions of the stock of Cattle were not higher than 20 per cent. in England, 5 in Wales, and 16 in Scotland.

Per-centage of Sheep upon each class of Holding.

As regards the distribution of Sheep upon Holdings of different sizes, it must be observed that the proportion for Sheep upon the small Holdings are much larger in Wales and Scotland than in England, owing to the occupiers of small Holdings in Wales and Scotland having in addition to their cultivated acreage, which is alone included in the Agricultural Returns, tracts of rough pasture upon which they keep a large number of their Sheep. Subject to this explanation, the per-centage proportions of Sheep upon Holdings of different sizes, were, upon Holdings of and under 50 acres, in England 9 per cent., in Wales 28 per cent., and in Scotland 33 per cent.; upon Holdings of from 50 to 300 acres the proportions were 51 per cent. in England, 63 per cent. in Wales, and 40 per cent. in

Scotland; and upon Holdings of more than 300 acres, the proportions were 40 per cent. in England, 9 per cent. in Wales, and 23 per cent. in Scotland.

These results show that, whilst in each division of Great Britain the number of small Holdings, or those of the class of and under 50 acres in extent, largely predominate over the medium and large sized Holdings, it is the occupiers of Holdings of from 50 to 300 acres who cultivate more than one half the land, and who own more than one half of each description of live stock.

Garden Allotments.

A special Return of the number of Garden Allotments detached from cottages or other houses, and of the quantity of land occupied by Allotments, was obtained and published with the Agricultural Returns for 1873, when the total number of Allotments in Great Britain amounted to 246,398, and the total extent of land held in Allotments was 59,631 acres.

Total Acreage returned in 1875.

The total quantity of land returned in 1875 as under all kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass amounted for Great Britain to 31,416,000 acres. For Ireland the Returns obtained by the Registrar General show a total of 15,775,000 acres; and the Returns collected in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands show totals of 92,000 and 31,000 acres respectively. Thus for the whole of the United Kingdom the cultivated area in 1875 was 47,314,000 acres, exclusive of Heath and Mountain Pasture Land, and of Woods and Plantations. This total is larger than it was in 1874 by 171,000 acres; and between the years 1868 and 1875 1,659,000 additional acres were returned as under cultivation in the United Kingdom. The chief part of this increase, to the extent of 1,460,000 acres, was returned for Great Britain, in the proportion of 1,074,000 acres for England, 192,000 for Wales, and 194,000 for Scotland. It cannot, however, be reckoned that so much waste or previously uncultivated land has actually been added, within the period named, to the area used for agricultural purposes, as an allowance must be made for more correct and complete Returns by Occupiers of Land in the more recent years. But after allowing for an increase of acreage from this cause, a not unimportant addition to the productive area of the country must have been made within the last seven years. The officers who collect the Returns are able by their own observations and inquiries in many Counties to notify an increase of acreage by

the inclosure and reclamation of Waste Lands, although they cannot report the actual extent of the increase.

Acreage of Arable Land and Permanent Pasture in 1875.

The total Acreage returned for Great Britain in 1875 comprised 18,104,000 acres of Arable and 13,312,000 of Permanent Pasture. The figures for the Arable acreage in 1875 were about the same as in 1874, but they show a decrease of 325,000 as compared with the figures of 1872, up to which year, from 1868, there was an increase in the acreage of arable land. Permanent Pasture shows an increase of 134,000 acres in 1875 over 1874, and of as many as 736,000 acres since 1872; much of this increase was, however, due to more correct returns and to new inclosures of down or open pasture lands. The high prices of meat and dairy produce, and the increased cost of labour are not so frequently alluded to as causes of the conversion of arable into grass land in the reports of the collecting officers in 1875 as in 1874. A table of the Acreage of Arable Land and Permanent Pasture returned for each division of Great Britain in each year from 1868 to 1875 is given in the Appendix to this Report.

Acreage of principal classes of crops in 1875.

Of the total quantity of Arable Land in the United Kingdom in 1875, 11,399,000 acres were devoted to Corn Crops of all kinds (including Peas and Beans); 5,057,000 to Green Crops (including Potatoes); 570,000 to Bare Fallow; and 6,337,000 to Rotation Grasses. The corresponding particulars, with their per-centage proportions for each division of the Kingdom, will be found in the first table of the Returns.

Acreage and Proportions of principal Corn Crops in 1875.

Of the 11,399,000 acres under Corn Crops in the United Kingdom in 1875 there were 3,514,000 acres appropriated to Wheat; 2,751,000 to Barley or Bere; 4,176,000 to Oats; 65,000 to Rye; 575,000 to Beans; and 318,000 to Peas.

The principal Corn Crops occupied the following per-centage proportions of the land used for Corn in the several divisions of the Kingdom. Wheat was grown upon 41 per cent. of the Corn land in England, 22 per cent. in Wales, 7 per cent. in Scotland, 8 per cent. in Ireland, 26 per cent. in the Isle of Man, as much as 83 per cent. in Jersey, and 44 per cent. in Guernsey. Of the land under Corn the per-centage proportions for Barley were: in England 28, in Wales 30, in Scotland 19, in Ireland 12, in the Isle

of Man 25, in Jersey 5, and in Guernsey 27. Oats were grown upon 19 per cent. of the Corn Land in England, 46 in Wales, 71 in Scotland, 78 in Ireland, 46 in the Isle of Man, 10 in Jersey, and 23 in Guernsey.

Acreage and Proportions of principal Green Crops in 1875.

The land under Green Crops in the United Kingdom in 1875 which amounted to 5,057,000 acres, was thus divided: For Potatoes 1,432,000 acres, Turnips and Swedes 2,485,000 acres, Mangold 405,000 acres, Carrots 19,000 acres, Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape 231,000 acres, and for Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop, except Clover, or other Artificial Grasses, 483,000 acres. The Acreage of the several kinds of Green Crops in each division of the Kingdom will be found in the second table of the Returns, as well as the per-centage proportions, the principal of which may be quoted here :—upon the land used for Green Crops of all kinds, Potatoes were grown to the extent of 11 per cent. in England, 34 in Wales, 23 in Scotland, 66 in Ireland, 30 in the Isle of Man, 55 in Jersey, and 36 in Guernsey. Turnips and Swedes were grown to the extent of the following per-centage proportions : 55 in England, 54 in Wales, 73 in Scotland, 24 in Ireland, 66 in the Isle of Man, 24 in Jersey, and 6 in Guernsey. Mangold was grown in England, to the extent of 12 per cent. of the acreage under green crops which was more than double the proportion for any other division of the Kingdom. As to other kinds of green crops it may be observed that for Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape the per-centage proportion of Acreage was about half that for Mangold in England, and but very small in other parts of the Kingdom. The per-centage proportions of the Acreage under Vetches and Lucerne may be said to have been about the same as the proportions stated for Mangold, except in Guernsey, where nearly one half of the green crop acreage was returned as under Vetches and Lucerne.

Acreage of Orchards in 1875.

The extent of Orchards in 1875, or of Arable or Grass Land returned as used also for Fruit Trees of all kinds was 154,584 acres, of which 150,600 were in England, 2,535 in Wales, and 1,449 in Scotland.

Acreage of Market Gardens and Nursery Grounds in 1875.

The quantity of land returned in 1875 as occupied by Market Gardeners for the growth of Vegetables and other garden produce was 35,364 acres in England, 712 acres in Wales, and 2,881 acres in

Scotland. And Nursery Grounds for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c. occupied in 1875, 9,837 acres in England, 463 acres in Wales, and 1,742 acres in Scotland.

Acreage of Woods and Plantations.

The extent of land occupied by Woods and Plantations is stated for Great Britain in 1875 at 2,187,000 acres, according to a Return obtained in a former year, the means used for ascertaining annually the particulars of agricultural land not being available for woodland. The Acreage of Woods, Coppices, and Plantations (inclusive of garden grounds) is stated at 1,325,765 acres for England, 126,823 for Wales, and 734,490 for Scotland. For Ireland the land so occupied is returned as 325,173 acres.

Number of Live Stock in 1875.

As regards the number of each kind of Live Stock in the United Kingdom, the Returns for 1875 show the following results:—with respect to Horses, as only the number of such as are used for agriculture and of young and unbroken Horses can be ascertained for Great Britain through the Agricultural Returns, the number of other Horses until lately subject to license duty in Great Britain must be added in order to obtain an aggregate of the stock of Horses in the Kingdom, which computed in this way, would amount to about 2,790,000; of which about 2,264,000 belonged to Great Britain, including the Islands, and 526,000 to Ireland.

The total stock of Cattle of all ages in the United Kingdom was 10,162,787; of which Great Britain with the Islands possessed 6,050,797, and Ireland 4,111,990.

The total stock of Sheep and Lambs in the United Kingdom numbered 33,491,948; of which 29,243,790 were in Great Britain and the Islands, and 4,248,158 in Ireland. The total number of Pigs was 3,495,167; of which 2,245,932 were in Great Britain and the Islands, and 1,249,235 in Ireland; but the Pigs kept in towns and by cottagers are not included in the Returns for Great Britain.

Comparison of Acreage under Corn Crops in 1875 and previous years.

The Wheat Crop of the United Kingdom in 1875 occupied 3,514,000 acres, which is the lowest acreage for that crop in the eight years for which Returns have been obtained, from 1868 to 1875. In Great Britain the land under Wheat in 1875 was 288,000 acres, or nearly 8 per cent. less than in 1874, and 346,000 acres below what it was in 1869, the year of the largest Wheat acreage between

1868 and 1875. The decrease in the cultivation of Wheat in 1875 was chiefly owing to the low price of Wheat in the autumn and winter of 1874.

Barley, on the other hand, was more extensively cultivated in the United Kingdom in 1875 than in 1874, or in any one of the years for which Returns have been obtained since 1868. The 2,751,362 acres under that Crop in 1875 exceeded the corresponding area in 1874 by 244,232 acres. But there was not so much land under Barley in 1874 as in some previous years, and the acreage of the crop in 1875, compared with the highest acreage in a previous year, 1870, shows an increase of 128,000 acres instead of 244,000 acres as against 1874. There was, however, an increase of 403,000 acres in 1875 as compared with 1868, the year of the lowest Acreage under Barley during the eight years from 1868 to 1875.

The Oat as well as the Barley Crop had a larger Acreage in 1875 than in 1874. The increase for the United Kingdom amounted to 88,000 acres, of which 65,000 acres were in England. But notwithstanding this increase in the quantity of land under Oats in 1875, the Acreage of the Crop in that year, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, was still below the Acreage for 1873, which showed a falling acreage for the Oat crop as compared with previous years.

The Acreage of the other corn and pulse crops, Rye, Beans, and Peas, was rather larger in 1875 than in 1874, but less as regards Beans and Peas than in 1873.

Comparison of Acreage under Green Crops in 1875 and previous years.

There was rather more land under the various kinds of Green Crops in 1875 than in 1874, both in Great Britain and Ireland, but the acreage of green crops was lower in 1874 than in some previous years.

In 1875, Potatoes were planted upon 523,000 acres in Great Britain, and 900,000 acres in Ireland, showing a small increase of 2,200 and 8,000 acres, respectively, over 1874. But the acreage under Potatoes in 1875 was below what it was in 1871 by 104,000 acres in Great Britain, and by 158,000 acres in Ireland.

The extent of land cultivated with Turnips and Swedes in Great Britain in 1875 was 2,143,000 acres against 2,133,000 acres in 1874, showing an increase of 10,000 acres in 1875; but although more Turnips and Swedes were sown in Great Britain in 1875 than in

1874, and also than in 1873 and 1872, there were 67,000 fewer acres under those roots in 1875 than in 1870.

The plant of Mangolds was much larger in 1875 than in 1874. The 362,000 acres under that root in Great Britain in 1875 were 39,000 acres more than in 1874, but the acreage under Mangolds was rather low in 1874 and the two preceding years, and the acreage in 1875 was not more than 1,100 acres in excess of the acreage of Mangolds in 1871. The cultivation of Mangolds is increasing in Ireland. There were 43,000 acres of Mangolds in Ireland in 1875, showing an increase of 5,000 acres over 1874, and double what the acreage under Mangolds was in that part of the Kingdom in 1869.

The other kinds of Green Crops, including Cabbages, Kohl-Rabi, Rape, Vetches, and Lucerne, were grown to a larger extent in 1875 than in 1874.

Comparison of Acreage under Sugar Beet, Flax, and Hops in 1875 and previous years.

The Acreage returned for the Sugar Beet in England continues to be very small.

The growth of Flax in Great Britain is still diminishing. There were only 6,751 acres under that Crop in 1875 against 9,394 in 1874, and 24,000 acres in 1870. Low prices are reported as a cause of the falling off in the cultivation of Flax.

The Acreage under Hops in England, which was larger in 1874 than in any recent year, shows a further increase in 1875. There were 69,171 acres of Hop plantations in 1875 against 65,799 acres in 1874, and 64,455 acres in 1868, the year of the largest Acreage before 1874 as ascertained by the Agricultural Returns. Favourable prices are said to have led to an increased growth of Hops.

Comparison of Acreage under Bare Fallow in 1875 and previous years.

In 1875 the quantity of land returned in Great Britain as under Bare Fallow, or left uncropped upon the 25th of June, was smaller than in any year since 1868, with the exception of 1871. There were 558,000 acres in 1875 against 660,000 in 1874, and 706,000 in 1873. The character of the weather in the spring and early summer months must, as is well known, largely influence the extent of land left uncropped in every year.

Comparison of Acreage of Artificial Grass and Permanent Pasture re-

There was a large increase in 1875 over 1874 in the Acreage reserved for Hay in Great Britain, to the extent of 395,000 acres for all kinds of Grass. But the Hay Acreage, whilst larger in 1875

served for Hay in 1875 and previous years.

than in 1874 and 1873, was as much as 156,000 acres below what it was in 1872, after the two bad Hay Crops in 1870 and 1871. The total acreage of Clover and other artificial Grasses reserved for Hay in Great Britain in 1875 was 2,109,000 acres against 2,046,000 acres in 1874, 2,138,000 acres in 1873, and 2,299,000 acres in 1872. The total acreage of Permanent Pasture Grass reserved for Hay in Great Britain in 1875 was 3,611,000 acres, as compared with 3,279,000 acres in 1874, 3,415,000 acres in 1873, and 3,577,000 acres in 1872. It will be seen by these figures that the acreage for Hay from Clover and other artificial Grasses in 1875 was 190,000 acres less than in 1872, and the Acreage for Hay from Permanent Pasture Grass in 1875 was larger by only 33,000 acres than in 1872.

Comparison of the number of Horses in 1875 and previous years.

As regards the relative number of each kind of Live Stock in 1875 and in previous years it appears, according to the Agricultural Returns, that the number of Horses continues to increase. So far as relates to Great Britain it must be observed that since the repeal of the Licence Duty, means have only been available for ascertaining the number of Horses used in agriculture, of Mares kept for breeding, and of unbroken Horses.

The increase in the number of Horses in recent years, as might have been expected, is not to be observed in the class returned as used solely for purposes of agriculture. This class of Horses in Great Britain has only increased between 1871 and 1875 from 939,000 to 951,000, showing an increase in the five years of 12,000, or at the rate of only a little more than one per cent. In Scotland during the same period, the number of Horses used solely for agriculture has slightly decreased. The chief increase in the number of Horses in Great Britain, so far as returned, occurs in the class of Mares kept solely for breeding, and of unbroken Horses. The number of this class in 1875 was 388,000, against 367,000 in 1874 and 314,000 in 1871, so that between 1871 and 1875 there has been increase of chiefly young Horses of 74,000, or 23 per cent. The total number of Horses in Ireland was about the same in 1875 as in 1874. The number of Horses removed from Ireland to Great Britain in 1875 is likely to be smaller than in 1874, as only 21,000 passed from Ireland to Great Britain in the first ten months of 1875, against 27,000 in the same period of the year 1874.

Foreign Horses are now brought to this country in rather considerable numbers, owing no doubt to the high prices to be obtained for them. The imports of Horses numbered 12,618 in 1872, 17,822 in 1873, 12,033 in 1874, and 23,390 in the first ten months of 1875. Against these imports the exports of British Horses numbered 3,389 in 1872, 2,816 in 1873, 3,050 in 1874, and 2,791 in the first ten months of 1875. Whilst in point of number the imports of Horses exceed the exports, the average value, according to the trade returns for 1875, was twice as much for the English Horses exported as for the Foreign Horses imported, or 77*l.* against 37*l.* per head.

Imports and Exports of Horses.

The total stock of Cattle of all kinds in Great Britain was rather smaller in 1875 than in 1874, but the decrease occurred chiefly in the young Cattle. The dry summer and severe winter of 1874 made Cattle food scarce and dear, and thus led to a reduction in the number of young stock. The number of Cows and Heifers in milk or in calf in Great Britain was less by only 20,000 in 1875 than in 1874, the number in the two years having been 2,253,000 and 2,273,000.

Comparison of the number of Cattle in 1875 and previous years.

In the chief beef-producing class of stock, that of Cattle of two years of age and above, there was an increase in 1875, as compared with 1874, to the extent of 76,000 head. There were 1,585,000 of Cattle of two years of age and above in Great Britain in 1875 against 1,509,000 in 1874.

The class of young stock, or of Cattle under two years of age, was less in Great Britain by 168,000 in 1875 than in 1874. But the stock of Cattle in Great Britain shows a decided increase upon what it was seven years ago. If the average of the number of Cattle in the two years 1874 and 1875 be compared with a similar average for the two years 1869 and 1870, the following rates of increase are shown for 1874–5 :—for Cows and Heifers in milk or in calf, 5 per cent.; for Cattle of and above two years of age, 14 per cent.; and for Cattle under two years of age, 22 per cent. The total number of Cattle in Ireland in 1875 was, within a few thousands, the same as in 1874. The returns of Cattle removed from Ireland to Great Britain for the first ten months of 1875 show for Bulls, Oxen, and Cows a small increase as compared with the same period in 1874, but a decrease as compared with 1873 and 1872. The number of Calves sent from Ireland to Great Britain fell in 1874 to one half

what it had been in 1873 and 1872, and the returns for 1875, so far as recorded, show about the same number as in 1874. The imports of Foreign Cattle into the United Kingdom were larger as respects Oxen and Cows in 1875 than in the preceding two years, having amounted in the first eleven months of each year to 215,000 in 1875, 148,000 in 1874, and 151,000 in 1873.

Comparison of the number of Sheep in 1875 and previous years.

An unfavourable season in diminishing the supply of green food, especially of Grass, for the use of Live Stock, appears to occasion a greater reduction in the number of Sheep than in the number of Cattle. The total number of Sheep and Lambs in Great Britain was smaller in 1875 than in 1874 by 1,146,000, or about 4 per cent. The falling off in the number of Sheep in 1875 is generally ascribed to the dry summer and severe winter of 1874, and the lambing season of 1875 is said to have been unfavourable, especially in the hilly districts. Although the stock of Sheep in Great Britain in each of the last three years, 1873, 1874, and 1875, has been maintained at a higher number than in the three years of depression from drought, 1870, 1871, and 1872, the number of 30,711,000, returned in 1868, has not as yet been again reached. The number of Sheep in Ireland decreased in 1875 by 189,000 as compared with 1874, but more Sheep were sent from Ireland to Great Britain. The Sheep so removed numbered in the first ten months of 1875 706,000 against 568,000 in the same period of 1874, and 452,000 in the same period of 1872. There were more Sheep imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries in 1875 than in 1874 and 1873; in the first eleven months of each of these years the number of Sheep imported was 938,000, 721,000, and 812,000.

Comparison of the number of Pigs in 1875 and previous years.

The number of Pigs in Great Britain (exclusive of those kept in towns and by cottagers) was smaller in 1875 than in 1874 by 193,000. There has been a decrease in the number of this kind of Live Stock in each of the last three years. The dearness of suitable food for fatting purposes, disease, and a smaller demand for pork and bacon, are causes mentioned in various parts of the country for the decrease in the number of Pigs. In Ireland, on the other hand, owing perhaps to a better crop of potatoes, the number of Pigs returned in 1875 was larger than in 1874 by 150,000.

Comparative results of Returns in 1875 for Grazing and Corn districts of England.

The usual Table showing the relative course of Agriculture in the counties of England, arranged in two divisions of chiefly Grazing and Corn-growing counties, has been prepared and is here given.

The *Grazing*, or *Western*, Division includes 21 Counties :—Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, York (North and West Ridings), Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Salop, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

The *Corn*, or *Eastern*, Division includes 21 Counties : York—(East Riding), Lincoln, Nottingham, Rutland, Huntingdon, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hants, Hertford, Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.

Although the number of the Counties is the same in each of these groups the total Acreage is larger in the Grazing than in the Corn Division, in the ratio of 53 to 47 per cent. of the total Acreage under Crops and Grass in England.

The variations in the Acreage of the Corn Crops in 1875 as compared with 1874 were nearly to the same relative extent in the two Divisions. With respect to the Acreage under Barley it may be observed that whilst there was relatively rather a larger increase in the Grazing than in the Corn Counties, in 1875, there were only 1,000 more acres under Barley in the Grazing Counties than in any preceding year since 1870, against 114,000 more acres in the Corn Counties. The whole of the increase in 1875 over 1874 in the Acreage of Artificial Grasses reserved for Hay, was in the Grazing Counties to the extent of 42,000 acres. In the Corn Counties there was a decrease of 2,000 acres.

The Acreage of Permanent Pasture reserved for Hay increased in 1875 over 1874 in the same ratio in the two classes of counties. The variations in the number of Cattle and Sheep were relatively the same in the Grazing and in the Corn Counties.

	In Grazing Counties.		In Corn Counties.	
	Acreage.	Per-centage of Total Acreage returned for England.	Acreage.	Per-centage of Total Acreage returned for England.
Total Acreage returned under all kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass	12,778,557	53·0	11,333,752	47·0
		Per-centage of Total Acreage returned in the Division.		Per-centage of Total Acreage returned in the Division.
Acreage under—				
Corn Crops	2,870,195	22·4	4,658,348	41·1
Green Crops	1,185,608	9·3	1,662,865	14·7
Clover & other Grass under rotation — For Hay	802,314	6·3	730,424	6·4
Clover & other Grass under rotation — Not for Hay	638,065	5·0	437,303	3·9
Bare Fallow	243,618	1·9	271,573	2·4
Permanent Pasture — For Hay	1,984,122	15·5	1,134,432	10·0
Permanent Pasture — Not for Hay	5,043,574	39·5	2,374,155	20·9
		Per-centage of Acreage under Crop in England.		Per-centage of Acreage under Crop in England.
Acreage under—				
Wheat	1,135,192	36·3	1,993,355	63·7
Barley	750,518	35·9	1,339,905	64·1
Oats	751,969	52·9	669,982	47·1
Rye	14,300	32·8	29,244	67·2
Beans	145,681	27·3	387,774	72·7
Peas	72,535	23·4	238,088	76·6
Total under above Corn Crops	2,870,195	38·1	4,658,348	61·9
Potatoes	183,187	57·2	137,290	42·8
Turnips and Swedes	706,472	45·0	862,577	55·0
Mangold	100,733	28·6	251,465	71·4
Carrots	3,316	24·4	10,275	75·6
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	70,279	38·3	113,123	61·7
Vetches, Lucerne, &c.	121,621	29·7	288,135	70·3
Clover & other Grass under rotation — For Hay	802,314	52·3	730,424	47·7
Clover & other Grass under rotation — Not for Hay	638,065	59·3	437,303	40·7
Total under above Green Crops and Grass under rotation	2,625,987	48·1	2,830,592	51·9
Permanent Pasture — For Hay	1,984,122	63·6	1,134,432	36·4
Permanent Pasture — Not for Hay	5,043,574	68·0	2,374,155	32·0
Flax	2,470	37·7	4,077	62·3
Hops	8,596	12·4	60,575	87·6
Orchards, &c.	116,680	77·5	33,920	22·5
Woods, &c.	676,139	51·0	649,626	49·0
		Per-centage of Total Number in England.		Per-centage of Total Number in England.
Number of Horses used solely for Agriculture	355,958	47·8	389,398	52·2
" Ditto, Unbroken, and Mares for breeding	159,819	55·8	126,601	44·2
" Cattle	2,750,636	65·2	1,467,834	34·8
" Sheep	10,000,373	52·3	9,114,261	47·7
" Pigs	902,778	48·1	972,579	51·9

Returns for British Possessions.

The usual Tables to show the state of Agriculture in the various British Possessions have been compiled from the official Returns of the several Colonies publishing agricultural statistics. The most complete and regular Returns of this description are those of the several Australian Colonies. Some particulars relating to the agriculture of Canada were collected when the Census of the Dominion was taken in 1871.

Total Population, and area under Cultivation in Australian Colonies.

According to the latest Returns, generally for the year 1874, the Australian Colonies, including Tasmania, but not New Zealand, with a total population of about 1,891,000 persons, had an area under cultivation for all kinds of Crops and of Grass for Hay, of 3,243,000 acres, or in the proportion of about one acre and three quarters per head of the population. Of the 3,243,000 acres under cultivation there were 1,823,000 acres under Corn Crops of all kinds, and of the Acreage under Corn rather more than three fourths, or 1,424,000 acres were under Wheat. New Zealand is excluded from these totals because an exceptionally large Acreage is returned in that Colony for what is called "permanent Artificial Grass." The extent of land under cultivation in proportion to the population varies considerably in the several colonies of Australia. Thus Victoria, with a population of 808,000, has a cultivated area of but 1,012,000 acres, and South Australia, with a population of not more than 205,000, has as many as 1,330,000 acres under cultivation. The quantity of land under Wheat in the year ended 31st of March 1875 in each of the Australian Colonies was:—In New South Wales 167,000 acres; in Victoria 333,000 acres; in South Australia 840,000 acres; in Western Australia 23,000 acres; in Queensland 3,500 acres; in Tasmania 58,000 acres; and in New Zealand 106,000 acres. Barley is only grown to a small extent in Australia; the largest Acreage for that Crop was 30,000 acres in Victoria in 1874–5. Oats are more largely cultivated, and in 1874–5 there were 157,000 acres of Oats in New Zealand, and 115,000 acres in Victoria. Of Maize there were 118,000 acres in New South Wales, 21,000 acres in Queensland, and but a trifling Acreage in the other Colonies. The cultivation of the Sugar Cane is increasing in Queensland and New South Wales, in which colonies there were, respectively, 14,400 and 8,500 acres under that crop in 1874. The growth of Cotton, on the other hand, is falling off in Queensland, the only Australian Colony for which it is returned. There is no increase shown in the

Acreage under Corn and other Crops in Australian Colonies.

last Returns of the Acreage of land used for Vineyards in Australia, the aggregate number of acres so cultivated was about 15,000.

Acreage under Corn and other Crops in South African Colonies.

The extent of land under the various crops in the South African Colonies is included in the Tables of Colonial Returns, but the information unfortunately is not for similar years, the Cape of Good Hope Returns not being given for a later year than 1865, and those or Natal being for as recent a year as 1874. Wheat is the chief Corn Crop at the Cape of Good Hope, and Maize at Natal. At the dates mentioned there were 202,000 acres under Wheat at the Cape, and 105,000 acres under Maize at Natal. The Vineyards at the Cape occupied 16,000 acres, and the Sugar Cane at Natal 8,000 acres. The cultivation of the Sugar Cane at Natal is increasing, but that of Cotton appears to have been almost abandoned, as only 114 acres were returned for that Crop in 1874, against 1,875 acres in the year 1871.

Following the Table of the Acreage of the various crops in the several Colonies are tables showing the estimated total and average quantities of the Crops produced in the Colonies.

Total Yield of Wheat in Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

In the year ended 31st of March 1875, the Wheat Crop in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, amounted in the aggregate to 21,000,000 bushels. This yield gave an average supply of about 10 bushels per head of the total population of those Colonies. But taking the yield and the population of each Colony separately, the average supply per head would vary from 4 bushels in New South Wales to as much as nearly 50 bushels in South Australia, a rate of supply which would afford a good margin for export beyond the requirements for home consumption. The quantity of Wheat produced at the Cape of Good Hope in 1865, the date of the latest returns, was 1,390,000 bushels, or at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per head of the population. In the Dominion of Canada in 1871, the yield of Wheat was returned as 16,724,000 bushels, which would give nearly 5 bushels per head of the population.

Total Yield of other kinds of Corn in Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

As regards other kinds of Corn than Wheat, the Crops are not of importance in Australia, but the Canadian Returns for 1871 show a production of Barley to the extent of 11,000,000 bushels, and of Oats to the extent of 42,000,000 bushels. The Crop of Maize in Natal in 1874–5 is returned as yielding 1,346,000 bushels.

With respect to the average yield per acre of the Corn Crops in different Colonies, it will be observed that in Australia in 1874–5, the average yield of Wheat ranged upon the mainland from 11¾ bushels in South Australia to 14½ bushels in Victoria. In Tasmania the average was 18½ bushels, and in New Zealand it was as high as 28 bushels per acre. These averages appear to represent the yield of fairly good harvests.

Average Yield per acre of Wheat in Australia.

The table of the number of Live Stock in various British Possessions distinguishes the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. The stock of Horses in all the Australian Colonies numbered, according to the returns, 868,000 in 1875 against 700,000 in 1870, which figures show an increase in four years of 168,000 Horses, or at the rate of 24 per cent. New South Wales heads the list with 347,000 Horses, and Victoria comes next with 180,000. For the Cape of Good Hope the number of Horses returned in 1865 was 227,000; and for the Dominion of Canada 837,000 Horses were returned in 1871.

Number of Horses in Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

As regards Cattle, the stock continues to increase in the Australian Colonies, the total number according to the last Returns (generally for the year ended 31st of March 1875) having reached nearly six million head, which is about 235,000 more than in the Returns for the previous year. Nearly one half of the stock of Cattle, or 2,857,000 head, belonged to New South Wales. Queensland stands next with 1,343,000 head, and then Victoria with 959,000. The returns from Colonies in other parts of the world show that Natal in 1874 had a stock of Cattle numbering 501,000; the Cape of Good Hope in 1865, 692,000; and the Dominion of Canada had 2,624,000 head of Cattle in 1871, against 2,256,000 in 1861. In Canada, therefore, the stock of Cattle increased 368,000, or by 16 per cent. in the ten years from 1861 to 1871.

Number of Cattle in Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

The agricultural wealth of some of the Colonies, especially in Australia, is more marked in the number of Sheep they possess than in that of any other kind of Live Stock. The aggregate stock of Sheep in all the Australian Colonies in the year 1874 amounted to no less a number than 61,650,000, which exceeds the number for the previous year by 3,600,000, or 6 per cent. Of the large total just mentioned, about 23 million Sheep belonged to New South Wales, rather more than 11 million each to Victoria and

Number of Sheep in Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

New Zealand; and South Australia and Queensland owned respectively from 6 to 7 million. The increased commercial wealth derived by the Australian Colonies from their flocks of Sheep is shown by the extent of the imports of Australian Wool into the United Kingdom. In the last three years, 1873, 1874, and 1875, these imports amounted to 186 million, 225 million, and 239 million lbs. weight, of the value of nearly 12 million, 14 million, and 16 million £ sterling. The number of Sheep in the Cape of Good Hope colony was nearly 10 millions in 1865, and as the imports of Wool into the United Kingdom from the Cape have increased, the number of Sheep in that colony must be now larger than in 1865. The number of Sheep in the Dominion of Canada was 3,155,000 according to the Returns for the year 1871, against 2,400,000 in 1861.

The supplies to this country of Preserved Meat from Australia continue to be smaller in quantity than they were in 1872.

Returns for Foreign Countries.

Tables are given for various Foreign Countries with the latest statistics of agriculture that could be obtained through the kind assistance of the Chief of the Statistical Department in each country. More recent information than that published in the Agricultural Returns for previous years is given for Sweden, Wurtemberg, Holland, Italy, and the United States. Statistics of the agriculture of Hungary and Egypt are included in the tables for the first time.

Acreage of Crops in various Countries.

In the table relating to the acreage of crops it will be seen that in Hungary, according to returns for 1872, nearly 5 million acres were allotted to the production of Wheat, and between 3 and 4 million acres to the production of Maize. The extent of land used for Vineyards in Hungary was about one million acres. For Egypt the land returned in 1871 as under Wheat was 1,103,000 acres, and 700,000 acres were returned as planted with Cotton. The returns for the United States in 1874 show nearly 25 million acres for the Wheat crop, 11 million acres for Oats, and as many as 41 million acres for Maize. The land under Cotton is stated at 9,350,000 acres. These figures, compared with those given for the United States in 1869, show an increase in 1874 of 6 million acres under Wheat, 4 million acres under Maize, and 1½ million acres under Cotton.

Total Yield of Corn in various Countries.

The estimated yield of crops in the various Foreign Countries is shown in a table following the table of the acreage of the crops, but exact comparisons of the quantities of particular crops produced

in different countries cannot be made, owing to the variation in the years for which these statistics are given. The yield of Wheat and other crops in Russia, France, and some other countries of Europe is repeated from the data published in the Agricultural Returns last year, as information for a later date has not been received from those countries. The quantity of Wheat produced in Austria in 1874 is stated at 40 million bushels, and the quantity produced in Hungary in 1872 at not quite 43 million bushels. The yield of Wheat in Egypt in 1871 is returned as amounting to about 17 million bushels. In the United States in 1874 as many as 308 million bushels of Wheat were estimated to have been harvested, which is about three times as much as is produced in Great Britain in an average season. The production of Wheat in the United States is now approaching the large quantity grown in France, and it probably exceeds what is produced in Russia.

Average Yield per acre of Corn in various Countries.

The estimated average yield per acre of the various kinds of Corn and of Potatoes in different countries is stated in a separate table. The figures there given show that the production of Wheat per English statute acre in the countries specified was highest in Holland, where the average yield in 1873 was stated to be 23.6 bushels, against 19.3 bushels in France in the year 1872 ; 15.2 bushels in Austria in 1874 ; 8.6 bushels in Hungary in 1872 ; 15.4 bushels in Egypt in 1871 ; and 12.3 bushels in the United States in 1874. It appears, so far as can be ascertained from available statistics, that the average yield of 28 bushels of Wheat per acre in Great Britain is much above the average yield in all Foreign Countries.

Number of Live Stock in various Countries.

The number of each kind of Live Stock in Foreign Countries is stated in a separate table, as completely and up to as late a date for each country as the information could be obtained. These statistics furnish information as to the actual resources of various countries in their home supply of animals for food, and for the furtherance of agriculture in various ways. It will be observed in looking at the number of Cattle and Sheep, that, as a general rule, Cattle bear a larger proportion to Sheep in Foreign Countries than in Great Britain; this may be accounted for partly by different systems of farming, and partly by the necessity in colder climates of providing shelter for Sheep in winter. It is a question of some interest, in connection with the supply of foreign live stock and meat to this

country, whether any and what amount of increase is taking place in the number of live stock in countries from which we chiefly receive our supplies. The following figures show for some of these countries, so far as can be ascertained from the last and previous Returns, the variations in the number of Cattle and Sheep. Denmark had 1,194,000 head of Cattle in 1866, and 1,238,000 in 1871; and in the same years 1,875,000 and 1,842,000 Sheep. Prussia had of Cattle 7,995,000 in 1866, and 8,612,000 in 1873; and of Sheep 22,262,000 in 1866, and 19,624,000 in 1873. Bavaria had of Cattle 3,162,000 in 1863, and 3,066,000 in 1873; and of Sheep 2,040,000 in 1863, and 1,342,000 in 1873. Holland had of Cattle 1,402,000 in 1869, and 1,432,000 in 1873; and of Sheep 927,000 in 1869, and 901,000 in 1873. France had of Cattle 12,733,000 in 1866, and 11,284,000 in 1872; and of Sheep 30,386,000 in 1866, and 24,589,000 in 1872. A part of the decrease in the number of Cattle and Sheep in France was due to territorial changes; but so far as relates to the other countries, it would appear by these figures that Cattle have increased and Sheep decreased in number.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' most obedient servant,
R. VALPY.

Statistical and Commercial Department,
Board of Trade,
Whitehall, December 1875.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(1.)—Abstract of the Total Number of Holdings of various Sizes, of the Total Acreage thereof, and the Total Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep therein, in England, Wales, and Scotland, in the Year 1875.

Classification of Holdings.	In England.	In Wales.	In Scotland	In England.	In Wales.	In Scotland
	Number of Holdings.			Per-centage of Holdings.		
50 Acres and under	293,469	40,161	56,311	71·	70·	70·
50 to 100 - -	44,842	9,656	9,878	11·	17·	12·
100 „ 300 - -	58,450	7,316	11,823	14·	12·	15·
300 „ 500 - -	11,245	433	1,967	3·	1·	2·
500 „ 1000 - -	3,871	84	691	1·	—	1·
Above 1000 - -	463	10	126	—	—	—
Total -	412,340	57,660	80,796	100·	100·	100·
	Acreage of Holdings (in Statute Acres.)			Per-centage of Acreage.		
50 Acres and under	3,550,405	631,941	666,356	15·	23·	14·
50 to 100 - -	3,259,110	698,879	697,620	14·	26·	15·
100 „ 300 - -	10,042,162	1,141,456	1,980,081	42·	42·	43·
300 „ 500 - -	4,202,402	157,725	729,885	17·	6·	16·
500 „ 1000 - -	2,513,903	54,207	427,478	10·	2·	10·
Above 1000 - -	571,994	12,941	109,675	2·	1·	2·
Total -	24,139,976	2,697,149	4,611,095	100·	100·	100·
	Number of Horses used for Agriculture, &c.			Per-centage of Horses.		
50 Acres and under	194,163	33,878	47,163	19·	27·	26·
50 to 100 - -	160,717	35,300	32,352	16·	28·	18·
100 „ 300 - -	426,382	48,635	71,580	41·	39·	39·
300 „ 500 - -	155,369	5,330	20,958	15·	5·	11·
500 „ 1000 - -	78,598	1,077	9,765	8·	1·	5·
Above 1000 - -	13,804	255	1,559	1·	—	1·
Total -	1,029,033	124,475	183,377	100·	100·	100·
	Number of Cattle.			Per-centage of Cattle.		
50 Acres and under	963,651	196,192	307,967	23·	30·	27·
50 to 100 - -	699,548	175,915	206,906	17·	27·	18·
100 „ 300 - -	1,695,295	244,140	438,145	40·	38·	39·
300 „ 500 - -	562,836	27,581	116,920	13·	4·	10·
500 „ 1000 - -	244,023	6,419	52,008	6·	1·	5·
Above 1000 - -	40,050	757	10,595	1·	—	1·
Total	4,205,403	651,004	1,132,541	100·	100·	100·
	Number of Sheep and Lambs.			Per-centage of Sheep and Lambs.		
50 Acres and under	1,808,413	831,618	2,583,626	9·	28·	37·
50 to 100 - -	2,126,590	807,382	1,098,738	11·	27·	16·
100 „ 300 - -	7,592,104	1,067,426	1,708,614	40·	36·	24·
300 „ 500 - -	4,038,957	167,150	749,122	21·	6·	11·
500 „ 1000 - -	2,865,219	63,419	608,716	15·	2·	9·
Above 1000 - -	656,504	13,691	244,387	4·	1·	3·
Total -	19,087,787	2,950,686	6,993,203	100·	100·	100·

Note.—Some of the totals in the Return for Holdings of various Sizes, differ slightly from the corresponding totals in the General Returns, owing to the same system not having in all cases been followed in making up the two Returns.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Bedford	2,802	286	574	185	47	4	3,898
Berks	2,652	331	643	265	130	10	4,031
Buckingham	3,433	510	1,126	241	48	2	5,360
Cambridge	5,747	608	945	292	120	8	7,720
Chester	10,816	1,655	1,561	55	12	2	14,101
Cornwall	10,710	1,658	1,433	103	15	—	13,919
Cumberland	4,354	1,721	1,593	148	34	8	7,858
Derby	10,698	1,463	1,298	105	14	2	13,580
Devon	11,628	2,962	3,552	303	34	2	18,481
Dorset	3,686	501	772	248	195	29	5,431
Durham	4,098	849	1,297	135	25	4	6,408
Essex	5,254	1,314	2,053	497	142	11	9,271
Gloucester	8,475	1,007	1,534	337	150	12	11,515
Hants	6,105	726	1,124	432	255	38	8,680
Hereford	5,395	671	1,133	253	37	1	7,490
Hertford	2,776	373	768	254	66	4	4,241
Huntingdon	2,117	225	409	159	46	3	2,959
Kent	6,760	1,285	1,814	368	119	15	10,361
Lancaster	18,210	2,873	1,468	74	12	1	22,638
Leicester	5,974	966	1,406	165	25	3	8,539
Lincoln	19,706	2,181	2,888	817	370	28	25,990
Middlesex	2,406	275	298	43	8	—	3,030
Monmouth	3,242	719	659	53	6	2	4,681
Norfolk	12,493	1,465	1,875	547	324	64	16,768
Northampton	4,406	695	1,324	404	85	4	6,918
Northumberland	3,070	536	1,313	452	205	38	5,614
Nottingham	6,194	757	1,079	212	63	6	8,311
Oxford	2,789	437	939	295	90	5	4,555
Rutland	950	139	207	55	11	—	1,362
Salop	8,281	903	1,925	457	47	—	11,613
Somerset	11,999	1,812	2,354	341	62	4	16,572
Stafford	10,870	1,406	1,566	230	37	2	14,111
Suffolk	5,667	1,436	2,043	387	169	12	9,714
Surrey	4,159	539	771	156	31	—	5,656
Sussex	5,717	1,140	1,523	299	154	18	8,851
Warwick	5,210	726	1,393	262	36	—	7,627
Westmoreland	2,134	821	575	66	26	2	3,624
Wilts	5,291	613	1,156	379	315	94	7,848
Worcester	6,210	765	1,121	166	21	—	8,283
York: East Riding	5,573	819	1,503	419	171	11	8,496
North „	10,260	1,851	2,554	274	51	5	14,995
West „	25,152	2,823	2,881	312	63	9	31,240
Total for England	293,469	44,842	58,450	11,245	3,871	463	412,340

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Total Acreage of each Class of Holdings.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Bedford	26,967	20,803	105,412	68,993	29,623	4,609	256,407
Berks	27,791	24,210	117,359	101,713	85,197	13,038	369,308
Buckingham	36,135	37,964	211,371	83,681	29,995	2,570	401,716
Cambridge	67,821	43,285	168,902	114,082	79,693	9,636	483,419
Chester	128,569	118,037	246,877	20,184	7,874	3,235	524,776
Cornwall	133,106	118,129	227,065	38,097	8,704	—	525,101
Cumberland	72,801	125,684	258,324	55,147	20,903	14,416	547,275
Derby	138,278	106,222	208,557	38,596	8,522	2,369	502,544
Devon	156,035	219,651	576,005	109,415	20,665	2,422	1,084,193
Dorset	41,760	36,454	135,397	97,457	130,684	34,537	476,289
Durham	58,914	63,196	217,303	49,769	15,922	4,575	409,679
Essex	72,465	95,688	361,980	186,301	92,669	13,921	823,024
Gloucester	75,749	71,033	258,685	128,086	95,173	13,886	642,612
Hants	61,335	53,282	203,452	168,430	169,982	43,624	700,105
Hereford	51,405	49,886	216,062	93,997	22,467	1,230	435,047
Hertford	28,180	27,862	138,935	97,084	41,766	4,889	338,716
Huntingdon	24,773	17,102	75,499	58,407	28,446	3,739	207,966
Kent	92,657	92,758	311,188	136,379	76,545	18,587	728,114
Lancaster	299,109	202,619	225,184	26,828	8,070	2,195	764,005
Leicester	77,391	69,044	243,605	60,990	15,615	3,360	470,005
Lincoln	221,837	156,085	511,042	313,136	239,468	33,879	1,475,447
Middlesex	26,596	19,852	50,681	15,490	5,189	—	117,808
Monmouth	46,017	51,757	107,817	19,917	4,054	2,091	231,653
Norfolk	120,887	105,319	335,540	210,826	213,811	81,760	1,068,143
Northampton	54,755	51,159	240,916	150,623	51,749	4,614	553,816
Northumberland	39,369	39,069	247,351	173,437	136,880	46,859	682,965
Nottingham	71,700	56,068	187,738	80,329	39,967	8,588	444,390
Oxford	30,185	32,179	174,834	111,062	59,216	7,428	414,904
Rutland	12,915	10,099	36,032	19,281	6,909	—	85,236
Salop	85,619	66,611	349,284	166,811	28,304	—	696,629
Somerset	136,068	132,687	396,215	127,111	37,966	6,354	836,401
Stafford	119,286	103,719	260,969	85,751	21,820	2,723	594,268
Suffolk	66,251	101,644	336,383	137,894	110,169	14,744	767,085
Surrey	47,021	39,442	136,023	57,815	18,951	—	299,252
Sussex	71,911	84,981	258,766	112,756	103,871	22,108	654,393
Warwick	63,589	53,245	248,776	98,157	21,945	—	485,712
Westmoreland	41,881	59,850	91,587	24,819	17,770	2,794	238,701
Wilts	50,290	44,688	197,151	127,522	211,364	112,772	743,787
Worcester	62,020	56,330	197,489	61,875	12,174	—	389,888
York : East Riding	58,302	59,020	269,136	159,141	112,784	12,537	670,920
North „	123,084	136,050	428,445	100,105	31,138	5,639	824,461
West „	329,581	206,347	472,825	114,908	39,889	10,266	1,173,816
Total for England	3,550,405	3,259,110	10,042,162	4,202,402	2,513,903	571,994	24,139,976

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Number of Horses used for Agriculture, of Mares kept for Breeding only, and of unbroken Horses.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Bedford	1,512	1,092	4,666	2,666	901	127	10,964
Berks	1,557	1,274	5,094	3,759	2,715	351	14,750
Buckingham	1,853	2,079	8,715	3,207	1,049	67	16,970
Cambridge	5,397	2,943	9,608	5,305	3,354	350	26,957
Chester	6,186	4,908	8,343	719	239	104	20,499
Cornwall	11,220	7,236	9,722	1,307	294	—	29,779
Cumberland	3,553	5,103	8,594	1,435	395	112	19,192
Derby	5,872	4,578	7,482	1,191	221	130	19,474
Devon	10,079	11,675	24,165	3,810	556	58	50,343
Dorset	2,077	1,533	4,526	2,867	3,421	744	15,168
Durham	3,154	2,872	8,779	1,637	495	163	17,100
Essex	3,749	5,602	18,460	8,559	3,847	528	40,745
Gloucester	3,975	3,304	9,959	4,257	2,160	317	23,952
Hants	4,484	2,845	9,069	5,924	4,924	869	28,115
Hereford	3,579	2,778	9,991	3,456	713	14	20,531
Hertford	1,304	1,265	5,913	3,729	1,304	149	13,664
Huntingdon	1,108	1,038	3,726	2,601	1,209	116	9,798
Kent	4,502	4,385	12,732	4,877	2,353	517	29,366
Lancaster	15,624	8,894	8,320	1,241	248	21	34,348
Leicester	3,128	2,788	9,081	2,031	385	62	17,475
Lincoln	11,942	7,994	22,202	11,580	8,059	975	62,752
Middlesex	1,481	998	2,275	664	305	—	5,723
Monmouth	2,431	2,677	4,545	671	83	52	10,459
Norfolk	9,725	7,155	20,200	10,559	8,502	2,512	58,653
Northampton	2,456	2,044	8,669	5,105	1,463	111	19,848
Northumberland	1,982	1,430	7,349	4,036	2,987	825	18,609
Nottingham	4,137	2,887	8,317	2,863	1,282	188	19,674
Oxford	1,586	1,535	7,499	4,105	1,892	149	16,766
Rutland	573	408	1,351	643	182	—	3,157
Salop	4,146	3,392	14,665	5,533	838	—	28,574
Somerset	6,412	5,516	14,305	3,800	915	274	31,222
Stafford	4,920	4,420	9,078	2,798	591	43	21,850
Suffolk	4,470	6,511	19,298	6,949	4,415	378	42,021
Surrey	2,808	2,065	6,072	2,076	613	—	13,634
Sussex	3,579	4,167	10,982	3,775	2,688	463	25,654
Warwick	2,948	2,485	9,756	3,280	646	—	19,115
Westmoreland	1,855	2,028	2,590	428	359	21	7,281
Wilts	2,538	1,752	6,539	3,778	4,859	2,195	21,661
Worcester	3,371	3,000	9,227	2,381	478	—	18,457
York : East Riding	4,231	3,995	15,901	7,813	4,549	490	36,979
North „	6,805	7,082	19,696	4,082	1,052	97	38,814
West „	15,854	8,984	18,941	3,872	1,057	232	48,940
Total for England	194,163	160,717	426,382	155,369	78,598	13,804	1,029,033

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Number of all Kinds of Cattle for each Class of Holdings.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Bedford	4,019	2,948	13,169	8,868	3,807	1,474	34,285
Berks	5,251	3,615	12,906	8,244	4,944	359	35,319
Buckingham	7,451	6,841	33,439	14,916	5,719	235	68,601
Cambridge	9,733	5,284	17,568	9,640	5,027	178	47,430
Chester	47,949	34,810	72,105	5,594	1,881	934	163,273
Cornwall	57,385	37,327	53,868	6,768	1,557	—	156,905
Cumberland	23,197	32,621	54,606	10,333	3,447	1,606	125,810
Derby	47,382	31,725	47,669	12,419	2,999	444	142,638
Devon	43,253	48,051	105,266	17,640	3,401	294	217,905
Dorset	11,404	9,812	28,543	11,915	11,848	2,894	76,416
Durham	13,444	10,682	30,346	6,002	1,990	518	62,982
Essex	7,957	9,467	33,735	18,164	8,176	1,018	78,517
Gloucester	15,537	16,103	51,699	20,080	10,987	1,401	115,807
Hants	15,283	7,290	20,235	11,531	6,318	1,090	61,747
Hereford	10,888	8,880	39,911	17,343	3,807	78	80,907
Hertford	4,991	2,911	12,552	8,201	3,520	360	32,535
Huntingdon	3,592	2,722	9,675	6,721	3,104	199	26,013
Kent	13,962	10,426	28,869	11,470	6,056	1,150	71,933
Lancaster	110,203	58,357	53,580	6,535	2,052	174	230,901
Leicester	29,131	21,749	65,019	16,075	4,115	739	136,828
Lincoln	47,660	26,264	68,511	37,888	25,019	3,470	208,812
Middlesex	6,322	3,537	7,778	2,084	902	—	20,623
Monmouth	10,041	10,543	19,088	3,412	511	233	43,828
Norfolk	22,845	15,393	34,121	18,596	14,037	3,896	108,888
Northampton	14,266	12,236	50,971	29,899	10,127	613	118,112
Northumberland	12,439	8,376	35,096	21,017	14,433	4,879	96,240
Nottingham	19,918	11,136	31,167	11,447	4,998	658	79,324
Oxford	5,010	4,972	24,936	13,474	6,089	339	54,820
Rutland	4,234	2,717	6,599	3,000	1,161	—	17,711
Salop	25,620	14,830	68,981	29,411	4,358	—	143,200
Somerset	40,564	39,084	95,432	23,013	6,158	1,437	205,688
Stafford	39,275	24,802	54,726	15,330	3,967	698	138,798
Suffolk	8,604	10,572	29,222	10,043	6,147	652	65,240
Surrey	11,878	6,194	18,415	7,182	1,575	—	45,244
Sussex	19,126	15,955	37,967	13,917	11,636	1,776	100,377
Warwick	17,724	11,168	45,759	17,271	4,126	—	96,048
Westmorland	13,284	16,438	20,200	4,810	2,753	197	57,682
Wilts	12,295	11,137	39,757	12,198	10,004	3,425	88,816
Worcester	10,711	8,353	29,336	9,621	1,707	—	59,728
York : East Riding	12,609	9,331	35,891	16,746	9,523	919	85,019
North „	35,604	29,066	72,957	15,343	4,529	854	158,353
West „	91,610	45,823	83,625	18,675	5,508	859	246,100
Total for England	963,651	699,548	1,695,295	562,836	244,023	40,050	4,205,403

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—STATEMENT for HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES, showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS from which RETURNS were obtained, the TOTAL ACREAGE, and the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP RETURNED, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN, upon the 25th of June 187—*Continued.*

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS FOR EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	TOTAL.
BEDFORD	4,638	9,353	78,442	58,095	24,898	3,236	178,662
BERKS	6,972	9,723	78,758	98,750	91,362	15,295	300,860
BUCKINGHAM	21,688	23,673	146,783	72,391	26,132	2,070	292,737
CAMBRIDGE	15,086	15,123	110,656	96,378	76,503	8,246	321,992
CHESTER	12,711	19,817	63,011	9,183	4,666	1,900	111,288
CORNWALL	76,469	107,593	213,431	33,683	7,745	—	438,921
CUMBERLAND	92,352	126,462	208,562	52,013	21,082	8,316	508,787
DERBY	39,324	51,504	127,085	34,842	7,674	1,089	261,518
DEVON	117,285	198,445	532,061	103,498	17,764	1,858	970,911
DORSET	9,386	16,003	111,028	133,985	199,078	49,664	519,144
DURHAM	40,826	30,033	96,229	27,255	10,878	2,240	207,461
ESSEX	12,783	26,724	164,281	121,453	63,617	10,533	399,391
GLOUCESTER	32,108	34,216	167,203	105,874	94,714	19,527	453,642
HANTS	5,138	11,302	135,192	177,312	216,098	51,008	596,050
HEREFORD	35,582	35,521	170,755	83,711	21,680	786	348,035
HERTFORD	4,697	9,585	72,003	66,855	31,187	3,785	188,112
HUNTINGDON	6,634	6,114	60,138	53,064	27,720	2,352	156,022
KENT	115,819	105,433	400,588	186,949	152,987	43,924	1,005,700
LANCASTER	80,841	76,504	130,638	19,616	6,941	133	314,673
LEICESTER	55,187	63,673	242,611	71,623	17,988	2,378	453,460
LINCOLN	130,256	135,277	561,357	383,582	304,069	40,326	1,554,867
MIDDLESEX	4,875	4,628	18,464	9,298	2,879	—	40,144
MONMOUTH	44,537	48,268	92,334	18,431	5,076	2,937	211,583
NORFOLK	35,342	42,851	187,427	171,919	209,855	80,841	728,235
NORTHAMPTON	40,662	44,920	247,345	162,202	53,897	3,929	552,955
NORTHUMBERLAND	175,030	94,224	238,868	175,279	169,624	49,333	902,358
NOTTINGHAM	19,108	26,176	128,780	67,014	35,912	7,921	284,911
OXFORD	11,959	22,784	152,970	106,285	58,134	4,414	356,546
RUTLAND	17,489	15,015	42,307	22,996	7,890	—	105,697
SALOP	37,958	38,003	244,516	150,463	25,478	—	496,418
SOMERSET	83,780	87,560	357,549	138,220	41,079	10,343	718,531
STAFFORD	23,879	37,075	157,600	75,569	19,992	2,614	316,729
SUFFOLK	9,375	23,224	182,917	122,889	121,526	15,972	475,903
SURREY	9,659	7,354	44,878	29,127	10,100	—	101,118
SUSSEX	27,514	41,345	191,766	134,455	140,182	30,331	565,593
WARWICK	33,724	37,931	207,114	94,720	18,198	—	391,687
WESTMORLAND	54,630	89,824	112,963	37,556	30,327	4,950	330,250
WILTS	6,626	11,474	123,065	155,390	304,867	148,018	749,440
WORCESTER	21,413	28,316	125,049	45,077	9,070	—	228,925
YORK: East Riding	14,319	32,357	195,887	150,647	109,906	10,378	513,494
North „	100,783	141,122	337,586	83,608	30,513	9,538	703,150
West „	119,969	140,061	331,907	97,700	35,931	6,319	731,887
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	1,808,413	2,126,590	7,592,104	4,038,957	2,865,219	656,504	19,087,787

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

WALES.

Counties.	Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Anglesey - -	2,757	417	374	23	5	—	3,576
Brecknock - -	1,927	735	539	27	7	3	3,238
Cardigan - -	3,700	1,013	822	32	5	—	5,572
Carmarthen - -	5,071	1,785	1,214	37	2	—	8,109
Carnarvon - -	4,430	583	390	32	10	1	5,446
Denbigh - -	4,016	940	687	38	4	—	5,685
Flint - - -	3,356	427	318	20	3	1	4,125
Glamorgan - -	3,483	989	687	45	15	2	5,221
Merioneth - -	2,233	580	341	18	9	1	3,182
Montgomery - -	3,731	910	663	44	4	2	5,354
Pembroke - -	4,190	857	806	71	11	—	5,935
Radnor - -	1,267	420	475	46	9	—	2,217
Total for Wales -	40,161	9,656	7,316	433	84	10	57,660

	Total Acreage of each Class of Holdings.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Anglesey - -	40,785	29,821	63,288	8,527	3,303	—	145,724
Brecknock - -	35,637	53,556	83,018	9,758	4,189	4,564	190,722
Cardigan - -	56,831	73,771	123,702	10,922	3,530	—	268,756
Carmarthen - -	92,702	128,857	181,025	12,939	1,513	—	417,036
Carnarvon - -	62,451	41,171	60,911	12,011	6,927	1,398	184,869
Denbigh - -	62,342	68,763	107,095	13,700	2,335	—	254,235
Flint - - -	35,471	30,553	48,107	7,917	1,820	1,118	124,986
Glamorgan - -	58,651	71,065	107,125	16,514	9,710	2,326	265,391
Merioneth - -	42,067	40,873	54,110	6,546	5,502	1,033	150,131
Montgomery - -	59,168	67,095	101,480	16,220	2,660	2,502	249,125
Pembroke - -	65,025	62,441	133,852	25,629	6,745	—	293,692
Radnor - -	20,811	30,913	77,743	17,042	5,973	—	152,482
Total for Wales -	631,941	698,879	1,141,456	157,725	54,207	12,941	2,697,149

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

WALES.

Counties.	Number of Horses used for Agriculture, of Mares kept for Breeding only, and of unbroken Horses.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Anglesey - -	1,975	1,472	2,657	309	54	—	6,467
Brecknock - -	2,785	3,123	3,786	342	66	150	10,252
Cardigan - -	2,936	3,855	5,626	309	19	—	12,745
Carmarthen - -	4,043	5,866	7,336	415	99	—	17,759
Carnarvon - -	3,120	1,716	2,100	318	106	3	7,363
Denbigh - -	3,233	3,439	4,404	393	59	—	11,528
Flint - - -	1,750	1,514	1,871	279	58	30	5,502
Glamorgan - -	3,837	3,604	4,210	534	220	11	12,416
Merioneth - -	1,872	1,779	1,688	163	26	9	5,537
Montgomery - -	3,783	4,101	5,476	742	78	52	14,232
Pembroke - -	3,042	3,097	5,742	895	164	—	12,940
Radnor - -	1,502	1,734	3,739	631	128	—	7,734
Total for Wales -	33,878	35,300	48,635	5,330	1,077	255	124,475

	Number of all Kinds of Cattle for each Class of Holdings.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Anglesey - -	12,609	8,932	16,888	1,888	670	—	40,987
Brecknock - -	9,471	11,235	13,774	1,554	180	39	36,253
Cardigan - -	16,842	17,908	25,067	1,538	180	—	61,535
Carmarthen - -	28,496	33,193	40,002	2,479	426	—	104,596
Carnarvon - -	21,683	11,732	14,854	2,135	904	44	51,352
Denbigh - -	18,075	15,523	22,539	2,309	329	—	58,775
Flint - - -	10,633	6,988	9,981	1,162	241	89	29,094
Glamorgan - -	15,727	15,002	16,890	1,939	909	36	50,503
Merioneth - -	14,403	11,696	11,727	870	477	99	39,272
Montgomery - -	20,049	18,157	24,427	3,619	510	450	67,212
Pembroke - -	22,384	18,434	33,698	5,332	885	—	80,733
Radnor - -	5,820	7,115	14,293	2,756	708	—	30,692
Total for Wales -	196,192	175,915	244,140	27,581	6,419	757	651,004

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

WALES.

Counties.	Number of Sheep and Lambs for each Class of Holdings.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Anglesey - -	12,102	11,119	25,075	3,276	2,534	—	54,106
Brecknock - -	147,148	143,592	144,421	18,536	6,800	4,970	465,467
Cardigan - -	79,412	54,052	60,667	6,241	4,974	--	205,346
Carmarthen - -	49,789	65,981	96,625	11,550	2,180	—	226,125
Carnarvon - -	83,262	52,034	63,685	13,925	9,798	1,100	223,804
Denbigh - -	51,067	67,657	121,007	18,112	2,387	—	260,230
Flint - - -	9,300	11,056	27,171	9,506	1,805	1,591	60,429
Glamorgan - -	80,085	86,883	100,885	16,314	11,252	2,145	297,564
Merioneth - -	125,216	120,614	118,510	9,090	8,594	1,400	383,424
Montgomery - -	110,484	100,479	119,968	21,442	2,529	2,485	357,387
Pembroke - -	28,775	24,513	49,471	12,316	2,903	—	117,978
Radnor - -	54,978	69,402	139,941	26,842	7,663	—	298,826
Total for Wales -	831,618	807,382	1,067,426	167,150	63,419	13,691	2,950,686

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—STATEMENT for HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES, showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS from which RETURNS were obtained, the TOTAL ACREAGE, and the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP RETURNED, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE OBTAINED.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	TOTAL.
ABERDEEN	7,331	2,344	1,776	115	19	—	11,585
ARGYLE	3,168	287	210	35	13	3	3,716
AYR	1,543	722	1,070	116	63	55	3,569
BANFF	3,185	547	456	31	2	—	4,221
BERWICK	444	70	218	128	96	18	974
BUTE	345	65	70	5	3	—	488
CAITHNESS	2,209	155	137	39	29	8	2,577
CLACKMANNAN	133	17	52	9	2	—	213
DUMBARTON	414	128	179	3	3	—	727
DUMFRIES	1,402	444	645	84	25	5	2,605
EDINBURGH	477	116	294	75	44	6	1,012
ELGIN or MORAY	1,449	304	277	32	8	—	2,070
FIFE	1,307	217	643	192	32	1	2,392
FORFAR	1,498	388	654	160	34	2	2,736
HADDINGTON	237	31	134	111	50	3	566
INVERNESS	5,665	239	235	22	7	3	6,171
KINCARDINE	1,200	301	362	41	10	—	1,914
KINROSS	143	29	118	25	1	—	316
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	761	265	416	113	29	1	1,585
LANARK	1,463	713	854	64	12	1	3,107
LINLITHGOW	212	105	190	28	6	1	542
NAIRN	248	81	76	8	—	—	413
ORKNEY	2,767	236	108	30	4	2	3,147
SHETLAND	3,765	34	30	7	2	1	3,839
PEEBLES	144	31	104	29	11	—	319
PERTH	3,409	747	957	147	35	1	5,296
RENFREW	688	300	299	15	9	—	1,311
ROSS AND CROMARTY	6,046	198	215	61	16	—	6,536
ROXBURGH	636	115	240	103	80	13	1,187
SELKIRK	147	21	34	11	14	—	227
STIRLING	789	382	329	29	7	1	1,537
SUTHERLAND	2,505	29	42	9	4	—	2,589
WIGTOWN	581	217	399	90	21	1	1,309
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	56,311	9,878	11,823	1,967	691	126	80,796

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—STATEMENT for HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES, showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS from which RETURNS were obtained, the TOTAL ACREAGE, and the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP RETURNED, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL ACREAGE OF EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	TOTAL.
ABERDEEN	123,029	140,651	279,471	41,763	10,898	—	595,812
ARGYLE	33,025	20,646	34,903	13,200	8,936	3,668	114,378
AYR	23,009	54,335	166,158	35,159	21,080	7,275	307,016
BANFF	41,849	39,357	71,575	10,987	1,017	—	164,785
BERWICK	4,141	5,115	42,526	51,007	64,650	25,015	192,454
BUTE	5,676	5,405	9,547	1,914	1,725	—	24,267
CAITHNESS	26,047	10,899	23,141	14,383	19,704	10,042	104,216
CLACKMANNAN	1,233	1,261	8,585	3,298	1,493	—	15,870
DUMBARTON	4,928	9,890	27,822	1,204	1,832	—	45,676
DUMFRIES	19,148	33,087	108,392	31,756	16,378	5,599	214,360
EDINBURGH	6,324	8,412	53,169	27,826	29,828	8,615	134,174
ELGIN or MORAY	20,042	21,867	44,715	12,037	4,839	—	103,500
FIFE	13,268	16,008	118,629	72,662	20,678	2,500	243,745
FORFAR	19,831	28,158	120,439	58,809	19,804	2,372	249,413
HADDINGTON	2,353	2,221	28,219	43,507	31,434	5,641	113,375
INVERNESS	48,652	16,611	38,827	8,394	4,612	5,026	122,122
KINCARDINE	15,604	22,583	60,730	15,254	6,281	—	120,452
KINROSS	1,543	2,074	21,556	9,307	530	—	35,010
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	11,377	19,874	75,218	43,049	18,453	2,014	169,985
LANARK	22,624	54,245	134,006	23,825	8,340	1,532	244,572
LINLITHGOW	3,194	8,034	32,531	9,685	3,861	1,080	58,385
NAIRN	4,210	5,901	12,201	3,583	—	—	25,895
ORKNEY	43,847	16,183	17,764	11,247	2,323	2,254	93,618
SHETLAND	36,482	2,488	5,359	2,329	1,196	4,402	52,256
PEEBLES	2,236	2,302	19,276	11,000	6,773	—	41,587
PERTH	38,162	55,953	163,275	50,077	22,975	1,448	331,890
RENFREW	10,633	23,094	45,296	5,488	5,580	—	90,091
ROSS AND CROMARTY	40,326	13,966	36,911	23,883	9,183	—	124,269
ROXBURGH	7,695	8,522	44,525	41,086	53,748	18,571	174,142
SELKIRK	1,436	1,661	5,552	4,435	9,499	—	22,583
STIRLING	13,130	28,493	52,080	10,411	4,299	1,418	109,831
SUTHERLAND	11,994	2,069	6,939	3,576	2,212	—	26,790
WIGTOWN	9,308	16,255	70,744	33,744	13,322	1,203	144,576
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	666,356	697,620	1,980,081	729,885	427,478	109,675	4,611,095

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—Statement for Holdings of various Sizes, showing the Number of Holdings from which Returns were obtained, the Total Acreage, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep returned, in each Division of Great Britain, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Number of Horses used for Agriculture, of Mares kept for Breeding only, and of unbroken Horses.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	Total.
Aberdeen	5,603	5,982	10,731	1,363	261	—	23,940
Argyle	3,578	1,378	1,439	231	210	31	6,867
Ayr	928	1,596	4,303	698	418	220	8,163
Banff	2,176	1,761	2,902	390	35	—	7,264
Berwick	259	222	1,471	1,454	1,566	347	5,319
Bute	315	271	357	19	18	—	980
Caithness	2,470	594	866	385	463	166	4,944
Clackmannan	78	58	395	99	52	—	682
Dumbarton	212	421	946	27	22	—	1,628
Dumfries	1,002	1,524	3,589	792	207	55	7,169
Edinburgh	362	364	1,924	741	579	30	4,000
Elgin or Moray	1,174	1,087	1,884	386	119	—	4,650
Fife	828	2,168	4,338	1,870	679	5	9,888
Forfar	1,092	1,239	4,987	2,015	604	48	9,985
Haddington	154	90	1,091	1,418	845	73	3,671
Inverness	5,855	945	1,642	259	91	47	8,839
Kincardine	614	947	2,441	499	194	—	4,695
Kinross	60	82	731	282	—	—	1,155
Kirkcudbright	664	864	2,365	985	306	4	5,188
Lanark	820	1,861	3,798	571	117	—	7,167
Linlithgow	133	309	1,170	313	75	32	2,032
Nairn	306	330	503	109	—	—	1,248
Orkney	3,417	914	742	389	109	43	5,614
Shetland	4,781	162	408	295	13	120	5,779
Peebles	89	86	595	239	116	—	1,125
Perth	2,392	2,864	6,215	1,567	501	17	13,556
Renfrew	586	852	1,360	174	112	—	3,084
Ross and Cromarty	3,348	803	1,774	908	247	—	7,080
Roxburgh	434	334	1,338	952	1,194	269	4,521
Selkirk	118	74	163	110	144	—	609
Stirling	747	1,298	2,046	268	90	22	4,471
Sutherland	1,980	102	295	88	57	—	2,522
Wigton	588	770	2,771	1,062	321	30	5,542
Total for Scotland	47,163	32,352	71,580	20,958	9,765	1,559	183,377

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—STATEMENT for HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES, showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS from which RETURNS were obtained, the TOTAL ACREAGE, and the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP RETURNED, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ALL KINDS OF CATTLE FOR EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	TOTAL.
ABERDEEN - -	41,306	41,836	74,298	10,147	2,038	—	169,625
ARGYLE - -	32,443	12,544	11,987	3,115	1,809	405	62,303
AYR - - -	12,374	17,900	43,320	6,979	4,316	2,398	87,287
BANFF - -	13,138	10,680	18,279	2,420	234	—	44,751
BERWICK - -	1,076	780	4,661	3,856	5,137	1,289	16,799
BUTE - - -	2,617	1,572	3,164	145	399	—	7,897
CAITHNESS - -	8,805	2,645	4,266	1,970	2,605	1,061	21,352
CLACKMANNAN - -	514	238	1,670	702	217	—	3,341
DUMBARTON - -	2,276	3,188	6,894	282	335	—	12,975
DUMFRIES - -	9,127	10,416	24,533	6,137	2,188	1,005	53,406
EDINBURGH - -	2,339	1,661	6,239	2,669	1,992	308	15,208
ELGIN or MORAY -	6,173	5,630	9,648	2,436	659	—	24,546
FIFE - - - -	3,504	3,200	19,594	10,179	2,737	178	39,392
FORFAR - -	6,875	6,937	23,022	10,147	2,669	205	49,855
HADDINGTON - -	641	266	2,385	2,928	1,525	263	8,008
INVERNESS - -	33,151	6,168	9,530	2,068	1,026	816	52,759
KINCARDINE - -	5,168	6,372	13,937	3,405	1,173	—	30,055
KINROSS - -	545	516	4,012	1,373	135	—	6,581
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	5,032	6,343	17,265	8,072	2,981	23	39,716
LANARK - -	9,208	15,786	32,170	4,717	1,210	573	63,664
LINLITHGOW - -	1,419	2,111	5,656	1,267	496	364	11,313
NAIRN - - -	1,370	1,769	2,828	615	—	—	6,582
ORKNEY - -	14,970	4,210	3,891	2,003	445	243	25,762
SHETLAND - -	19,982	516	630	227	69	38	21,462
PEEBLES - -	765	549	3,575	1,291	502	—	6,682
PERTH - - -	16,783	16,649	34,557	8,701	4,893	316	81,899
RENFREW - -	5,279	6,483	10,777	1,092	1,324	—	24,955
ROSS AND CROMARTY -	26,458	3,287	6,590	3,861	1,091	—	41,287
ROXBURGH - -	2,937	1,796	5,321	2,995	3,231	782	17,062
SELKIRK - -	765	398	651	446	372	—	2,632
STIRLING - -	7,000	8,558	11,830	1,984	815	94	30,281
SUTHERLAND - -	10,306	579	1,317	384	598	—	13,184
WIGTOWN - -	3,621	5,323	19,648	8,307	2,787	234	39,920
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	307,967	206,906	438,145	116,920	52,008	10,595	1,132,541

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(2.)—STATEMENT for HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES, showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS from which RETURNS were obtained, the TOTAL ACREAGE, and the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP RETURNED, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN, upon the 25th of June 1875 —*Continued.*

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS FOR EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.						
	50 Acres and under.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 300 Acres.	300 to 500 Acres.	500 to 1000 Acres.	Above 1000 Acres.	TOTAL.
ABERDEEN	47,178	27,613	57,275	19,095	9,217	—	160,378
ARGYLE	610,579	213,100	121,286	42,966	31,045	4,510	1,023,486
AYR	59,229	18,465	76,415	39,125	43,788	115,686	352,708
BANFF	14,143	13,575	21,637	4,406	571	—	54,332
BERWICK	7,445	3,944	50,508	70,850	107,384	30,528	270,659
BUTE	7,752	8,152	17,731	6,063	2,606	—	42,304
CAITHNESS	16,152	3,484	23,840	19,946	24,569	9,518	97,509
CLACKMANNAN	6,895	91	3,722	1,172	660	—	12,540
DUMBARTON	36,935	17,014	15,713	1,161	1,269	—	72,092
DUMFRIES	162,017	104,336	139,881	43,726	21,033	6,511	477,504
EDINBURGH	13,564	7,118	41,883	31,037	59,082	11,176	163,860
ELGIN OR MORAY	18,164	6,698	22,886	6,957	5,022	—	59,727
FIFE	1,857	1,592	25,064	25,524	12,524	2,400	68,961
FORFAR	27,573	22,509	41,110	19,103	8,773	735	119,803
HADDINGTON	6,391	1,087	26,764	28,055	35,656	6,529	104,482
INVERNESS	388,331	155,499	154,213	22,458	5,619	5,930	732,050
KINCARDINE	985	4,541	23,399	5,816	1,433	—	36,174
KINROSS	1,057	993	18,636	7,932	95	—	28,713
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	129,824	54,102	107,842	43,143	18,750	2,800	356,461
LANARK	66,298	45,107	67,409	17,657	12,050	1,872	210,393
LINLITHGOW	1,086	1,067	8,307	5,312	3,643	1,049	20,464
NAIRN	2,024	2,642	11,223	1,925	—	—	17,814
ORKNEY	13,694	2,944	5,561	6,874	1,395	1,430	31,898
SHETLAND	63,525	4,086	12,297	5,027	1,720	969	87,624
PEEBLES	45,810	12,736	67,452	34,436	15,918	—	176,352
PERTH	284,552	132,675	187,732	45,230	30,561	806	681,556
RENFREW	9,341	5,910	12,303	3,257	5,648	—	36,459
ROSS AND CROMARTY	232,666	60,616	46,174	22,797	6,062	—	368,315
ROXBURGH	81,184	54,952	128,343	87,354	101,715	33,242	486,790
SELKIRK	56,483	21,870	40,823	12,302	23,983	—	155,461
STIRLING	35,192	38,267	23,009	12,389	1,861	7,951	118,669
SUTHERLAND	116,328	23,738	58,081	36,272	5,628	—	240,047
WIGTOWN	19,372	28,215	50,095	19,755	9,436	745	127,618
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	2,583,626	1,098,738	1,708,614	749,122	608,716	244,387	6,993,203

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(3.)—Summary of Total Acreage under each Principal Crop, and of the Number of Live Stock returned in Great Britain, in each Year from 1870 to 1875.

		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Principal Crops.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat -	England -	3,247,973	3,312,550	3,336,888	3,252,802	3,391,440	3,128,547
	Wales -	126,928	126,334	126,367	116,852	117,869	111,797
	Scotland -	125,642	133,010	135,702	120,726	120,991	102,137
	Great Britain	3,500,543	3,571,894	3,598,957	3,490,380	3,630,300	3,342,481
Barley or Bere	England -	1,963,744	1,964,210	1,896,403	1,926,183	1,889,722	2,090,423
	Wales -	163,853	169,751	168,014	163,613	152,425	154,444
	Scotland -	244,142	251,822	251,915	246,117	245,840	264,834
	Great Britain	2,371,739	2,385,783	2,316,332	2,235,913	2,287,987	2,509,701
Oats - -	England -	1,490,647	1,454,144	1,442,075	1,419,128	1,356,739	1,421,951
	Wales -	253,057	253,672	256,074	244,893	235,621	237,170
	Scotland -	1,019,596	1,007,891	1,007,688	1,012,206	1,004,024	1,004,888
	Great Britain	2,763,300	2,715,707	2,705,837	2,676,227	2,596,384	2,664,009
Potatoes -	England -	358,890	391,531	339,056	309,419	314,571	320,477
	Wales -	48,602	51,853	48,417	44,936	45,379	44,505
	Scotland -	180,169	184,307	176,615	160,327	160,480	157,671
	Great Britain	587,661	627,691	564,088	514,682	520,430	522,653
Turnips and Swedes -	England -	1,641,686	1,592,933	1,512,496	1,540,307	1,560,857	1,569,049
	Wales -	70,293	69,833	69,185	70,821	70,843	70,326
	Scotland -	498,932	500,978	561,826	510,780	501,636	503,323
	Great Britain	2,210,911	2,163,744	2,083,507	2,121,908	2,133,336	2,142,698
Clover, &c. under Rotation	England -	2,766,777	2,694,370	2,822,392	2,678,311	2,618,655	2,608,106
	Wales -	398,282	375,086	370,850	360,555	365,078	360,596
	Scotland -	1,339,825	1,299,992	1,320,209	1,327,952	1,357,009	1,385,369
	Great Britain	4,504,884	4,369,448	4,513,451	4,366,818	4,340,742	4,354,071
Live Stock.		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Cattle - -	England -	3,757,134	3,671,064	3,901,663	4,173,635	4,305,440	4,218,470
	Wales -	604,749	596,588	602,738	642,857	665,105	651,274
	Scotland -	1,041,434	1,070,107	1,120,593	1,148,057	1,154,846	1,143,080
	Great Britain	5,403,317	5,337,759	5,624,994	5,964,549	6,125,491	6,012,824
Sheep - -	England -	18,940,256	17,530,407	17,912,904	19,169,851	19,859,758	19,114,634
	Wales -	2,706,479	2,706,415	2,867,144	2,966,862	3,064,696	2,951,810
	Scotland -	6,750,854	6,882,747	7,141,459	7,290,922	7,389,487	7,100,994
	Great Britain	28,397,589	27,119,569	27,921,507	29,427,635	30,313,941	29,167,438
Pigs* - -	England -	1,813,901	2,078,504	2,347,512	2,141,417	2,058,781	1,875,357
	Wales -	198,547	225,456	238,317	211,174	213,754	203,348
	Scotland -	158,690	195,642	185,920	147,668	150,297	151,213
	Great Britain	2,171,138	2,499,602	2,771,749	2,500,259	2,422,832	2,229,918

* Exclusive of those kept in towns and by cottagers with less than ¼ of an acre of land.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(4.)—Acreage of Arable and Permanent Pasture Land (exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land) in England, Wales, and Scotland, in each Year from 1868 to 1875.

Years.	England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Total for Great Britain.	
	Arable.	Pasture.	Arable.	Pasture.	Arable.	Pasture.	Arable.	Pasture.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868	13,335,000	9,704,000	1,088,000	1,415,000	3,396,000	1,017,000	17,819,000	12,136,000
1869	13,274,000	10,096,000	1,003,000	1,528,000	3,326,000	1,112,000	17,603,000	12,736,000
1870	13,729,000	9,680,000*	1,120,000	1,428,000	3,486,000	965,000	18,335,000	12,073,000
1871	13,836,000	9,882,000	1,110,000	1,495,000	3,457,000	1,059,000	18,403,000	12,436,000
1872	13,839,000	9,991,000	1,104,000	1,532,000	3,485,000	1,053,000	18,428,000	12,576,000
1873	13,656,000	10,238,000	1,065,000	1,582,000	3,465,000	1,097,000	18,186,000	12,917,000
1874	13,570,000	10,438,000	1,045,000	1,634,000	3,474,000	1,106,000	18,089,000	13,178,000
1875	13,576,000	10,537,000	1,030,000	1,666,000	3,498,000	1,110,000	18,104,000	13,312,000

* A part of the decrease of Pasture and increase of Arable in 1870 was owing to more correct classification of Grass under rotation and Permanent Pasture.

TABLES.

TABLE No. I.—POPULATION, AREA, ABSTRACT OF ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c.,

	Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Total for Great Britain.
Total Population	1871	21,495,131	1,217,135	3,360,018	26,072,284
Total Area of Land of all descriptions and of Water (in Statute Acres)		32,597,398	4,721,823	19,496,132	56,815,353
Abstract of Acreage:—					
Under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass	1874	24,008,368	2,678,730	4,579,821	31,266,919
	1875	24,112,309	2,696,143	4,607,898	31,416,350
„ Corn Crops (including Beans and Peas)	1874	7,505,076	516,001	1,410,413	9,431,490
	1875	7,528,543	512,178	1,410,929	9,451,650
„ Green Crops	1874	2,764,182	131,956	685,132	3,581,270
	1875	2,848,473	131,085	684,549	3,664,107
„ Bare Fallow	1874	607,489	32,030	20,687	660,206
	1875	515,186	25,917	16,876	557,979
„ Grass: Clover, &c. under Rotation	1874	2,618,655	365,078	1,357,009	4,340,742
	1875	2,608,106	360,596	1,385,369	4,354,071
„ „ Permanent Pasture	1874	10,438,149	1,633,542	1,106,321	13,178,012
	1875	10,536,283	1,666,313	1,110,025	13,312,621
Per-Centage of Acreage:—*					
Under Corn Crops (including Beans and Peas)	1874	31·3	19·3	30·8	30·2
	1875	31·2	19·0	30·6	30·1
„ Green Crops	1874	11·5	4·9	15·0	11·5
	1875	11·8	4·9	14·8	11·7
„ Bare Fallow	1874	2·5	1·2	·4	2·1
	1875	2·1	0·9	·4	1·8
„ Grass: Clover, &c. under Rotation	1874	10·9	13·6	29·6	13·9
	1875	10·8	13·4	30·1	13·9
„ „ Permanent Pasture	1874	43·5	61·0	24·2	42·1
	1875	43·7	61·8	24·1	42·4
Total	—	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Acreage of Orchards, or of Arable or Grass Land, used also for Fruit Trees	1875	150,600	2,535	1,449	154,584
Acreage of Woods, Coppices, and Plantations	1875	1,325,765	126,823	734,490	2,187,078
Abstract of Live Stock:—					
Total Number of Horses †	1874	1,007,398	123,523	180,818	1,311,739†
	1875	1,031,776	124,711	183,642	1,340,129†
„ of Cattle	1874	4,305,540	665,105	1,154,846	6,125,491
	1875	4,218,470	651,274	1,143,080	6,012,824
„ of Sheep	1874	19,859,758	3,064,696	7,389,487	30,313,941
	1875	19,114,634	2,951,810	7,100,994	29,167,438
„ of Pigs	1874	2,058,781	213,754	150,297	2,422,832
	1875	1,875,357	203,348	151,213	2,229,918
Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Fallow, and Grass:—					
Horses†	1874	4·2	4·6	3·9	4·2†
	1875	4·3	4·6	4·0	4·3†
Cattle	1874	17·9	24·8	25·2	19·6
	1875	17·5	24·2	24·8	19·1
Sheep	1874	82·7	114·4	161·3	97·0
	1875	79·3	109·5	154·1	92·8
Pigs	1874	8·6	8·0	3·3	7·7
	1875	7·8	7·5	3·3	7·1
Number of Returns Obtained:—					
From Occupiers of Land	1874	422,443	57,735	81,007	561,185
	1875	420,692	57,712	80,859	559,263
From Owners of Live Stock only	1874	3,928	183	1,814	5,925
	1875	3,819	177	1,778	5,774

* Stated exclusively of the small per-centages for Flax and Hops.

† In Great Britain only Horses used for Agriculture, unbroken Horses, and Mares kept solely for breeding, are included in the Returns. The proportionate number of Horses for 100 acres in Great Britain in 1875 would be increased from 4·3 to 7·2 by adding to the number included in the Agricultural Returns 915,000 for the estimated number of all other descriptions of horses. In Ireland all descriptions of Horses are included in the Returns.

and Number of Live Stock, in Each Division of the United Kingdom.

Ireland. ‡	Isle of Man.	Channel Islands. Jersey.	Channel Islands. Guernsey, &c.	Total for United Kingdom.	Years.	
5,412,377	54,042	56,627	33,969	31,629,299	1871	Total Population.
20,819,886	145,325	28,717	19,605	77,828,886	- -	Total Area of Land of all descriptions, and of Water (in Statute Acres).
						Abstract of Acreage:—
15,752,187§	¶94,100	— ‖	11,678	47,143,320	1874	Under all Kinds of Crops, Bare
15,774,718§	91,570	19,091	12,060	47,313,789	1875	Fallow, and Grass.
1,901,508	26,443	— ‖	1,985	11,364,834	1874	„ Corn Crops (including
1,916,398	25,960	3,063	1,959	11,399,030	1875	Beans and Peas).
1,353,362	13,317	— ‖	3,224	4,957,683	1874	„ Green Crops.
1,370,086	11,804	7,326	3,706	5,057,029	1875	
12,187	641	— ‖	68	673,376	1874	„ Bare Fallow.
11,287	461	245	33	570,005	1875	
1,906,083	32,570	— ‖	986	6,284,925	1874	„ Grass: Clover, &c. under
1,943,923	35,185	3,312	1,462	6,337,953	1875	Rotation.
10,472,161	¶21,129	— ‖	5,414	23,680,416	1874	„ „ Permanent Pasture.
10,431,776	18,160	5,145	4,900	23,772,602	1875	
						Per-Centage of Acreage:—*
12·1	28·1	—	17·0	24·1	1874	Under Corn Crops (including
12·1	28·4	16·1	16·3	24·1	1875	Beans and Peas).
8·6	14·1	—	27·6	10·5	1874	„ Green Crops.
8·7	12·9	38·4	30·7	10·7	1875	
·1	·7	—	·6	1·4	1874	„ Bare Fallow.
·1	·5	1·3	·3	1·2	1875	
12·1	34·6	—	8·4	13·3	1874	„ Grass: Clover, &c. under
12·3	38·4	17·3	12·1	13·4	1875	Rotation.
66·5	22·5	—	46·4	50·2	1874	„ „ Permanent Pasture.
66·1	19·8	26·9	40·6	50·2	1875	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	- -	Total.
—	132	978	638	—	1875	Acreage of Orchards, or of Arable or Grass Land, used also for Fruit Trees.
325,173	—	—	—	—	1875	Acreage of Woods, Coppices, and Plantations.
						Abstract of Live Stock :—
525,770†	5,699	— ‖	1,846	1,847,148	1874	Total Number of Horses.†
526,160†	5,341	2,194	2,027	1,875,851	1875	
4,118,113	19,647	— ‖	6,965	10,281,036	1874	„ of Cattle.
4,111,990	19,119	11,521	7,333	10,162,787	1875	
4,437,613	84,424	— ‖	1,228	34,837,597	1874	„ of Sheep.
4,248,158	74,239	569	1,544	33,491,948	1875	
1,096,494	4,332	— ‖	6,239	3,537,354	1874	„ of Pigs.
1,249,235	4,339	5,842	5,833	3,495,167	1875	
						Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Fallow, and Grass :—
3·3	6·1	—	15·8	3·9	1874	Horses.†
3·3	5·8	11·5	16·8	4·0	1875	
26·1	20·9	—	59·6	21·8	1874	Cattle.
26·1	20·9	60·3	60·8	21·5	1875	
28·2	89·7	—	10·5	73·9	1874	Sheep.
26·9	81·1	3·0	12·8	70·8	1875	
7·0	4·6	—	53·4	7·5	1874	Pigs.
7·9	4·7	30·6	48·4	7·4	1875	
} 600,000 {	2,297	—	1,731	—	1874	Number of Returns Obtained :— From Occupiers of Land.
	2,246	2,211	1,735	—	1875	
—	144	—	18	—	1874	From Owners of Live Stock only.
—	175	37	35	—	1875	

* Stated exclusively of the small per-centages for Flax and Hops.

‡ The detailed Returns for Ireland will be found in the Annual Reports prepared by the Registrar General and laid before Parliament.

§ Including under Flax, 106,886 acres in 1874, and 101,248 acres in 1875.

‖ Returns not obtained in 1874.

¶ The acreage returned for Permanent Pasture in 1874 was too large by about 2,000 acres.

TABLE No. 2.—Total Acreage and Per-centage Proportions of each

Description of Crops.	Years.	England. Acres.	England. Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Wales. Acres.	Wales. Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Scotland. Acres.	Scotland. Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Total for Great Britain. Acres.	Total for Great Britain. Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.
Corn Crops:—									
Wheat	1874	3,391,440	45·2	117,869	22·8	120,991	8·6	3,630,300	38·5
	1875	3,128,547	41·5	111,797	21·8	102,137	7·2	3,342,481	35·4
Barley or Bere	1874	1,889,722	25·2	152,425	29·6	245,840	17·5	2,287,987	24·3
	1875	2,090,423	27·8	154,444	30·2	264,834	18·8	2,509,701	26·5
Oats	1874	1,356,739	18·1	235,621	45·7	1,004,024	71·2	2,596,384	27·5
	1875	1,421,951	18·9	237,170	46·3	1,004,888	71·2	2,664,009	28·2
Rye	1874	36,648	·5	1,567	·3	9,013	·6	47,228	·5
	1875	43,544	·6	1,593	·3	9,766	·7	54,903	·6
Beans	1874	526,561	7·0	3,761	·7	28,722	2·0	559,044	5·9
	1875	533,455	7·1	3,398	·7	27,328	1·9	564,181	6·0
Peas	1874	303,966	4·0	4,758	·9	1,823	·1	310,547	3·3
	1875	310,623	4·1	3,776	·7	1,976	·2	316,375	3·3
Total of Corn Crops	1874	7,505,076	100·0	516,001	100·0	1,410,413	100·0	9,431,490	100·0
	1875	7,528,543	100·0	512,178	100·0	1,410,929	100·0	9,451,650	100·0
Green Crops:—									
Potatoes	1874	314,571	11·4	45,379	34·4	160,480	23·4	520,430	14·5
	1875	320,477	11·2	44,505	34·0	157,671	23·0	522,653	14·3
Turnips and Swedes	1874	1,560,857	56·5	70,843	53·7	501,636	73·2	2,133,336	59·6
	1875	1,569,049	55·1	70,326	53·7	503,323	73·5	2,142,698	58·5
Mangold	1874	314,683	11·4	6,321	4·8	1,610	·2	322,614	9·0
	1875	352,198	12·4	7,261	5·5	2,158	·3	361,617	9·8
Carrots	1874	12,714	·4	339	·3	874	·1	13,927	·4
	1875	13,591	·5	361	·3	984	·2	14,936	·4
Cabbages, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	1874	163,081	5·9	977	·7	5,227	·8	* 169,285	4·7
	1875	183,402	6·4	1,237	·9	5,094	·8	* 189,733	5·2
Vetches, Lucerne, and any Other Green Crop, except Clover or Grass	1874	398,276	14·4	8,097	6·1	15,305	2·3	† 421,678	11·8
	1875	409,756	14·4	7,395	5·6	15,319	2·2	† 432,470	11·8
Total of Green Crops	1874	2,764,182	100·0	131,956	100·0	685,132	100·0	3,581,270	100·0
	1875	2,848,473	100·0	131,085	100·0	684,549	100·0	3,664,107	100·0

* Acreage under - Cabbages. Kohl-Rabi. Rape.

	Cabbages.	Kohl-Rabi.	Rape.
1874 -	25,127	22,371	121,787
1875 -	30,607	24,576	134,550

† Acreage under - Vetches or Tares. Beet Root (For Sugar. / Not for Sugar.) Chicory. Lucerne. Other Green Crops, except Clover, &c.

	Vetches or Tares.	Beet Root: For Sugar.	Beet Root: Not for Sugar.	Chicory.	Lucerne.	Other Green Crops, except Clover, &c.
1874 -	300,438	363	2,660	299	15,742	102,176
1875 -	313,841	292	2,744	142	17,670	97,781

KIND of CORN and GREEN CROP in each DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM.

IRELAND.		ISLE OF MAN.		CHANNEL ISLANDS.				TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.		YEARS.	DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.
				JERSEY.		GUERNSEY, &c.					
Acres.	Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.	Acres.	Per-centage Proportions of Each Kind of Corn and Green Crop.		
											CORN CROPS:—
188,711	9·9	8,085	30·6	—*	—	957	48·2	3,830,767	33·7	1874	Wheat.
161,321	8·4	6,870	26·5	2,551	83·3	865	44·2	3,514,088	30·8	1875	
212,230	11·2	6,150	23·2	—*	—	544	27·4	2,507,130	22·1	1874	Barley or Bere.
234,503	12·2	6,483	25·0	147	4·8	528	26·9	2,751,362	24·1	1875	
1,480,186	77·8	11,446	43·3	—*	—	398	20·1	4,088,825	36·0	1874	Oats.
1,499,371	78·3	12,037	46·4	307	10·0	453	23·1	4,176,177	36·6	1875	
8,979	·5	16	·1	—*		17		56,274	·5	1874	Rye.
9,556	·5	51	·1	40		29		64,579	·6	1875	
9,646	·5	227	·9	—*	—	53	4·3	568,984	5·0	1874	Beans.
9,970	·5	195	·8	5	1·9	63	5·8	574,414	5·1	1875	
1,756	·1	519	1·9	—*		16		312,854	2·7	1874	Peas.
1,677	·1	324	1·2	13		21		318,410	2·8	1875	
1,901,508	100·0	26,443	100·0	—*	—	1,985	100·0	11,364,834	100·0	1874	TOTAL OF CORN CROPS.
1,916,398	100·0	25,960	100·0	3,063	100·0	1,959	100·0	11,399,030	100·0	1875	
											GREEN CROPS:—
892,421	65·9	3,901	29·3	—*	—	1,039	32·2	1,420,825	28·6	1874	Potatoes.
900,277	65·7	3,576	30·3	4,046	55·2	1,327	35·8	1,431,879	28·3	1875	
333,487	24·7	7,943	59·6	—*	—	190	5·9	2,476,757	50·0	1874	Turnips and Swedes.
332,783	24·3	7,815	66·2	1,748	23·9	212	5·7	2,485,256	49·1	1875	
38,161	2·8	64	·5	—*	—	167	5·2	361,499	7·3	1874	Mangold.
43,172	3·2	110	·9	465	6·4	163	4·4	405,527	8·0	1875	
3,359	·3	206	1·6	—*	—	172	5·3	17,865	·4	1874	Carrots.
3,303	·2	197	1·7	228	3·1	169	4·6	18,833	·4	1875	
41,105	3·0	12	·1	—*	—	22	0·7	210,578	4·2	1874	Cabbages, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape.
41,896	3·1	13	·1	46	·6	29	·8	231,717	4·6	1875	
44,829	3·3	1,191	8·9	—*	—	1,634	50·7	470,159	9·5	1874	Vetches, Lucerne, and any Other Green Crop, except Clover or Grass.
48,655	3·5	93	·8	793	10·8	1,806	48·7	483,817	9·6	1875	
1,353,362	100·0	13,317	100·0	—*	—	3,224	100·0	4,957,683	100·0	1874	TOTAL OF GREEN CROPS.
1,370,086	100·0	11,804	100·0	7,326	100·0	3,706	100·0	5,057,029	100·0	1875	

* Not ascertained in 1874.

TABLE No. 3.—Population, Number of Returns obtained, Average of Acreage returned Corn Crops, and Total and

Counties Proper.	Years.	Population on 3d April 1871.	Number of Returns Obtained.		Average Extent of Land Returned by Each Occupier. — Acres.	Total Area in Statute Acres.	Abstract of Acreage (in Statute Acres) under Crops and Grass.				
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).
ENGLAND.											
Bedford	1874	146,257	4,116	1	62	295,509	256,626	116,761	33,207	19,845	74,889
	1875		4,065	1	63	—	256,407	117,446	35,852	16,967	75,787
Berks	1874	196,475	4,286	37	86	450,132	366,908	149,804	58,355	40,122	111,096
	1875		4,255	37	87	—	369,135	151,536	59,701	38,905	112,622
Buckingham	1874	175,879	5,861	12	68	467,009	399,618	136,419	35,309	29,272	186,941
	1875		5,689	16	70	—	400,834	137,418	38,188	26,893	189,563
Cambridge	1874	186,906	8,004	3	60	524,926	482,054	257,537	83,267	49,050	74,337
	1875		7,953	7	61	—	483,340	261,327	85,793	43,286	75,758
Chester	1874	561,201	13,758	49	37	705,493	514,803	83,360	31,157	56,573	340,767
	1875		14,134	43	37	—	523,317	84,981	31,686	57,400	347,461
Cornwall	1874	362,343	13,813	22	38	869,878	518,254	146,913	59,549	132,165	156,307
	1875		13,919	8	38	—	525,017	145,953	60,042	135,932	162,873
Cumberland	1874	220,253	7,847	21	70	970,161	546,677	98,543	44,668	97,357	300,688
	1875		7,853	11	69	—	545,716	96,668	46,695	99,703	298,026
Derby	1874	379,394	13,670	16	37	656,243	501,528	75,065	21,018	32,054	361,852
	1875		13,627	24	37	—	502,417	73,698	22,404	34,344	363,087
Devon	1874	601,374	18,488	25	58	1,655,161	1,076,233	294,951	153,091	178,176	417,787
	1875		18,638	23	58	—	1,083,614	291,925	156,938	180,580	426,434
Dorset	1874	195,537	5,398	16	87	627,265	471,068	117,065	61,613	53,034	231,759
	1875		5,457	11	87	—	474,034	115,808	62,870	54,691	234,541
Durham	1874	685,089	6,520	47	62	647,592	406,884	98,798	35,239	50,548	200,215
	1875		6,470	34	63	—	409,233	95,198	34,804	56,339	202,249
Essex	1874	466,436	9,780	41	84	1,055,133	818,865	418,757	105,014	70,975	181,531
	1875		9,376	57	88	—	822,902	423,684	110,501	72,588	179,374
Gloucester	1874	534,640	11,834	34	54	804,977	642,835	176,402	66,146	90,156	297,070
	1875		11,580	24	55	—	642,463	177,937	68,046	85,340	300,476
Hants	1874	544,684	8,827	90	79	1,032,105	696,768	261,815	137,503	109,396	163,788
	1875		8,738	84	80	—	699,738	261,941	139,740	110,326	167,249
Hereford	1874	125,370	7,409	11	58	532,898	431,166	110,131	35,492	39,661	229,572
	1875		7,490	6	58	—	434,761	111,965	37,647	39,635	231,569
Hertford	1874	192,226	4,417	13	76	391,141	336,807	149,229	43,973	38,166	93,161
	1875		4,230	13	80	—	336,967	152,011	44,337	35,674	93,568
Huntingdon	1874	63,708	3,056	15	68	229,515	207,927	101,288	21,804	15,232	58,550
	1875		3,013	14	69	—	207,963	103,487	22,106	13,803	58,235
Kent	1874	848,294	11,451	186	63	1,004,984	724,548	249,294	84,045	53,983	287,845
	1875		11,445	180	63	—	726,490	247,135	85,759	52,868	289,541
Lancaster	1874	2,819,495	23,040	442	33	1,207,926	756,388	100,804	50,702	73,182	527,588
	1875		22,627	439	34	—	761,871	102,353	50,126	73,336	532,955

by each Occupier, Total Area, Abstract of Acreage under Crops, &c., Per-centage of Proportionate Number of Live Stock.

Per-centage of Corn Crops to Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total and Proportionate Number of Live Stock as Returned upon the 25th of June.								Years.	Counties Proper.
	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.			
	Number used solely for Agriculture, &c., as Returned by Occupiers of Land.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.		
										ENGLAND.
45·5	10,878	4·2	33,997	13·2	190,019	74·0	30,685	12·0	1874	Bedford.
45·8	11,064	4·3	34,285	13·4	178,662	69·7	27,781	10·8	1875	
40·8	14,442	3·9	37,147	10·1	307,481	83·8	41,421	11·3	1874	Berks.
41·1	14,757	4·0	35,328	9·6	301,084	81·6	35,294	9·6	1875	
34·1	16,575	4·1	70,198	17·6	298,950	74·8	40,569	10·2	1874	Buckingham.
34·3	17,010	4·2	68,831	17·2	292,383	72·9	35,370	8·8	1875	
53·4	25,974	5·4	47,965	10·0	324,962	67·4	46,836	9·7	1874	Cambridge.
54·1	26,959	5·6	47,507	9·8	321,993	66·6	43,687	9·0	1875	
16·2	19,686	3·8	167,336	32·5	122,001	23·7	63,889	12·4	1874	Chester.
16·2	20,499	3·9	162,466	31·0	111,330	21·3	61,209	11·7	1875	
28·3	28,775	5·6	153,766	29·7	441,779	85·2	62,434	12·0	1874	Cornwall.
27·8	29,780	5·7	156,915	29·9	438,921	83·6	56,435	10·7	1875	
18·0	19,077	3·5	126,069	23·1	562,844	103·0	27,117	5·0	1874	Cumberland.
17·7	19,154	3·5	125,374	23·0	511,137	93·7	24,738	4·5	1875	
15·0	18,693	3·7	144,565	28·8	275,483	54·9	41,197	8·2	1874	Derby.
14·7	19,481	3·9	142,658	28·3	261,523	52·1	37,271	7·4	1875	
27·4	49,145	4·6	216,142	20·1	979,150	91·0	94,264	8·8	1874	Devon.
26·9	50,700	4·7	218,153	20·1	976,158	90·1	84,898	7·8	1875	
24·9	14,989	3·2	77,372	16·4	524,297	111·3	42,009	8·9	1874	Dorset.
24·4	15,356	3·2	76,348	16·1	518,316	109·3	40,957	8·6	1875	
24·3	16,648	4·1	64,156	15·8	225,542	55·4	11,602	2·9	1874	Durham.
23·3	17,200	4·2	63,125	15·4	207,599	50·7	11,526	2·8	1875	
51·1	39,980	4·9	80,443	9·8	406,259	49·6	100,641	12·3	1874	Essex.
51·5	40,781	5·0	78,802	9·6	399,453	48·5	90,277	11·0	1875	
27·4	23,371	3·6	120,624	18·8	471,242	73·3	63,292	9·8	1874	Gloucester.
27·7	23,955	3·7	115,822	18·0	453,881	70·6	55,109	8·6	1875	
37·6	27,224	3·9	62,658	9·0	612,889	88·0	71,882	10·3	1874	Hants.
37·4	28,160	4·0	62,132	8·9	596,183	85·2	63,344	9·1	1875	
25·5	19,923	4·6	80,532	18·7	366,118	84·9	28,424	6·6	1874	Hereford.
25·8	20,531	4·7	80,907	18·6	348,035	80·1	24,596	5·7	1875	
44·3	13,185	3·9	33,380	9·9	195,141	57·9	33,062	9·8	1874	Hertford.
45·1	13,625	4·0	32,442	9·6	188,040	55·8	30,650	9·1	1875	
48·7	9,467	4·6	26,345	12·7	154,824	74·5	20,201	9·7	1874	Huntingdon.
49·8	9,798	4·7	26,301	12·6	156,022	75·0	18,801	9·0	1875	
34·4	28,829	4·0	77,832	10·7	1,021,351	141·0	63,599	8·8	1874	Kent.
34·0	29,711	4·1	73,118	10·1	1,007,790	138·7	58,465	8·0	1875	
13·3	32,973	4·4	239,302	31·6	339,357	44·9	39,518	5·2	1874	Lancaster.
13·4	34,348	4·5	231,057	30·3	314,664	41·3	38,443	5·0	1875	

TABLE No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned CORN CROPS, and TOTAL AREA

COUNTIES PROPER —*Continued.*	YEARS.	POPULATION on 3d April 1871.	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RETURNED by EACH OCCUPIER. — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.				
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, or Grass not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).
ENGLAND —*Cont.*											
LEICESTER	1874	269,311	8,371	20	56	511,719	467,605	111,200	23,042	27,874	291,535
	1875		8,539	22	55	—	469,875	111,170	26,456	28,435	293,626
LINCOLN	1874	436,599	26,296	89	56	1,767,962	1,469,819	625,245	237,621	164,047	416,869
	1875		25,984	112	57	—	1,474,422	631,899	246,181	159,132	416,988
MIDDLESEX	1874	2,539,765	3,058	618	38	181,317	115,354	19,892	12,525	5,027	77,183
	1875		3,081	640	38	—	116,806	19,429	13,500	4,104	79,042
MONMOUTH	1874	195,448	4,869	7	47	368,399	228,335	39,357	13,290	20,911	148,043
	1875		4,820	6	48	—	231,589	39,793	13,925	23,413	149,214
NORFOLK	1874	438,656	19,112	50	56	1,356,173	1,063,792	460,385	201,754	165,027	229,479
	1875		19,200	47	56	—	1,067,829	462,737	205,604	161,608	231,022
NORTHAMPTON	1874	243,891	7,386	12	75	629,912	554,597	185,395	42,446	35,009	273,324
	1875		7,482	9	74	—	553,739	187,798	46,592	31,206	273,847
NORTHUMBERLAND	1874	386,646	5,632	303	121	1,290,312	681,093	141,399	60,847	91,708	370,485
	1875		5,614	305	122	—	682,965	134,136	59,874	95,602	377,910
NOTTINGHAM	1874	319,758	8,356	12	53	526,176	443,292	164,053	51,864	53,209	156,105
	1875		8,334	9	53	—	444,137	164,605	54,979	52,745	156,525
OXFORD	1874	177,975	4,614	9	89	470,095	412,455	167,140	58,494	42,628	137,169
	1875		4,570	5	91	—	414,608	169,508	60,697	41,384	137,352
RUTLAND	1874	22,073	1,362	—	63	94,889	85,138	26,752	8,153	6,712	40,943
	1875		1,362	—	63	—	85,223	27,941	8,568	5,760	41,048
SALOP	1874	248,111	11,680	25	59	841,167	691,421	175,011	63,663	73,719	366,337
	1875		11,649	23	60	—	696,122	176,622	64,625	75,615	369,364
SOMERSET	1874	463,483	17,500	14	47	1,049,815	825,628	148,590	68,419	60,273	536,654
	1875		17,655	6	47	—	834,121	151,202	70,253	60,016	543,685
STAFFORD	1874	858,326	14,051	183	42	732,434	589,422	120,866	42,506	47,793	364,985
	1875		14,051	138	42	—	593,584	121,155	44,388	50,215	367,013
SUFFOLK	1874	348,869	10,515	36	73	949,825	762,340	387,356	122,577	83,095	143,606
	1875		10,672	26	72	—	766,546	393,731	128,942	78,512	145,666
SURREY	1874	1,091,635	5,792	320	51	483,178	298,090	101,026	46,586	30,087	107,348
	1875		5,669	328	53	—	298,009	99,739	47,381	30,105	107,691
SUSSEX	1874	417,456	9,198	34	71	934,006	652,519	212,488	78,898	66,481	263,758
	1875		9,162	43	71	—	652,878	212,381	81,058	64,610	264,493
WARWICK	1874	634,189	7,740	786	62	566,458	483,116	152,411	32,608	39,714	241,337
	1875		7,612	597	64	—	485,346	151,365	34,284	40,479	244,392
WESTMORELAND	1874	65,010	3,646	9	65	500,906	238,078	20,532	10,053	18,650	188,370
	1875		3,624	8	66	—	238,768	20,590	10,518	17,626	189,596
WILTS	1874	257,177	7,960	6	93	859,303	739,381	223,213	106,662	81,586	310,722
	1875		7,851	6	95	—	743,334	227,363	108,004	81,259	312,551

by each Occupier, Total Area, Abstract of Acreage under Crops, &c., Per-centage of Proportionate Number of Live Stock—*Continued.*

Per-centage of Corn Crops to Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total and Proportionate Number of Live Stock, as Returned upon the 25th of June.								Years.	Counties Proper —*Continued.*
	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.			
	Number used solely for Agriculture, &c., as Returned by Occupiers of Land.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.		
										ENGLAND—*Continued.*
23·8	17,125	3·7	137,735	29·5	462,558	98·9	29,501	6·3	1874	Leicester.
23·7	17,426	3·7	136,848	29·1	453,477	96·5	25,685	5·5	1875	
42·5	62,622	4·3	212,800	14·5	1,629,011	110·8	107,450	7·3	1874	Lincoln.
42·9	62,753	4·3	208,843	14·2	1,555,090	105·5	100,597	6·8	1875	
17·2	5,560	4·8	27,816	24·1	43,411	37·6	15,493	13·4	1874	Middlesex.
16·6	5,827	5·0	28,228	24·2	40,046	34·3	14,023	12·0	1875	
17·2	10,419	4·6	45,593	20·0	213,692	93·6	16,511	7·2	1874	Monmouth.
17·2	10,459	4·5	43,841	18·9	211,583	91·4	14,396	6·2	1875	
43·3	57,734	5·4	118,990	11·2	795,433	74·8	91,580	8·6	1874	Norfolk.
43·3	58,667	5·5	109,132	10·2	728,588	68·2	83,047	7·8	1875	
33·4	20,437	3·7	117,089	21·1	569,244	102·6	34,560	6·2	1874	Northampton.
33·9	19,829	3·6	118,044	21·3	553,112	99·9	29,820	5·4	1875	
20·8	18,330	2·7	97,767	14·4	948,704	139·3	14,420	2·1	1874	Northumberland.
19·6	18,609	2·7	96,778	14·2	913,760	133·8	13,079	1·9	1875	
37·0	19,184	4·3	82,313	18·6	304,981	68·8	28,585	6·4	1874	Nottingham.
37·1	19,674	4·4	79,326	17·9	284,945	64·2	26,739	6·0	1875	
40·5	16,231	3·9	54,109	13·1	352,373	85·4	43,555	10·6	1874	Oxford.
40·9	16,766	4·0	54,920	13·2	356,396	86·0	36,512	8·8	1875	
31·4	3,154	3·7	18,037	21·2	108,647	127·6	4,029	4·7	1874	Rutland.
32·8	3,157	3·7	17,715	20·8	105,697	124·0	3,219	3·8	1875	
25·3	27,427	4·0	144,045	20·8	530,486	76·7	63,829	9·2	1874	Salop.
25·4	28,574	4·1	143,200	20·6	496,418	71·3	56,872	8·2	1875	
18·0	31,261	3·8	210,960	25·5	743,813	90·1	91,894	11·1	1874	Somerset.
18·1	31,831	3·8	205,696	24·7	720,761	86·4	83,877	10·1	1875	
20·5	21,194	3·6	144,897	24·6	337,862	57·3	56,741	9·6	1874	Stafford.
20·4	21,850	3·7	138,940	23·4	316,860	53·4	50,820	8·6	1875	
50·8	41,193	5·4	70,894	9·3	505,543	66·3	122,900	16·1	1874	Suffolk.
51·4	42,022	5·5	65,316	8·5	475,911	62·1	111,373	14·5	1875	
33·9	12,872	4·3	46,535	15·6	107,657	36·1	36,388	12·2	1874	Surrey.
33·5	13,660	4·6	44,985	15·1	101,120	33·9	33,130	11·1	1875	
32·6	25,344	3·9	103,929	15·9	576,598	88·4	44,750	6·9	1874	Sussex.
32·5	25,660	3·9	100,762	15·4	565,458	86·6	41,050	6·3	1875	
31·5	18,401	3·8	96,960	20·1	403,450	83·5	45,339	9·4	1874	Warwick.
31·2	19,116	3·9	96,800	19·9	392,760	80·9	40,628	8·4	1875	
8·6	7,326	3·1	60,315	25·3	348,528	146·4	4,840	2·0	1874	Westmoreland.
8·6	7,379	3·1	57,702	24·2	331,224	138·7	4,665	2·0	1875	
30·2	21,513	2·9	92,052	12·5	765,265	103·5	65,476	8·9	1874	Wilts.
30·6	21,760	2·9	88,816	11·9	749,440	100·8	59,168	8·0	1875	

TABLE No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returne CORN CROPS, and TOTAL and PROPORTIONAT

COUNTIES PROPER —*Continued.*	YEARS.	POPULATION on 3d April 1871.	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RETURNED by EACH OCCUPIER. — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.				
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, or Grass not broke up in Rotation (exclusiv of Heath or Mountain Land).
ENGLAND—*Cont.*											
WORCESTER	1874	338,837	8,272	75	47	472,453	390,889	124,600	31,954	32,665	184,753
	1875		8,283	75	47	—	389,555	125,836	32,847	29,442	186,316
YORK. E. Riding (includs City of York)	1874	321,706	8,561	45	78	804,798	667,628	281,426	110,247	84,003	167,860
	1875		8,573	33	78	—	670,433	281,230	113,102	86,772	168,824
N. Riding	1874	293,278	15,083	32	54	1,361,664	819,813	224,352	80,423	75,014	410,209
	1875		15,037	37	55	—	824,195	220,921	80,659	76,036	417,747
W. Riding	1874	1,821,371	31,814	162	37	1,716,389	1,172,606	249,451	98,398	84,476	716,332
	1875		31,309	170	37	—	1,172,006	244,921	102,801	85,420	721,003
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	1874	21,495,131	422,443	3,928	57	32,597,398	24,008,368	7,505,076	2,764,182	2,618,655	10,438,14
	1875		420,692	3,819	57	—	24,112,309	7,528,543	2,848,473	2,608,106	10,536,28
WALES.											
ANGLESEY	1874	51,040	3,559	2	41	193,511	144,619	29,079	10,549	31,592	73,356
	1875		3,576	—	41	—	145,715	29,048	10,305	29,095	77,244
BRECON	1874	59,901	3,258	16	58	460,158	187,272	32,963	8,682	25,340	116,195
	1875		3,271	17	58	—	190,622	32,717	8,434	24,564	121,394
CARDIGAN	1874	73,441	5,448	2	49	443,387	267,059	64,832	13,669	39,155	147,566
	1875		5,570	2	48	—	268,722	64,444	13,653	37,991	151,248
CARMARTHEN	1874	115,710	8,184	2	51	606,172	413,771	70,720	10,706	48,011	281,589
	1875		8,109	10	51	—	416,938	71,147	10,959	46,120	286,267
CARNARVON	1874	106,121	5,496	46	34	369,482	184,903	23,353	9,162	35,344	114,523
	1875		5,446	38	34	—	184,781	23,350	9,101	37,006	112,823
DENBIGH	1874	105,102	5,687	12	45	392.005	254,666	64,282	15,384	40,791	130,316
	1875		5,685	17	45	—	254,010	62,909	14,725	42,676	131,352
FLINT	1874	76,312	4,190	7	30	169,162	125,420	34,803	9,118	16,972	61,312
	1875		4,125	20	30	—	124,834	34,468	8,613	16,858	62,182
GLAMORGAN	1874	397,859	5,292	47	50	547,070	262,878	38,149	15,950	28,988	175,436
	1875		5,223	42	51	—	265,239	37,316	16,311	27,727	181,062
MERIONETH	1874	46,598	3,078	1	48	385,291	148,863	17,751	4,288	13,658	112,761
	1875		3,182	1	47	—	150,119	17,813	4,158	15,195	112,653
MONTGOMERY	1874	67,623	5,361	13	46	485,351	248,511	56,333	13,000	33,471	142,055
	1875		5,346	8	47	—	249,020	55,045	12,834	30,799	147,149
PEMBROKE	1874	91,998	5,925	31	49	393,682	290,298	59,546	12,909	36,274	178,142
	1875		5,935	30	49	—	293,678	59,615	13,685	35,825	181,454
RADNOR	1874	25,430	2,257	4	67	276,552	150,470	24,190	8,539	15,482	100,290
	1875		2,244	2	68	—	152,465	24,306	8,307	16,740	101,485
TOTAL FOR WALES	1874	1,217,135	57,735	183	46	4,721,823	2,678,730	516,001	131,956	365,078	1,633,54
	1875		57,712	177	47	—	2,696,143	512,178	131,085	360,596	1,666,31

y each Occupier, Total Area, Abstract of Acreage under Crops, &c., Per-centage of Number of Live Stock—*Continued.*

Per-centage of Corn Crops to Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total and Proportionate Number of Live Stock, as Returned upon the 25th of June.								Years.	Counties Proper —*Continued.*	
	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.				
	Number used solely for Agriculture, &c., as Returned by Occupiers of Land.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.			
										ENGLAND—*Cont.*	
31·9	17,999	4·6	62,017	15·9	239,863	61·4	43,604	11·2	1874	Worcester.	
32·3	18,462	4·7	59,842	15·4	229,079	58·8	39,024	10·0	1875		
42·2	36,679	5·5	86,537	13·0	550,815	82·5	52,072	7·8	1874	E. Riding (includg City of York) -	York.
41·9	37,003	5·5	85,017	12·7	513,528	76·6	48,772	7·3	1875		
27·4	37,815	4·6	160,241	19·5	731,485	89·2	53,915	6·6	1874	N. Riding	
26·8	38,817	4·7	158,591	19·2	704,242	85·4	52,997	6·4	1875		
21·3	47,744	4·1	254,080	21·7	770,650	65·7	68,707	5·9	1874	W. Riding	
20·9	49,606	4·2	247,557	21·1	731,965	62·5	67,013	5·7	1875		
31·3	1,007,398	4·2	4,305,540	17·9	19,859,758	82·7	2,058,781	8·6	1874	Total for England.	
31·2	1,031,776	4·3	4,218,470	17·5	19,114,634	79·3	1,875,357	7·8	1875		
										WALES.	
20·1	6,370	4·4	40,322	27·9	59,043	40·8	16,006	11·1	1874	Anglesey.	
19·9	6,467	4·4	40,987	28·1	54,106	37·1	15,151	10·4	1875		
17·6	10,445	5·6	37,117	19·8	466,710	249·2	10,107	5·4	1874	Brecon.	
17·2	10,255	5·4	36,266	19·0	466,075	244·5	9,231	4·8	1875		
24·3	12,600	4·7	63,025	23·6	210,224	78·7	21,202	7·9	1874	Cardigan.	
24·0	12,745	4·7	61,535	22·9	205,346	76·4	20,688	7·7	1875		
17·1	17,738	4·3	106,567	25·8	234,609	56·7	27,131	6·6	1874	Carmarthen.	
17·1	17,760	4·3	104,604	25·1	226,425	54·3	26,628	6·4	1875		
12·6	7,284	3·9	51,867	28·1	231,258	125·1	20,444	11·1	1874	Carnarvon.	
12·6	7,363	4·0	51,352	27·8	223,804	121·1	19,273	10·4	1875		
25·2	11,490	4·5	60,138	23·6	291,338	114·4	24,319	9·5	1874	Denbigh.	
24·8	11,546	4·5	58,839	23·2	260,236	102·5	22,476	8·8	1875		
27·7	5,306	4·2	30,401	24·2	66,179	52·8	15,074	12·0	1874	Flint.	
27·6	5,502	4·4	29,119	23·3	60,489	48·5	13,875	11·1	1875		
14·5	12,594	4·8	53,715	20·4	303,133	115·3	15,670	6·0	1874	Glamorgan.	
14·1	12,433	4·7	50,657	19·1	297,677	112·2	14,590	5·5	1875		
11·9	5,503	3·7	39,752	26·7	396,115	266·1	9,182	6·2	1874	Merioneth.	
11·9	5,537	3·7	39,272	26·2	383,424	255·4	9,193	6·1	1875		
22·7	13,319	5·4	68,230	27·5	379,699	152·8	24,350	9·8	1874	Montgomery.	
22·1	14,232	5·7	67,212	27·0	357,387	143·5	22,369	9·0	1875		
20·5	13,054	4·5	82,884	28·6	121,682	41·9	23,346	8·0	1874	Pembroke.	
20·3	13,137	4·5	80,739	27·5	118,015	40·2	23,559	8·0	1875		
16·1	7,820	5·2	31,087	20·7	304,706	202·5	6,923	4·6	1874	Radnor.	
15·9	7,734	5·1	30,692	20·1	298,826	196·0	6,315	4·1	1875		
19·3	123,523	4·6	665,105	24·8	3,064,696	114·4	213,754	8·0	1874	Total for Wales.	
19·0	124,711	4·6	651,274	24·2	2,951,810	109·5	203,348	7·5	1875		

TABLE No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned CORN CROPS, and TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	POPULATION on 3d April 1871.	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RETURNED by EACH OCCUPIER — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.				
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).
SCOTLAND.											
ABERDEEN	1874	244,603	11,637	38	51	1,260,625	592,548	214,559	106,003	244,417	26,710
	1875		11,585	35	51	—	595,607	215,192	105,763	250,081	23,948
ARGYLE	1874	75,679	3,656	21	31	2,083,126	112,928	23,602	12,095	18,946	56,527
	1875		3,710	24	31	—	114,330	23,552	12,131	18,972	58,504
AYR	1874	200,809	3,433	78	91	735,262	311,560	58,470	16,785	92,877	143,240
	1875		3,569	73	86	—	306,898	59,375	17,564	97,422	132,385
BANFF	1874	62,023	4,224	6	39	439,219	163,381	62,562	29,228	62,956	8,342
	1875		4,221	4	39	—	164,759	62,844	29,273	64,285	8,087
BERWICK	1874	36,486	989	13	194	297,161	192,138	63,526	34,155	56,940	36,858
	1875		983	9	196	—	192,480	63,726	34,865	58,285	35,177
BUTE	1874	16,977	493	—	48	143,997	23,744	5,616	2,829	6,222	8,857
	1875		488	—	50	—	24,247	5,645	2,883	6,349	9,135
CAITHNESS	1874	39,992	2,586	38	39	455,708	101,990	35,150	16,746	27,744	21,567
	1875		2,577	26	40	—	104,203	35,411	16,430	29,546	22,608
CLACKMANNAN	1874	23,747	205	104	76	31,876	15,680	5,994	1,508	3,699	3,995
	1875		213	98	74	—	15,788	5,844	1,463	2,876	5,311
DUMBARTON	1874	58,857	718	73	63	172,677	45,320	10,137	4,469	12,280	18,256
	1875		727	66	63	—	45,674	9,819	4,193	12,465	19,127
DUMFRIES	1874	74,808	2,617	31	81	705,946	212,784	50,144	25,548	64,503	72,493
	1875		2,605	17	82	—	214,170	49,710	25,379	63,517	75,386
EDINBURGH	1874	328,379	1,050	371	127	234,926	133,019	39,798	21,424	32,045	39,543
	1875		1,056	398	126	—	133,214	38,816	21,193	33,139	39,964
ELGIN OR MORAY	1874	43,612	2,083	5	49	340,000	102,589	39,688	19,917	37,261	5,558
	1875		2,070	2	50	—	103,376	40,215	19,746	38,167	5,165
FIFE	1874	160,735	2,387	36	102	328,427	242,691	89,409	47,340	54,811	49,676
	1875		2,392	36	102	—	243,669	88,327	47,460	56,430	50,261
FORFAR	1874	237,567	2,766	99	90	569,840	248,076	95,977	51,035	75,353	25,426
	1875		2,736	96	91	—	249,413	96,039	50,434	74,959	27,719
HADDINGTON	1874	37,771	576	42	196	179,142	113,073	44,847	24,945	23,639	18,677
	1875		568	39	199	—	113,298	43,816	25,879	25,228	17,653
INVERNESS	1874	87,531	6,179	23	19	2,723,501	120,060	40,215	19,297	25,464	34,223
	1875		6,169	20	20	—	122,040	40,494	19,357	26,945	34,348
KINCARDINE	1874	34,630	1,897	1	63	248,284	119,964	45,696	22,590	43,940	7,479
	1875		1,914	1	63	—	120,442	46,100	22,630	45,825	5,797
KINROSS	1874	7,198	309	—	113	49,812	34,800	8,732	4,425	11,012	10,617
	1875		316	—	111	—	35,004	8,423	4,240	12,278	10,041
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1874	41,859	1,610	15	105	610,343	168,782	31,989	17,388	46,976	72,262
	1875		1,585	27	107	—	169,911	32,293	17,136	45,393	74,969

by each Occupier, Total Area, Abstract of Acreage under Crops, &c., Per-centage of Number of Live Stock—*Continued.*

Per-centage of Corn Crops to Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total and Proportionate Number of Live Stock, as Returned upon the 25th of June.								Years.	Counties Proper —*Continued.*
	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.			
	Number used solely for Agriculture, &c., as Returned by Occupiers of Land.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.		
										SCOTLAND.
36·2	23,348	3·9	166,515	28·1	157,105	26·5	10,565	1·8	1874	Aberdeen.
36·1	23,940	4·0	169,739	28·5	160,378	26·9	11,040	1·9	1875	
20·9	6,722	6·0	63,467	56·2	1,061,873	940·3	4,219	3·7	1874	Argyle.
20·6	6,867	6·0	62,397	54·6	1,029,436	900·4	4,596	4·0	1875	
18·8	7,933	2·5	90,592	29·1	375,710	120·6	14,600	4·7	1874	Ayr.
19·3	8,165	2·7	87,534	28·5	352,770	114·9	14,848	4·8	1875	
38·3	7,098	4·3	44,540	27·3	53,509	32·8	3,576	2·2	1874	Banff.
38·1	7,264	4·4	44,754	27·2	55,629	33·8	4,046	2·5	1875	
33·1	5,356	2·8	16,979	8·8	285,578	148·6	4,527	2·4	1874	Berwick.
33·1	5,320	2·8	16,809	8·7	270,946	140·8	4,236	2·2	1875	
23·7	1,011	4·3	7,670	32·3	42,050	177·1	613	2·6	1874	Bute.
23·3	980	4·0	7,897	32·6	42,304	174·5	640	2·6	1875	
34·5	4,969	4·9	22,616	22·2	108,829	106·7	1,789	1·8	1874	Caithness.
34·0	4,946	4·7	21,366	20·5	99,455	95·4	1,888	1·8	1875	
38·3	662	4·2	3,809	24·4	12,206	78·1	1,695	10·8	1874	Clackmannan.
37·0	691	4·4	3,644	23·1	12,551	79·5	1,463	9·3	1875	
22·4	1,532	3·4	13,620	30·1	78,011	172·1	821	1·8	1874	Dumbarton.
21·5	1,632	3·6	13,263	29·0	74,599	163·3	836	1·8	1875	
23·6	7,274	3·4	54,449	25·6	534,275	251·1	14,014	6·6	1874	Dumfries.
23·2	7,169	3·3	53,459	25·0	480,968	224·6	13,032	6·1	1875	
29·9	4,000	3·0	18,404	13·8	171,608	129·0	5,163	3·9	1874	Edinburgh.
29·1	4,079	3·1	19,004	14·3	172,982	129·9	5,191	3·9	1875	
38·7	4,561	4·4	24,957	24·3	62,364	60·8	3,264	3·2	1874	Elgin or Moray.
38·9	4,650	4·5	24,546	23·7	61,407	59·4	3,563	3·4	1875	
36·8	9,699	4·0	40,847	16·8	80,411	33·1	6,490	2·7	1874	Fife.
36·2	9,898	4·1	39,540	16·2	69,609	28·6	6,050	2·5	1875	
38·7	9,959	4·0	51,739	20·9	127,165	51·3	6,638	2·7	1874	Forfar.
38·5	9,988	4·0	50,591	20·3	121,937	48·9	6,918	2·8	1875	
39·7	3,606	3·2	8,096	7·2	115,667	102·3	2,934	2·6	1874	Haddington.
38·7	3,674	3·2	8,118	7·2	107,337	94·7	2,919	2·6	1875	
33·5	8,543	7·1	52,869	44·0	761,197	634·0	3,645	3·0	1874	Inverness.
33·2	8,844	7·2	52,739	43·2	735,884	603·0	3,981	3·3	1875	
38·1	4,500	3·8	29,911	24·9	34,731	29·0	2,737	2·3	1874	Kincardine.
38·3	4,695	3·9	30,057	25·0	36,174	30·0	2,795	2·3	1875	
25·1	1,187	3·4	6,661	19·1	32,073	92·2	624	1·8	1874	Kinross.
24·1	1,155	3·3	6,581	18·8	28,713	82·0	682	1·9	1875	
19·0	5,182	3·1	41,362	24·5	404,689	239·8	7,071	4·2	1874	Kirkcudbright.
19·0	5,188	3·1	39,941	23·5	378,991	223·1	6,749	4·0	1875	

TABLE No. 3.—POPULATION, NUMBER of RETURNS obtained, AVERAGE of ACREAGE returned CORN CROPS, and TOTAL and PROPORTIONATE

COUNTIES PROPER —*Continued.*	YEARS.	POPULATION on 3d April 1871.	NUMBER of RETURNS OBTAINED		AVERAGE EXTENT of LAND RETURNED by EACH OCCUPIER. — Acres.	TOTAL AREA in Statute Acres.	ABSTRACT of ACREAGE (in STATUTE ACRES) under CROPS and GRASS.				
			From Occupiers of Land.	From Owners of Live Stock only.			Total of Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).
SCOTLAND—*Cont.*											
LANARK	1874	765,339	3,042	385	79	568,868	241,055	52,578	18,365	75,116	94,138
	1875		3,100	386	79	—	244,468	53,295	18,306	73,588	98,610
LINLITHGOW	1874	40,965	540	43	108	81,114	58,197	17,517	7,009	16,325	17,009
	1875		536	45	109	—	58,371	18,154	7,126	17,477	15,433
NAIRN	1874	10,225	420	—	60	137,500	25,234	9,118	4,733	8,871	2,397
	1875		413	—	63	—	25,882	9,837	4,882	9,256	1,864
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND	1874	31,274	3,138	—	29	598,726	92,387	34,832	15,463	24,106	16,548
	1875		3,147	1	30		93,615	35,175	15,649	24,352	17,482
	1874	31,608	3,970	—	13		52,022	11,004	3,523	619	34,691
	1875		3,839	—	14		52,254	10,909	3,547	664	34,736
PEEBLES	1874	12,330	325	7	126	227,869	41,061	11,248	6,284	13,001	10,391
	1875		325	7	128	—	41,569	10,997	6,499	14,014	10,010
PERTH	1874	127,768	5,440	114	61	1,664,690	330,024	107,526	51,326	92,943	76,288
	1875		5,296	103	63	—	331,353	106,371	50,452	95,074	77,311
RENFREW	1874	216,947	1,318	163	68	162,428	89,493	18,018	7,243	18,484	45,558
	1875		1,311	178	69	—	90,039	17,684	7,321	18,283	46,515
ROSS AND CROMARTY	1874	80,955	6,574	—	19	2,016,375	123,871	47,543	27,938	30,393	17,381
	1875		6,536	—	19	—	124,248	47,104	27,586	30,638	18,348
ROXBURGH	1874	53,974	1,186	12	146	428,494	172,934	51,382	29,427	54,146	37,445
	1875		1,195	11	146	—	173,981	51,399	28,840	57,375	36,014
SELKIRK	1874	14,005	242	6	93	166,524	22,456	5,253	3,252	6,889	7,005
	1875		242	3	93	—	22,571	4,991	3,377	7,960	6,233
STIRLING	1874	98,218	1,527	74	70	298,579	107,349	30,725	9,155	23,243	42,595
	1875		1,537	53	71	—	109,730	30,998	8,870	23,302	45,057
SUTHERLAND	1874	24,317	2,551	8	10	1,207,188	25,635	9,346	4,821	6,214	4,809
	1875		2,589	12	10	—	26,788	9,743	5,010	6,184	5,457
WIGTOWN	1874	38,830	1,319	8	108	327,906	143,026	38,212	18,866	45,574	39,760
	1875		1,309	8	110	—	144,506	38,581	19,065	45,040	41,375
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	1874	3,360,018	81,007	1,814	57	19,496,132	4,579,821	1,410,413	685,132	1,357,009	1,106,32
	1875		80,859	1,778	57	—	4,607,898	1,410,929	684,549	1,385,369	1,110,02
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	1874	26,072,284	561,185	5,925	56	56,815,353	31,266,919	9,431,490	3,581,270	4,340,742	13,178,01
	1875		559,263	5,774	56	—	31,416,350	9,451,650	3,664,107	4,354,071	13,312,62

by each Occupier, Total Area, Abstract of Acreage under Crops, &c., Per-centage of Number of Live Stock—*Continued.*

Per-centage of Corn Crops to Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total and Proportionate Number of Live Stock, as Returned upon the 25th of June.								Years.	Counties Proper —*Continued.*
	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.			
	Number used solely for Agriculture, &c., as Returned by Occupiers of Land.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Total Number Returned.	Proportionate Number to every 100 Acres under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.		
										SCOTLAND—*Cont.*
21·8	7,048	2·9	66,893	27·8	216,757	89·9	7,382	3·1	1874	Lanark.
21·8	7,221	3·0	65,615	26·8	211,026	86·3	7,783	3·2	1875	
30·1	2,039	3·5	12,033	20·7	22,692	39·0	1,622	2·8	1874	Linlithgow.
31·1	2,077	3·6	11,543	19·8	20,561	35·2	1,978	3·4	1875	
36·1	1,183	4·7	6,656	26·4	17,417	69·0	828	3·3	1874	Nairn.
38·0	1,248	4·8	6,582	25·4	17,814	68·8	907	3·5	1875	
37·7	5,733	6·2	26,384	28·6	34,062	36·9	4,375	4·7	1874	Orkney and Shetland.
37·6	5,614	6·0	25,762	27·5	31,898	34·1	4,156	4·4	1875	
21·2	5,951	11·4	21,683	41·7	86,718	166·7	4,853	9·3	1874	
20·9	5,779	11·1	21,462	41·1	87,624	167·7	4,760	9·1	1875	
27·4	1,119	2·7	6,539	15·9	201,259	490·2	955	2·3	1874	Peebles.
26·5	1,125	2·7	6,727	16·2	195,547	470·4	998	2·4	1875	
32·6	13,347	4·0	83,257	25·3	703,959	213·3	9,911	3·0	1874	Perth.
32·1	13,561	4·1	82,328	24·8	689,657	208·1	9,986	3·0	1875	
20·1	2,941	3·3	26,248	29·3	39,724	44·4	1,888	2·1	1874	Renfrew.
19·6	3,094	3·4	25,797	28·7	36,860	40·9	1,959	2·2	1875	
38·4	6,991	5·6	41,602	33·6	369,235	298·1	6,504	5·3	1874	Ross and Cromarty.
37·9	7,082	5·7	41,297	33·2	368,315	296·4	6,407	5·2	1875	
29·7	4,481	2·6	17,655	10·2	516,903	298·9	3,923	2·3	1874	Roxburgh.
29·5	4,540	2·6	17,443	10·0	498,004	286·2	3,891	2·2	1875	
23·4	585	2·6	2,746	12·2	176,610	786·5	470	2·1	1874	Selkirk.
22·1	612	2·7	2,672	11·8	165,031	731·2	415	1·8	1875	
28·6	4,393	4·1	30,838	28·7	121,536	113·2	2,196	2·0	1874	Stirling.
28·2	4,476	4·1	30,737	28·0	118,864	108·3	2,280	2·1	1875	
36·5	2,531	9·9	12,929	50·4	239,395	933·9	1,229	4·8	1874	Sutherland.
36·4	2,526	9·4	13,198	49·3	240,096	896·3	1,257	4·7	1875	
26·7	5,334	3·7	40,280	28·2	144,169	100·8	9,176	6·4	1874	Wigtown.
26·7	5,542	3·8	39,938	27·6	127,627	88·3	8,963	6·2	1875	
30·8	180,818	3·9	1,154,846	25·2	7,389,487	161·3	150,297	3·3	1874	Total for Scotland.
30·6	183,642	4·0	1,143,080	24·8	7,100,994	154·1	151,213	3·3	1875	
30·2	1,311,739	4·2	6,125,491	19·6	30,313,941	97·0	2,422,832	7·7	1874	Total for Great Britain.
30·1	1,340,129	4·3	6,012,824	19·1	29,167,438	92·8	2,229,918	7·1	1875	

TABLE No. 4.—Total Acreage under Crops, &c., and Acreage under each

Counties Proper.	Years.	Total of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	Acreage under each		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
ENGLAND.					
Bedford	1874	256,626	55,253	29,442	8,716
	1875	256,407	50,858	33,025	9,198
Berks	1874	366,908	65,876	39,028	24,141
	1875	369,135	59,631	42,651	26,337
Buckingham	1874	399,618	60,182	28,902	23,257
	1875	400,834	57,317	31,780	24,125
Cambridge	1874	482,054	130,166	60,680	32,982
	1875	483,340	123,758	65,903	34,735
Chester	1874	514,803	33,326	2,795	40,869
	1875	523,317	30,748	3,094	44,908
Cornwall	1874	518,254	51,912	51,521	43,311
	1875	525,017	50,094	52,522	43,198
Cumberland	1874	546,677	21,914	7,433	68,281
	1875	545,716	18,172	7,522	69,884
Derby	1874	501,528	33,125	13,264	24,952
	1875	502,417	29,548	14,607	26,481
Devon	1874	1,076,233	131,345	74,719	85,063
	1875	1,083,614	123,920	78,727	86,477
Dorset	1874	471,068	48,966	37,433	21,318
	1875	474,034	44,384	41,129	22,286
Durham	1874	406,884	43,173	16,565	33,633
	1875	409,233	35,659	20,789	33,812
Essex	1874	818,865	200,670	104,196	36,201
	1875	822,902	185,526	116,498	40,151
Gloucester	1874	642,835	96,295	39,010	15,501
	1875	642,463	89,924	44,954	17,430
Hants	1874	696,768	114,307	63,810	61,881
	1875	699,738	108,362	69,981	63,131
Hereford	1874	431,166	61,827	20,142	10,490
	1875	434,761	57,911	23,789	12,568
Hertford	1874	336,807	64,443	43,784	24,813
	1875	336,967	60,309	49,688	25,138
Huntingdon	1874	207,927	48,536	23,001	10,925
	1875	207,963	47,102	26,955	11,113
Kent	1874	724,548	113,991	40,870	48,871
	1875	726,490	102,879	47,986	51,934
Lancaster	1874	756,388	36,373	7,904	49,351
	1875	761,871	33,138	8,838	53,255

Kind of Corn Crop in each Division and County of Great Britain.

Description of Corn Crop.				Years.	Counties Proper.
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
					ENGLAND.
286	17,706	5,358	116,761	1874	Bedford.
298	17,894	6,173	117,446	1875	
789	11,564	8,406	149,804	1874	Berks.
826	14,064	8,027	151,536	1875	
279	16,663	7,136	136,419	1874	Buckingham.
389	16,926	6,881	137,418	1875	
988	24,428	8,293	257,537	1874	Cambridge.
1,323	26,247	9,361	261,327	1875	
1,237	4,799	334	83,360	1874	Chester.
1,479	4,468	284	84,981	1875	
73	20	76	146,913	1874	Cornwall.
86	11	42	145,953	1875	
503	280	132	98,543	1874	Cumberland.
683	251	156	96,668	1875	
123	2,082	1,519	75,065	1874	Derby.
122	1,533	1,407	73,698	1875	
272	1,164	2,388	294,951	1874	Devon.
384	1,110	1,307	291,925	1875	
668	4,142	4,538	117,065	1874	Dorset.
881	3,844	3,284	115,808	1875	
104	3,398	1,925	98,798	1874	Durham.
98	2,984	1,856	95,198	1875	
941	46,975	29,774	418,757	1874	Essex.
1,271	47,866	32,372	423,684	1875	
189	17,618	7,789	176,402	1874	Gloucester.
252	16,828	8,549	177,937	1875	
1,875	6,762	13,180	261,815	1874	Hants.
2,374	6,336	11,757	261,941	1875	
55	10,804	6,813	110,131	1874	Hereford.
173	10,834	6,690	111,965	1875	
158	10,195	5,836	149,229	1874	Hertford.
310	10,736	5,830	152,011	1875	
192	12,660	5,974	101,288	1874	Huntingdon.
78	12,302	5,937	103,487	1875	
243	22,243	23,076	249,294	1874	Kent.
352	21,565	22,419	247,135	1875	
1,328	5,539	309	100,804	1874	Lancaster.
1,166	5,654	302	102,353	1875	

TABLE No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
ENGLAND—*Cont.*					
LEICESTER	1874	467,605	47,957	29,831	20,355
	1875	469,875	44,404	33,493	20,866
LINCOLN	1874	1,469,819	310,622	162,027	93,405
	1875	1,474,422	295,529	177,949	94,994
MIDDLESEX	1874	115,354	9,404	2,272	4,876
	1875	116,806	8,074	2,628	5,132
MONMOUTH	1874	228,335	20,388	9,583	7,226
	1875	231,589	19,029	10,562	8,092
NORFOLK	1874	1,063,792	212,396	185,394	27,388
	1875	1,067,829	198,708	198,081	28,571
NORTHAMPTON	1874	554,597	84,746	53,346	17,820
	1875	553,739	78,405	59,298	18,375
NORTHUMBERLAND	1874	681,093	38,609	36,403	58,408
	1875	682,965	27,231	42,309	57,926
NOTTINGHAM	1874	443,292	78,122	45,859	19,375
	1875	444,137	72,449	51,016	20,110
OXFORD	1874	412,455	65,275	53,321	22,333
	1875	414,608	61,088	56,533	23,610
RUTLAND	1874	85,138	10,811	10,454	3,261
	1875	85,223	10,262	11,600	3,451
SALOP	1874	691,421	89,821	48,703	23,621
	1875	696,122	82,511	53,618	26,824
SOMERSET	1874	825,628	79,234	30,616	19,751
	1875	834,121	73,159	34,830	22,749
STAFFORD	1874	589,422	58,204	27,001	27,003
	1875	593,584	51,191	30,981	30,607
SUFFOLK	1874	762,340	160,022	140,158	12,490
	1875	766,546	147,201	151,792	13,457
SURREY	1874	298,090	47,005	16,709	24,449
	1875	298,009	42,043	19,548	26,061
SUSSEX	1874	652,519	104,168	22,200	61,442
	1875	652,878	98,755	24,684	64,279
WARWICK	1874	483,116	78,904	26,186	14,521
	1875	485,346	71,671	30,096	16,402
WESTMORELAND	1874	238,078	1,801	2,567	15,935
	1875	238,768	1,266	2,607	16,417
WILTS	1874	739,381	101,047	64,587	32,628
	1875	743,334	96,267	71,536	33,641

KIND of CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
					ENGLAND—*Cont.*
97	9,453	3,507	111,200	1874	LEICESTER.
165	8,691	3,551	111,170	1875	
1,380	38,776	19,035	625,245	1874	LINCOLN.
1,903	41,052	20,472	631,899	1875	
309	1,184	1,847	19,892	1874	MIDDLESEX.
400	1,308	1,887	19,429	1875	
16	584	1,560	39,357	1874	MONMOUTH.
44	751	1,315	39,793	1875	
6,296	20,116	8,795	460,385	1874	NORFOLK.
7,075	19,725	10,577	462,737	1875	
136	22,734	6,613	185,395	1874	NORTHAMPTON.
317	23,841	7,562	187,798	1875	
256	5,209	2,514	141,399	1874	NORTHUMBERLAND.
223	4,292	2,155	134,136	1875	
1,154	11,790	7,753	164,053	1874	NOTTINGHAM.
1,653	11,203	8,174	164,605	1875	
233	17,883	8,095	167,140	1874	OXFORD.
279	19,265	8,733	169,508	1875	
5	1,553	668	26,752	1874	RUTLAND.
17	1,787	824	27,941	1875	
1,245	5,506	6,115	175,011	1874	SALOP.
1,494	5,945	6,230	176,622	1875	
156	14,902	3,931	148,590	1874	SOMERSET.
267	17,004	3,193	151,202	1875	
942	4,583	3,133	120,866	1874	STAFFORD.
1,281	3,890	3,205	121,155	1875	
5,513	43,107	26,066	387,356	1874	SUFFOLK.
6,674	45,296	29,311	393,731	1875	
1,277	3,582	8,004	101,026	1874	SURREY.
1,209	3,612	7,266	99,739	1875	
553	9,385	14,740	212,488	1874	SUSSEX.
707	9,331	14,625	212,381	1875	
186	25,675	6,939	152,411	1874	WARWICK.
276	25,068	7,852	151,365	1875	
106	104	19	20,532	1874	WESTMORELAND.
112	143	45	20,590	1875	
1,854	13,280	9,817	223,213	1874	WILTS.
2,174	14,000	9,745	227,363	1875	

TABLE No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
ENGLAND—*Cont.*					
WORCESTER	1874	390,889	69,286	17,700	6,863
	1875	389,555	64,927	21,151	7,968
YORK — East Riding (including City of York)	1874	667,628	122,193	63,671	67,913
	1875	670,433	113,428	72,213	69,678
YORK — North Riding	1874	819,813	79,666	66,507	60,634
	1875	824,195	65,711	76,413	63,121
YORK — West Riding	1874	1,172,606	110,079	70,128	50,486
	1875	1,172,006	95,998	77,047	53,459
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	1874	24,008,368	3,391,440	1,889,722	1,356,739
	1875	24,112,309	3,128,547	2,090,423	1,421,951
WALES.					
ANGLESEY	1874	144,619	1,886	5,491	21,586
	1875	145,715	1,385	5,762	21,799
BRECON	1874	187,272	9,434	8,649	14,382
	1875	190,622	9,238	8,642	14,465
CARDIGAN	1874	267,059	8,166	24,805	30,679
	1875	268,722	8,459	24,366	30,540
CARMARTHEN	1874	413,771	11,808	20,023	38,453
	1875	416,938	12,105	19,742	38,846
CARNARVON	1874	184,903	1,759	8,127	12,927
	1875	184,781	1,626	8,459	12,849
DENBIGH	1874	254,666	18,274	18,697	25,559
	1875	254,010	16,092	19,593	25,482
FLINT	1874	125,420	14,109	6,809	11,039
	1875	124,834	13,381	7,607	11,146
GLAMORGAN	1874	262,878	14,077	11,337	12,512
	1875	265,239	12,890	11,219	12,923
MERIONETH	1874	148,863	1,672	5,012	10,964
	1875	150,119	1,512	5,174	11,028
MONTGOMERY	1874	248,511	21,671	11,678	21,211
	1875	249,020	20,300	12,002	21,294
PEMBROKE	1874	290,298	7,588	26,968	24,740
	1875	293,678	7,608	27,051	24,762
RADNOR	1874	150,470	7,425	4,829	11,569
	1875	152,465	7,201	4,827	12,036
TOTAL FOR WALES	1874	2,678,730	117,869	152,425	235,621
	1875	2,696,143	111,797	154,444	237,170

KIND of CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER— *Continued.*	
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.			
					ENGLAND—*Cont.*	
533	21,876	8,342	124,600	1874	WORCESTER.	
633	22,001	9,156	125,836	1875		
1,835	12,858	12,956	281,426	1874	East Riding (including City of York).	YORK.
1,513	12,350	12,048	281,230	1875		
1,093	11,625	4,827	224,352	1874	North Riding.	
1,121	10,449	4,106	220,921	1875		
1,170	11,754	5,834	249,451	1874	West Riding.	
1,462	10,998	5,957	244,921	1875		
36,648	526,561	303,966	7,505,076	1874	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND.	
43,544	533,455	310,623	7,528,543	1875		
					WALES.	
72	15	29	29,079	1874	ANGLESEY.	
66	9	27	29,048	1875		
43	56	399	32,963	1874	BRECON.	
63	26	283	32,717	1875		
298	43	841	64,832	1874	CARDIGAN.	
366	32	681	64,444	1875		
271	26	139	70,720	1874	CARMARTHEN.	
282	40	132	71,147	1875		
261	87	192	23,353	1874	CARNARVON.	
189	73	154	23,350	1875		
211	945	596	64,282	1874	DENBIGH.	
249	960	533	62,909	1875		
119	2,159	568	34,803	1874	FLINT.	
82	1,738	514	34,468	1875		
107	62	54	38,149	1874	GLAMORGAN.	
93	101	90	37,316	1875		
57	32	14	17,751	1874	MERIONETH.	
52	40	7	17,813	1875		
53	303	1,417	56,333	1874	MONTGOMERY.	
73	326	1,050	55,045	1875		
34	14	202	59,546	1874	PEMBROKE.	
30	29	135	59,615	1875		
41	19	307	24,190	1874	RADNOR.	
48	24	170	24,306	1875		
1,567	3,761	4,758	516,001	1874	TOTAL FOR WALES.	
1,593	3,398	3,776	512,178	1875		

TABLE No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
SCOTLAND.					
ABERDEEN	1874	592,548	820	15,342	197,035
	1875	595,607	770	19,756	193,111
ARGYLE	1874	112,928	46	2,209	20,513
	1875	114,330	24	2,458	20,135
AYR	1874	311,560	5,962	1,412	49,081
	1875	306,898	5,149	2,095	49,788
BANFF	1874	163,381	688	7,025	54,179
	1875	164,759	478	8,731	52,909
BERWICK	1874	192,138	6,373	21,469	33,130
	1875	192,480	4,347	23,109	33,760
BUTE	1874	23,744	168	298	4,941
	1875	24,247	122	492	4,833
CAITHNESS	1874	101,990	87	1,895	33,071
	1875	104,203	38	1,838	33,439
CLACKMANNAN	1874	15,630	1,098	1,060	2,858
	1875	15,788	836	1,119	2,978
DUMBARTON	1874	45,320	1,407	356	7,871
	1875	45,674	1,260	305	7,791
DUMFRIES	1874	212,784	973	878	47,991
	1875	214,170	701	945	47,718
EDINBURGH	1874	133,019	5,916	11,686	21,514
	1875	133,214	5,240	12,212	20,809
ELGIN or MORAY	1874	102,589	5,512	12,280	20,643
	1875	103,376	4,705	13,457	20,665
FIFE	1874	242,691	17,490	29,393	38,035
	1875	243,669	16,748	30,037	37,646
FORFAR	1874	248,076	13,898	29,048	50,640
	1875	249,413	12,573	30,096	51,077
HADDINGTON	1874	113,073	11,545	15,179	15,181
	1875	113,298	10,470	15,480	15,464
INVERNESS	1874	120,060	1,591	6,947	30,650
	1875	122,040	1,104	7,341	31,018
KINCARDINE	1874	119,964	1,176	11,837	31,692
	1875	120,442	1,063	12,743	31,273
KINROSS	1874	34,800	558	1,656	6,485
	1875	35,004	315	1,950	6,118
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1874	168,782	728	419	30,615
	1875	169,911	606	506	30,960

KIND of CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
					SCOTLAND.
941	267	154	214,559	1874	ABERDEEN.
1,074	277	204	215,192	1875	
428	388	18	23,602	1874	ARGYLE.
493	425	17	23,552	1875	
284	1,722	9	58,470	1874	AYR.
403	1,922	18	59,375	1875	
326	272	72	62,562	1874	BANFF.
401	246	79	62,844	1875	
208	1,959	387	63,526	1874	BERWICK.
257	1,814	439	63,726	1875	
80	122	7	5,616	1874	BUTE.
54	139	5	5,645	1875	
70	—	27	35,150	1874	CAITHNESS.
59	—	37	35,411	1875	
10	967	1	5,994	1874	CLACKMANNAN.
2	908	1	5,844	1875	
22	478	3	10,137	1874	DUMBARTON.
25	435	3	9,819	1875	
57	242	3	50,144	1874	DUMFRIES.
98	244	4	49,710	1875	
9	637	36	39,798	1874	EDINBURGH.
47	467	41	38,816	1875	
1,156	61	36	39,688	1874	ELGIN or MORAY.
1,324	38	26	40,215	1875	
1,190	3,159	142	89,409	1874	FIFE.
1,304	2,483	109	88,327	1875	
646	1,706	39	95,977	1874	FORFAR.
630	1,672	41	96,089	1875	
103	2,651	188	44,847	1874	HADDINGTON.
23	2,205	174	43,816	1875	
895	36	96	40,215	1874	INVERNESS.
918	29	84	40,494	1875	
189	766	36	45,696	1874	KINCARDINE.
137	820	64	46,100	1875	
1	30	2	8,732	1874	KINROSS.
2	38	—	8,423	1875	
41	185	1	31,989	1874	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
34	186	1	32,293	1875	

TABLE No. 4.—TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS, &c., and ACREAGE UNDER EACH

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	TOTAL of Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH		
			Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.
SCOTLAND—*Cont.*					
LANARK	1874	241,055	4,664	685	45,072
	1875	244,468	3,579	655	46,585
LINLITHGOW	1874	58,197	1,914	4,899	9,728
	1875	58,371	1,864	5,158	10,101
NAIRN	1874	25,234	324	2,468	5,840
	1875	25,882	171	2,868	6,242
ORKNEY	1874	92,387	1	5,722	29,084
	1875	93,615	—	5,601	29,549
AND SHETLAND	1874	52,022	—	2,398	8,606
	1875	52,254	—	2,385	8,524
PEEBLES	1874	41,061	8	1,881	9,319
	1875	41,569	3	1,604	9,305
PERTH	1874	330,024	14,803	22,572	65,511
	1875	331,353	12,283	24,129	65,688
RENFREW	1874	89,493	3,346	259	13,645
	1875	90,039	2,712	291	13,921
ROSS AND CROMARTY	1874	123,871	8,081	9,823	28,254
	1875	124,248	6,139	10,760	28,719
ROXBURGH	1874	172,934	3,144	15,333	31,989
	1875	173,981	1,637	16,573	32,462
SELKIRK	1874	22,456	53	888	4,264
	1875	22,571	24	802	4,156
STIRLING	1874	107,349	3,383	4,954	18,486
	1875	109,730	3,029	5,268	18,770
SUTHERLAND	1874	25,635	265	2,265	6,671
	1875	26,788	114	2,286	7,191
WIGTOWN	1874	143,026	4,969	1,304	31,431
	1875	144,506	4,033	1,784	32,183
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	1874	4,579,821	120,991	245,840	1,004,024
	1875	4,607,898	102,137	264,834	1,004,888
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	1874	31,266,919	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384
	1875	31,416,350	3,342,481	2,509,701	2,664,009
ISLE OF MAN	1874	*94,100	8,085	6,150	11,446
	1875	91,570	6,870	6,483	12,037
CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY†	1874	—	—	—	—
	1875	19,091	2,551	147	307
GUERNSEY, &c.	1874	11,678	957	544	398
	1875	12,060	865	528	453

* The acreage returned for Permanent Pasture in 1874 was too large by about 2,000 acres.

KIND of CORN CROP in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CORN CROP.				YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Total under Corn Crops.		
					SCOTLAND—*Cont.*
18	2,108	31	52,578	1874	LANARK.
83	2,345	48	53,295	1875	
1	972	3	17,517	1874	LINLITHGOW.
5	1,026	—	18,154	1875	
455	14	17	9,118	1874	NAIRN.
543	—	13	9,837	1875	
—	2	23	34,832	1874	ORKNEY
—	—	25	35,175	1875	
					AND
—	—	—	11,004	1874	SHETLAND.
—	—	—	10,909	1875	
7	5	28	11,248	1874	PEEBLES.
16	27	42	10,997	1875	
337	4,195	108	107,526	1874	PERTH.
283	3,833	155	106,371	1875	
4	759	5	18,018	1874	RENFREW.
6	750	4	17,684	1875	
1,133	74	178	47,543	1874	ROSS AND CROMARTY.
1,195	131	160	47,104	1875	
120	703	93	51,382	1874	ROXBURGH.
74	559	94	51,399	1875	
43	4	1	5,253	1874	SELKIRK.
4	—	5	4,991	1875	
35	3,830	38	30,725	1874	STIRLING.
13	3,884	34	30,998	1875	
104	—	41	9,346	1874	SUTHERLAND.
105	—	47	9,743	1875	
100	408	—	38,212	1874	WIGTOWN.
154	425	2	38,581	1875	
9,013	28,722	1,823	1,410,413	1874	TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
9,766	27,328	1,976	1,410,929	1875	
47,228	559,044	310,547	9,431,490	1874	TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
54,903	564,181	316,375	9,451,650	1875	
16	227	519	26,443	1874	ISLE OF MAN.
51	195	324	25,960	1875	
—	—	—	—	1874	CHANNEL ISLANDS:
40	5	13	3,063	1875	JERSEY.†
17	53	16	1,985	1874	GUERNSEY, &c.
29	63	21	1,959	1875	

† Returns not obtained in 1874.

TABLE No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX,

COUNTIES PROPER.	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROP.						
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape.	Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop (except Clover or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.
ENGLAND.								
BEDFORD	1874	4,613	12,821	3,906	609	2,788	8,470	33,207
	1875	4,856	13,333	4,347	619	3,594	9,103	35,852
BERKS	1874	1,431	34,673	5,534	203	2,661	13,853	58,355
	1875	1,262	35,056	6,047	157	3,619	13,560	59,701
BUCKINGHAM	1874	1,463	19,641	4,067	73	1,196	8,869	35,309
	1875	1,374	20,765	4,915	84	1,669	9,381	38,188
CAMBRIDGE	1874	10,137	17,906	17,633	2,025	15,635	19,931	83,267
	1875	11,629	17,410	19,088	2,186	16,609	18,871	85,793
CHESTER	1874	18,456	8,333	2,195	109	443	1,621	31,157
	1875	18,770	8,424	2,630	126	470	1,266	31,686
CORNWALL	1874	6,762	30,571	11,318	127	9,121	1,650	59,549
	1875	6,629	30,619	11,871	123	9,466	1,334	60,042
CUMBERLAND	1874	9,896	31,329	1,382	48	1,481	532	44,668
	1875	9,693	33,396	1,538	53	1,402	613	46,695
DERBY	1874	3,203	10,983	1,548	37	2,664	2,583	21,018
	1875	3,012	11,218	1,855	50	2,918	3,351	22,404
DEVON	1874	17,754	84,897	25,199	281	16,083	8,877	153,091
	1875	16,901	85,491	28,181	277	18,241	7,847	156,938
DORSET	1874	3,015	41,951	4,452	70	3,183	8,942	61,613
	1875	2,830	42,750	5,163	77	3,581	8,469	62,870
DURHAM	1874	7,855	22,530	166	30	750	3,908	35,239
	1875	8,538	21,713	196	38	619	3,700	34,804
ESSEX	1874	11,088	26,925	28,709	566	5,209	32,517	105,014
	1875	11,096	27,291	31,871	632	5,861	33,750	110,501
GLOUCESTER	1874	6,812	42,895	3,077	138	800	12,424	66,146
	1875	5,979	43,124	3,744	166	1,274	13,759	68,046
HANTS	1874	5,265	86,086	10,252	387	7,990	27,523	137,503
	1875	5,212	85,861	11,901	389	9,689	26,688	139,740
HEREFORD	1874	2,648	24,847	1,790	70	167	5,970	35,492
	1875	2,648	25,844	2,149	67	387	6,552	37,647
HERTFORD	1874	1,869	25,843	5,059	143	2,721	8,338	43,973
	1875	1,999	25,596	5,731	122	2,765	8,124	44,337
HUNTINGDON	1874	3,770	3,726	3,427	579	3,546	6,756	21,804
	1875	3,559	4,693	3,830	362	2,997	6,665	22,106
KENT	1874	15,654	29,972	10,346	441	5,427	22,205	84,045
	1875	15,884	29,858	11,068	450	6,028	22,471	85,759
LANCASTER	1874	34,002	11,048	1,579	646	1,102	2,325	50,702
	1875	33,228	11,079	1,736	588	1,287	2,208	50,126

Hops, Bare Fallow, and Grass, in each Division and County of Great Britain.

Acreage under									Years.	Counties Proper.
Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.			Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).				
			For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.	For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.		
										ENGLAND.
—	—	11,924	11,704	8,141	19,845	21,320	53,569	74,889	1874	Bedford.
7	—	10,348	10,327	6,640	16,967	25,120	50,667	75,787	1875	
35	14	7,482	32,274	7,848	40,122	51,827	59,269	111,096	1874	Berks.
41	15	6,315	32,431	6,474	38,905	56,862	55,760	112,622	1875	
—	—	11,677	23,673	5,599	29,272	59,553	127,388	186,941	1874	Buckingham.
1	—	8,771	22,643	4,250	26,893	72,999	116,564	189,563	1875	
508	1	17,354	23,375	25,675	49,050	23,466	50,871	74,337	1874	Cambridge.
400	—	16,776	21,860	21,426	43,286	25,587	50,171	75,758	1875	
4	1	2,941	47,118	9,455	56,573	81,892	258,875	340,767	1874	Chester.
—	—	1,789	48,921	8,479	57,400	87,726	259,735	347,461	1875	
2	—	23,318	39,241	92,924	132,165	17,052	139,255	156,307	1874	Cornwall.
—	—	20,217	41,824	94,108	135,932	18,453	144,420	162,873	1875	
7	—	5,414	38,961	58,396	97,357	56,981	243,707	300,688	1874	Cumberland.
15	—	4,609	41,749	57,954	99,703	58,008	240,018	298,026	1875	
1	—	11,538	20,796	11,258	32,054	94,417	267,435	361,852	1874	Derby.
2	4	8,878	23,423	10,921	34,344	100,230	262,857	363,087	1875	
42	3	32,183	71,696	106,480	178,176	87,046	330,741	417,787	1874	Devon.
40	4	27,693	75,472	105,108	180,580	96,111	330,323	426,434	1875	
610	9	6,978	32,568	20,466	53,034	77,458	154,301	231,759	1874	Dorset.
442	9	5,673	34,907	19,784	54,691	85,742	148,799	234,541	1875	
8	—	22,076	34,944	15,604	50,548	58,728	141,487	200,215	1874	Durham.
21	—	20,622	39,273	17,066	56,339	63,037	139,212	202,249	1875	
106	49	42,433	45,055	25,920	70,975	70,090	111,441	181,531	1874	Essex.
55	57	36,643	46,941	25,647	72,588	76,776	102,598	179,374	1875	
6	18	13,037	50,032	40,124	90,156	109,261	187,809	297,070	1874	Gloucester.
—	30	10,634	49,927	35,413	85,340	130,990	169,486	300,476	1875	
70	2,912	21,284	83,418	25,978	109,396	62,452	101,336	163,788	1874	Hants.
62	3,059	17,361	86,327	23,999	110,326	69,485	97,764	167,249	1875	
22	5,872	10,416	20,535	19,126	39,661	58,156	171,416	229,572	1874	Hereford.
13	5,984	7,948	22,309	17,326	39,635	65,799	165,770	231,569	1875	
—	2	13,276	27,593	10,573	38,166	46,055	46,106	92,161	1874	Hertford.
—	2	11,375	27,092	8,582	35,674	50,983	42,585	93,568	1875	
216	—	10,837	8,650	6,582	15,232	18,618	39,932	58,550	1874	Huntingdon.
47	—	10,285	8,056	5,747	13,803	18,951	39,284	58,235	1875	
—	41,096	8,285	44,084	9,899	53,983	67,779	220,066	287,845	1874	Kent.
25	43,614	7,548	43,674	9,194	52,868	73,985	215,556	289,541	1875	
18	—	4,094	62,039	11,143	73,182	173,272	354,316	527,588	1874	Lancaster.
—	—	3,101	63,562	9,774	73,336	180,347	352,608	532,955	1875	

TABLE No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS,

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROP.						
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape.	Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop (except Clover or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.
ENGLAND—*Cont.*								
LEICESTER	1874	1,566	13,210	4,598	118	690	2,860	23,042
	1875	1,533	14,631	5,321	115	949	3,907	26,456
LINCOLN	1874	38,071	139,033	18,870	1,412	17,912	22,323	237,621
	1875	40,654	137,380	21,293	1,803	19,298	25,753	246,181
MIDDLESEX	1874	2,991	2,080	1,965	144	958	4,387	12,525
	1875	3,141	2,323	2,303	121	989	4,623	13,500
MONMOUTH	1874	1,804	9,176	654	48	84	1,524	13,290
	1875	1,793	9,356	880	54	87	1,755	13,925
NORFOLK	1874	4,746	141,532	41,059	480	4,644	9,293	201,754
	1875	4,919	138,397	45,986	536	4,850	10,916	205,604
NORTHAMPTON	1874	2,248	26,764	4,976	222	1,318	6,918	42,446
	1875	2,105	28,248	5,846	242	1,999	8,152	46,592
NORTHUMBERLAND	1874	5,538	49,670	163	25	1,263	4,188	60,847
	1875	5,396	49,164	143	37	1,694	3,440	59,874
NOTTINGHAM	1874	5,304	36,026	3,762	143	1,249	5,380	51,864
	1875	5,593	36,940	4,159	178	1,423	6,686	54,979
OXFORD	1874	1,704	39,268	5,037	122	1,526	10,837	58,494
	1875	1,442	39,570	5,624	130	2,533	11,398	60,697
RUTLAND	1874	208	6,657	429	7	74	778	8,153
	1875	203	6,721	550	12	145	937	8,568
SALOP	1874	5,435	50,873	4,392	218	175	2,570	63,663
	1875	5,374	50,313	5,177	264	188	3,309	64,625
SOMERSET	1874	9,735	35,638	10,012	171	3,738	9,125	68,419
	1875	9,048	36,294	11,591	174	4,409	8,737	70,253
STAFFORD	1874	7,345	26,187	3,879	161	1,182	3,752	42,506
	1875	7,323	26,966	4,395	144	1,219	4,341	44,388
SUFFOLK	1874	1,946	60,767	33,643	652	2,839	22,730	122,577
	1875	2,030	59,815	37,314	760	3,757	25,266	128,942
SURREY	1874	4,212	20,345	8,354	727	2,460	10,488	46,586
	1875	4,267	21,002	8,804	714	2,628	9,966	47,381
SUSSEX	1874	3,251	33,032	10,408	428	10,565	21,214	78,898
	1875	3,224	34,351	11,287	464	11,397	20,335	81,058
WARWICK	1874	2,451	19,220	4,521	94	504	5,818	32,608
	1875	2,409	19,893	4,765	95	839	6,283	34,284
WESTMORELAND	1874	1,680	7,704	293	58	156	162	10,053
	1875	1,689	7,994	323	109	244	159	10,518
WILTS	1874	3,679	62,131	4,414	344	10,689	25,405	106,662
	1875	3,463	61,705	4,886	361	12,203	25,386	108,004

BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

ACREAGE UNDER										
Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.			Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).			YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
			For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.	For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.		
										ENGLAND—*Cont.*
2	—	13,952	17,226	10,648	27,874	52,146	239,389	291,535	1874	LEICESTER.
9	—	10,179	18,631	9,804	28,435	63,728	229,898	293,626	1875	
1,919	8	24,110	67,527	96,520	164,047	82,514	334,355	416,869	1874	LINCOLN.
1,560	8	18,654	66,206	92,926	159,132	84,000	332,988	416,988	1875	
1	—	726	4,512	515	5,027	49,643	27,540	77,183	1874	MIDDLESEX.
—	—	731	3,711	393	4,104	54,477	24,565	79,042	1875	
—	2	6,732	14,803	6,108	20,911	40,106	107,937	148,043	1874	MONMOUTH.
2	—	5,242	16,538	6,875	23,413	48,072	101,142	149,214	1875	
707	—	6,440	119,753	45,274	165,027	38,887	190,592	229,479	1874	NORFOLK.
446	1	6,411	120,502	41,106	161,608	48,628	182,394	231,022	1875	
31	—	18,392	20,384	14,625	35,009	53,499	219,825	273,324	1874	NORTHAMPTON.
—	—	14,296	19,569	11,637	31,206	65,282	208,565	273,847	1875	
15	—	16,639	46,344	45,364	91,708	43,363	327,122	370,485	1874	NORTHUMBERLAND.
20	—	15,423	49,438	46,164	95,602	46,948	330,962	377,910	1875	
67	51	17,943	21,994	31,215	53,209	43,944	112,161	156,105	1874	NOTTINGHAM.
53	55	15,175	22,741	30,004	52,745	46,496	110,029	156,525	1875	
—	—	7,024	32,010	10,618	42,628	55,125	82,044	137,169	1874	OXFORD.
—	—	5,667	30,246	11,138	41,384	57,762	79,590	137,352	1875	
—	—	2,578	3,467	3,245	6,712	6,258	34,685	40,943	1874	RUTLAND.
1	—	1,905	2,768	2,992	5,760	7,734	33,314	41,048	1875	
10	92	12,589	37,316	36,403	73,719	68,175	298,162	366,337	1874	SALOP.
13	97	9,786	40,924	34,691	75,615	77,006	292,358	369,364	1875	
655	—	11,037	31,059	29,214	60,273	174,939	361,715	536,654	1874	SOMERSET.
603	—	8,362	33,997	26,019	60,016	208,109	335,576	543,685	1875	
12	—	13,260	26,568	21,225	47,793	84,105	280,880	364,985	1874	STAFFORD.
12	—	10,801	28,582	21,633	50,215	92,953	274,060	367,013	1875	
804	97	24,805	49,662	33,433	83,095	36,772	106,834	143,606	1874	SUFFOLK.
465	81	19,149	51,094	27,418	78,512	51,994	93,672	145,666	1875	
1	2,269	10,773	25,346	4,741	30,087	51,998	55,350	107,348	1874	SURREY.
67	2,313	10,713	25,583	4,522	30,105	53,868	53,823	107,691	1875	
51	10,762	20,081	50,312	16,169	66,481	88,839	174,919	263,758	1874	SUSSEX.
2	11,360	18,974	49,627	14,983	64,610	92,324	172,169	264,493	1875	
1	—	17,045	23,444	16,270	39,714	68,497	172,840	241,337	1874	WARWICK.
5	10	14,811	24,628	15,851	40,479	73,720	170,672	244,392	1875	
3	—	470	9,099	9,551	18,650	47,031	141,339	188,370	1874	WESTMORELAND.
3	—	435	7,854	9,772	17,626	48,734	140,862	189,596	1875	
22	—	17,176	59,642	21,944	81,586	102,121	208,601	310,722	1874	WILTS.
6	—	14,151	62,342	18,917	81,259	123,172	189,379	312,551	1875	

TABLE No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS,

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROP.						
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape.	Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop (except Clover or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.
ENGLAND—*Cont.*								
WORCESTER	1874	5,066	14,726	3,425	202	572	7,963	31,954
	1875	5,166	15,400	3,403	230	733	7,915	32,847
YORK. East Riding (including City of York)	1874	9,048	77,343	4,025	191	9,543	10,097	110,247
	1875	10,432	78,074	4,736	219	10,434	9,207	113,102
YORK. North Riding	1874	8,619	60,322	1,643	76	5,273	4,490	80,423
	1875	9,362	59,680	2,137	79	5,270	4,131	80,659
YORK. West Riding	1874	22,231	62,176	2,522	89	2,700	8,680	98,398
	1875	24,812	61,311	3,414	184	3,638	9,442	102,801
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	1874	314,571	1,560,857	314,683	12,714	163,081	398,276	2,764,182
	1875	320,477	1,569,049	352,198	13,591	183,402	409,756	2,848,473
WALES.								
ANGLESEY	1874	4,926	5,052	476	36	4	55	10,549
	1875	4,646	5,031	540	40	2	46	10,305
BRECON	1874	1,746	5,686	148	1	112	989	8,682
	1875	1,701	5,835	178	5	112	603	8,434
CARDIGAN	1874	7,601	4,773	692	34	45	524	13,669
	1875	7,579	4,690	739	32	106	507	13,653
CARMARTHEN	1874	4,600	4,996	688	67	54	301	10,706
	1875	4,788	4,874	766	58	68	405	10,959
CARNARVON	1874	5,595	2,412	603	74	8	470	9,162
	1875	5,524	2,448	653	79	21	376	9,101
DENBIGH	1874	4,748	8,355	467	55	52	1,707	15,384
	1875	4,390	8,267	599	46	68	1,355	14,725
FLINT	1874	3,054	4,454	557	13	88	952	9,118
	1875	2,929	4,099	704	23	58	800	8,613
GLAMORGAN	1874	2,443	10,836	1,068	19	121	1,463	15,950
	1875	2,368	10,787	1,280	35	213	1,628	16,311
MERIONETH	1874	2,522	1,446	143	16	27	134	4,288
	1875	2,441	1,420	172	18	21	86	4,158
MONTGOMERY	1874	3,076	9,041	244	9	42	588	13,000
	1875	3,009	8,735	297	6	28	759	12,834
PEMBROKE	1874	3,622	7,343	1,187	15	362	380	12,909
	1875	3,706	7,776	1,280	19	477	427	13,685
RADNOR	1874	1,446	6,449	48	—	62	534	8,539
	1875	1,424	6,364	53	—	63	403	8,307
TOTAL FOR WALES	1874	45,379	70,843	6,321	339	977	8,097	131,956
	1875	44,505	70,326	7,261	361	1,237	7,395	131,085

BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

ACREAGE UNDER									YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.			Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).				
			For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.	For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.		
										ENGLAND—*Cont.*
2	2,541	14,374	18,160	14,505	32,665	63,611	121,142	184,753	1874	WORCESTER.
14	2,468	12,632	16,599	12,843	29,442	72,550	113,766	186,316	1875	
1,213	—	22,879	14,179	69,824	84,003	25,944	141,916	167,860	1874	YORK. E. Riding (includg City of York).
840	—	19,665	14,398	72,374	86,772	27,399	141,425	168,824	1875	
82	—	29,733	31,942	43,072	75,014	103,570	306,639	410,209	1874	N. Riding.
13	—	28,819	34,321	41,715	76,036	105,678	312,069	417,747	1875	
1,765	—	22,184	50,481	33,995	84,476	197,702	518,630	716,332	1874	W. Riding.
1,242	—	16,619	51,721	33,699	85,420	210,729	510,274	721,003	1875	
9,018	65,799	607,489	1,492,986	1,125,669	2,618,655	2,814,212	7,623,937	10,438,149	1874	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND.
6,547	69,171	515,186	1,532,738	1,075,368	2,608,106	3,118,554	7,417,729	10,536,283	1875	
										WALES.
—	—	43	20,617	10,975	31,592	8,705	64,651	73,356	1874	ANGLESEY.
1	—	22	20,202	8,893	29,095	8,734	68,510	77,244	1875	
—	—	4,092	11,904	13,436	25,340	25,944	90,251	116,195	1874	BRECON.
—	—	3,513	12,108	12,456	24,564	29,181	92,213	121,394	1875	
—	—	1,837	18,129	21,026	39,155	29,528	118,038	147,566	1874	CARDIGAN.
—	—	1,386	18,532	19,459	37,991	30,573	120,675	151,248	1875	
—	1	2,744	21,879	26,132	48,011	53,914	227,675	281,589	1874	CARMARTHEN.
—	—	2,445	23,192	22,928	46,120	58,279	227,988	286,267	1875	
2	—	2,519	24,133	11,211	35,344	33,321	81,202	114,523	1874	CARNARVON.
—	—	2,501	25,477	11,529	37,006	32,527	80,296	112,823	1875	
82	—	3,811	24,484	16,307	40,791	25,189	105,127	130,316	1874	DENBIGH.
7	—	2,341	25,896	16,780	42,676	27,505	103,847	131,352	1875	
1	—	3,213	11,675	5,297	16,972	12,435	48,878	61,313	1874	FLINT.
32	—	2,681	12,428	4,430	16,858	12,597	49,585	62,182	1875	
2	—	4,353	19,951	9,037	28,988	51,252	124,184	175,436	1874	GLAMORGAN.
1	—	2,822	20,102	7,625	27,727	55,819	125,243	181,062	1875	
22	—	383	9,372	4,286	13,658	36,120	76,641	112,761	1874	MERIONETH.
2	—	298	9,792	5,403	15,195	36,757	75,896	112,653	1875	
7	—	3,645	20,235	13,236	33,471	35,659	106,396	142,055	1874	MONTGOMERY
5	—	3,188	19,447	11,352	30,799	38,447	108,702	147,149	1875	
—	—	3,427	16,302	19,972	36,274	28,335	149,807	178,142	1874	PEMBROKE.
6	—	3,093	17,060	18,765	35,825	31,865	149,589	181,454	1875	
1	5	1,963	9,178	6,304	15,482	17,746	82,544	100,290	1874	RADNOR.
—	—	1,627	10,458	6,282	16,740	19,393	82,092	101,485	1875	
117	6	32,030	207,859	157,219	365,078	358,148	1,275,394	1,633,542	1874	TOTAL FOR WALES.
54	—	25,917	214,694	145,902	360,596	381,677	1,284,636	1,666,313	1875	

TABLE No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS,

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROP.						
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape.	Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop (except Clover or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.
SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN - -	1874	8,130	95,478	11	74	81	2,229	106,003
	1875	7,965	95,363	4	78	79	2,274	105,763
ARGYLE - - -	1874	6,577	5,244	44	15	69	146	12,095
	1875	6,523	5,396	47	27	97	41	12,131
AYR - - - -	1874	6,552	8,982	642	236	191	182	16,785
	1875	7,087	8,865	892	273	225	222	17,564
BANFF - - -	1874	2,660	25,755	1	4	10	798	29,228
	1875	2,635	25,789	—	4	7	838	29,273
BERWICK - - -	1874	2,593	30,345	91	5	193	928	34,155
	1875	2,591	30,823	74	5	323	1,049	34,865
BUTE - - - -	1874	1,205	1,571	10	1	28	14	2,829
	1875	1,271	1,576	8	—	11	17	2,883
CAITHNESS - - -	1874	2,190	14,045	1	—	78	432	16,746
	1875	2,189	13,735	2	2	71	431	16,430
CLACKMANNAN - -	1874	336	1,026	16	—	37	93	1,508
	1875	330	994	18	2	42	77	1,463
DUMBARTON - -	1874	2,330	1,931	25	3	69	111	4,469
	1875	2,263	1,721	37	8	59	105	4,193
DUMFRIES - - -	1874	4,795	20,084	111	33	432	93	25,548
	1875	4,611	20,132	102	41	365	128	25,379
EDINBURGH - - -	1874	6,638	13,287	12	34	546	907	21,424
	1875	6,476	13,022	17	53	657	968	21,193
ELGIN OR MORAY -	1874	3,416	16,126	12	4	12	347	19,917
	1875	3,082	16,212	9	3	11	429	19,746
FIFE - - - -	1874	17,180	28,839	26	25	128	1,142	47,340
	1875	17,746	28,514	34	23	88	1,055	47,460
FORFAR - - -	1874	15,044	34,826	9	43	65	1,048	51,035
	1875	14,607	34,782	16	37	97	895	50,434
HADDINGTON - -	1874	8,188	15,529	46	156	262	764	24,945
	1875	8,810	15,772	67	184	151	895	25,879
INVERNESS - - -	1874	8,150	10,994	7	1	9	136	19,297
	1875	8,030	11,173	6	3	5	140	19,357
KINCARDINE - -	1874	2,953	19,205	1	14	20	397	22,590
	1875	2,784	19,398	1	8	22	417	22,630
KINROSS - - -	1874	891	3,398	—	1	50	85	4,425
	1875	837	3,293	—	—	24	86	4,240
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - -	1874	2,344	14,293	47	24	535	145	17,388
	1875	2,109	14,482	63	26	326	130	17,136

BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

ACREAGE UNDER									
Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.			Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).			YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
			For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.	For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.		
										SCOTLAND.
4	—	855	37,810	206,607	244,417	1,492	25,218	26,710	1874	ABERDEEN.
6	—	617	40,296	209,785	250,081	974	22,974	23,948	1875	
—	—	1,758	9,808	9,138	18,946	9,705	46,822	56,527	1874	ARGYLE.
—	—	1,171	10,197	8,775	18,972	10,234	48,270	58,504	1875	
18	—	170	29,653	63,224	92,877	13,517	129,723	143,240	1874	AYR.
8	—	144	27,074	70,348	97,422	12,811	119,574	132,385	1875	
—	—	293	11,020	51,936	62,956	442	7,900	8,342	1874	BANFF.
2	—	268	12,808	51,477	64,285	207	7,880	8,087	1875	
—	—	659	7,202	49,738	56,940	1,906	34,952	36,858	1874	BERWICK.
4	—	423	8,658	49,627	58,285	1,951	33,226	35,177	1875	
—	—	220	2,588	3,634	6,222	576	8,281	8,857	1874	BUTE.
—	—	235	2,613	3,736	6,349	739	8,396	9,135	1875	
—	—	783	8,194	19,550	27,744	1,583	19,984	21,567	1874	CAITHNESS.
—	—	208	9,478	20,068	29,546	1,651	20,957	22,608	1875	
—	—	434	1,315	2,384	3,699	137	3,858	3,995	1874	CLACKMANNAN.
—	—	294	1,317	1,559	2,876	312	4,999	5,311	1875	
32	—	146	5,780	6,500	12,280	1,499	16,757	18,256	1874	DUMBARTON.
2	—	68	5,785	6,680	12,465	1,543	17,584	19,127	1875	
—	—	96	13,611	50,892	64,503	12,915	59,578	72,493	1874	DUMFRIES.
—	—	178	15,884	47,633	63,517	14,219	61,167	75,386	1875	
—	—	209	10,513	21,532	32,045	1,300	38,243	39,543	1874	EDINBURGH.
—	—	102	11,776	21,363	33,139	1,361	38,603	39,964	1875	
—	—	165	7,503	29,758	37,261	285	5,273	5,558	1874	ELGIN OR MORAY.
—	—	83	7,623	30,544	38,167	294	4,871	5,165	1875	
—	—	1,455	25,081	29,730	54,811	3,032	46,644	49,676	1874	FIFE.
2	—	1,189	24,539	31,891	56,430	3,175	47,086	50,261	1875	
1	—	284	16,189	59,164	75,353	1,431	23,995	25,426	1874	FORFAR.
—	—	212	16,605	58,354	74,959	1,893	25,826	27,719	1875	
—	—	965	8,220	15,419	23,639	1,403	17,274	18,677	1874	HADDINGTON.
—	—	722	8,885	16,343	25,228	1,543	16,110	17,653	1875	
—	—	861	10,517	14,947	25,464	3,362	30,861	34,223	1874	INVERNESS.
—	—	896	10,701	16,244	26,945	3,390	30,958	34,348	1875	
—	—	259	10,349	33,591	43,940	587	6,892	7,479	1874	KINCARDINE.
—	—	90	11,412	34,413	45,825	426	5,371	5,797	1875	
—	—	14	2,047	8,965	11,012	425	10,192	10,617	1874	KINROSS.
—	—	22	2,014	10,264	12,278	399	9,642	10,041	1875	
—	—	167	8,621	38,355	46,976	9,418	62,844	72,262	1874	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
—	—	120	9,972	35,421	45,393	10,066	64,903	74,969	1875	

TABLE No. 5.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, and UNDER FLAX, HOPS,

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	ACREAGE UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF GREEN CROP.						
		Potatoes.	Turnips and Swedes.	Mangold.	Carrots.	Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape.	Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crop (except Clover or Grass).	Total under Green Crops.
SCOTLAND—*Cont.*								
LANARK	1874	7,092	9,616	47	41	484	1,085	18,365
	1875	6,802	9,788	92	35	504	1,085	18,306
LINLITHGOW	1874	2,290	4,408	10	2	13	286	7,009
	1875	2,311	4,417	18	1	72	307	7,126
NAIRN	1874	736	3,950	—	—	1	46	4,733
	1875	661	4,175	—	—	6	40	4,882
ORKNEY	1874	3,216	11,955	7	—	69	216	15,463
	1875	3,151	12,201	1	—	77	219	15,649
AND SHETLAND	1874	2,831	505	—	—	186	1	3,523
	1875	2,775	572	—	—	200	—	3,547
PEEBLES	1874	626	5,144	—	—	380	134	6,284
	1875	557	5,350	—	—	427	165	6,499
PERTH	1874	17,362	32,614	59	31	205	1,055	51,326
	1875	16,109	33,059	129	19	173	963	50,452
RENFREW	1874	4,289	2,485	78	13	162	216	7,243
	1875	4,270	2,524	136	13	150	228	7,321
ROSS AND CROMARTY	1874	10,150	16,899	27	5	37	820	27,938
	1875	9,528	17,280	21	8	16	733	27,586
ROXBURGH	1874	1,932	26,304	26	4	563	598	29,427
	1875	1,994	25,795	53	11	397	590	28,840
SELKIRK	1874	211	2,788	—	—	176	77	3,252
	1875	236	2,819	—	1	254	67	3,377
STIRLING	1874	3,555	5,026	7	7	58	502	9,155
	1875	3,374	4,962	10	9	75	440	8,870
SUTHERLAND	1874	1,902	2,891	—	—	3	25	4,821
	1875	2,008	2,964	1	—	7	30	5,010
WIGTOWN	1874	2,116	16,093	237	98	75	247	18,866
	1875	1,949	16,375	300	110	76	255	19,065
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	1874	160,480	501,636	1,610	874	5,227	15,305	685,132
	1875	157,671	503,323	2,158	984	5,094	15,319	684,549
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	1874	520,430	2,133,336	322,614	13,927	169,285	421,678	3,581,270
	1875	522,653	2,142,698	361,617	14,936	189,733	432,470	3,664,107
ISLE OF MAN	1874	3,901	7,943	64	206	12	1,191	13,317
	1875	3,576	7,815	110	197	13	93	11,804
CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY†	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	4,046	1,748	465	228	46	793	7,326
GUERNSEY, &c.	1874	1,039	190	167	172	22	1,634	3,224
	1875	1,327	212	163	169	29	1,806	3,706

* The acreage returned for Permanent Pasture in 1874 was too large by about 2,000 acres.

BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, in EACH DIVISION and COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

ACREAGE UNDER									
Flax.	Hops.	Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land.	Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.			Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land).			YEARS.	COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*
			For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.	For Hay.	Not for Hay.	Total.		
										SCOTLAND—*Cont.*
63	—	795	26,048	49,068	75,116	8,759	85,379	94,138	1874	LANARK.
33	—	636	26,478	47,110	73,588	9,068	89,542	98,610	1875	
5	—	332	6,001	10,324	16,325	704	16,305	17,009	1874	LINLITHGOW.
—	—	181	6,487	10,990	17,477	718	14,715	15,433	1875	
—	—	115	2,114	6,757	8,871	137	2,260	2,397	1874	NAIRN.
—	—	43	2,111	7,145	9,256	16	1,848	1,864	1875	
—	—	1,438	6,904	17,202	24,106	988	15,560	16,548	1874	ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.
—	—	957	7,645	16,707	24,352	1,616	15,866	17,482	1875	
—	—	2,185	356	263	619	1,427	33,264	34,691	1874	
—	—	2,398	381	283	664	1,300	33,436	34,736	1875	
—	—	137	2,301	10,700	13,001	1,605	8,786	10,391	1874	PEEBLES.
—	—	49	2,535	11,479	14,014	1,499	8,511	10,010	1875	
—	—	1,941	27,774	65,169	92,943	9,255	67,033	76,288	1874	PERTH.
—	—	2,145	28,344	66,730	95,074	9,349	67,962	77,311	1875	
3	—	187	10,983	7,501	18,484	4,446	41,112	45,558	1874	RENFREW.
2	—	234	11,215	7,068	18,283	4,407	42,108	46,515	1875	
—	—	616	10,098	20,295	30,393	1,616	15,765	17,381	1874	ROSS AND CROMARTY.
—	—	577	10,525	20,113	30,638	1,677	16,666	18,343	1875	
—	—	534	7,400	46,746	54,146	3,649	33,796	37,445	1874	ROXBURGH.
—	—	353	8,506	48,869	57,375	3,589	32,425	36,014	1875	
4	—	53	504	6,385	6,889	839	6,166	7,005	1874	SELKIRK.
—	—	10	734	7,226	7,960	890	5,343	6,233	1875	
129	—	1,502	11,168	12,075	23,243	2,992	39,603	42,595	1874	STIRLING.
91	—	1,412	11,074	12,228	23,302	3,500	41,557	45,057	1875	
—	—	445	2,602	3,612	6,214	912	3,897	4,809	1874	SUTHERLAND.
—	—	394	2,585	3,599	6,184	751	4,706	5,457	1875	
—	—	614	4,569	41,005	45,574	4,541	35,219	39,760	1874	WIGTOWN.
—	—	445	5,291	39,749	45,040	4,907	36,468	41,375	1875	
259	—	20,687	344,843	1,012,166	1,357,009	106,885	999,436	1,106,321	1874	TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
150	—	16,876	361,548	1,023,821	1,385,369	110,475	999,550	1,110,025	1875	
9,394	65,805	660,206	2,045,688	2,295,054	4,340,742	3,279,245	9,898,767	13,178,012	1874	TOTAL FOR GT. BRITAIN.
6,751	69,171	557,979	2,108,980	2,245,091	4,354,071	3,610,706	9,701,915	13,312,621	1875	
—	—	641	8,334	24,236	32,570	2,867	18,262	*21,129	1874	ISLE OF MAN.
—	—	461	8,556	26,629	35,185	3,032	15,128	18,160	1875	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1874	CHANNEL IS.: JERSEY.†
—	—	245	2,530	782	3,312	1,048	4,097	5,145	1875	
—	1	68	499	487	986	3,073	2,341	5,414	1874	GUERNSEY, &c.
—	—	33	628	834	1,462	2,963	1,937	4,900	1875	

† Returns not obtained in 1874.

TABLE No. 6.—ACREAGE under ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS, NURSERY GROUNDS, and WOODS, in EACH COUNTY in ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, in the Year 1875.

COUNTIES.	*Orchards, &c.* — Acreage of Arable or Grass Lands, but used also for Fruit Trees of any kind.	*Market Gardens.* — Land used by Market Gardeners for growth of Vegetables and other Garden Produce.	*Nursery Grounds.* — Land used by Nurserymen for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.	*Woods.* — Coppices or Plantations, excepting Gorse Land and Garden Shrubberies.
ENGLAND.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BEDFORD	359	819	12	10,394
BERKS	1,270	206	153	30,780
BUCKINGHAM	1,669	244	94	24,486
CAMBRIDGE	1,106	588	111	5,035
CHESTER	1,246	1,153	426	11,921
CORNWALL	4,387	896	79	26,374
CUMBERLAND	262	185	123	24,380
DERBY	601	429	402	23,406
DEVON	23,657	910	380	66,191
DORSET	3,505	171	143	29,388
DURHAM	169	558	29	21,904
ESSEX	1,038	4,110	415	29,061
GLOUCESTER	11,326	1,063	238	41,295
HANTS	1,177	1,090	157	87,229
HEREFORD	24,095	53	132	34,885
HERTFORD	1,195	253	399	20,714
HUNTINGDON	367	322	53	2,582
KENT	12,032	4,028	618	78,164
LANCASTER	1,848	1,052	412	34,516
LEICESTER	620	325	132	9,688
LINCOLN	1,142	491	129	35,444
MIDDLESEX	2,764	5,221	592	3,174
MONMOUTH	2,592	152	41	28,584
NORFOLK	1,373	946	94	44,251
NORTHAMPTON	494	256	158	24,142
NORTHUMBERLAND	169	467	140	31,221
NOTTINGHAM	1,403	449	162	23,640
OXFORD	769	226	64	15,563
RUTLAND	56	21	10	3,094
SALOP	2,684	63	121	39,699
SOMERSET	20,533	772	249	39,658
STAFFORD	832	616	235	33,101
SUFFOLK	1,083	358	68	32,562
SURREY	1,674	1,656	1,334	48,094
SUSSEX	1,618	809	493	101,331
WARWICK	784	322	135	18,529
WESTMORELAND	187	20	24	15,845
WILTS	2,195	222	104	40,419
WORCESTER	13,672	1,451	308	16,904
YORK — East Riding	547	455	199	11,357
YORK — North Riding	795	269	198	46,020
YORK — West Riding	1,305	1,667	471	60,740
TOTAL for ENGLAND	150,600	35,364	9,837	1,325,765
WALES.				
ANGLESEY	—	1	—	1,198
BRECON	805	11	89	9,233
CARDIGAN	25	2	21	11,257
CARMARTHEN	92	11	80	15,577
CARNARVON	153	256	82	6,757

TABLE No. 6.—ACREAGE under ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS, NURSERY GROUNDS, and WOODS, in EACH COUNTY in ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, in the Year 1875—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	*Orchards, &c.* Acreage of Arable or Grass Lands, but used also for Fruit Trees of any kind.	*Market Gardens.* Land used by Market Gardeners for growth of Vegetables and other Garden Produce.	*Nursery Grounds.* Land used by Nurserymen for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.	*Woods.* Coppices or Plantations, excepting Gorse Land and Garden Shrubberies.
WALES—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DENBIGH	182	123	55	13,512
FLINT	126	39	12	5,375
GLAMORGAN	222	214	75	19,864
MERIONETH	37	10	6	10,685
MONTGOMERY	301	23	28	18,873
PEMBROKE	47	22	—	5,969
RADNOR	545	—	15	8,523
TOTAL for WALES	2,535	712	463	126,823
SCOTLAND.				
ABERDEEN	45	452	198	93,339
ARGYLE	14	8	26	45,641
AYR	79	134	111	22,145
BANFF	9	2	9	26,190
BERWICK	23	35	17	12,919
BUTE	—	13	12	3,004
CAITHNESS	—	8	—	440
CLACKMANNAN	9	20	—	2,044
DUMBARTON	9	5	—	8,388
DUMFRIES	42	28	115	27,472
EDINBURGH	55	804	530	10,320
ELGIN OR MORAY	22	8	88	45,368
FIFE	19	71	26	22,003
FORFAR	41	164	105	31,857
HADDINGTON	54	337	11	9,439
INVERNESS	20	6	56	118,818
KINCARDINE	4	11	5	23,153
KINROSS	—	—	—	3,551
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	25	18	24	17,346
LANARK	482	204	41	20,862
LINLITHGOW	—	16	10	4,719
NAIRN	9	—	1	14,349
ORKNEY	—	—	—	—
SHETLAND	—	—	—	—
PEEBLES	—	4	12	9,041
PERTH	302	308	100	83,525
RENFREW	62	153	54	5,461
ROSS AND CROMARTY	4	3	10	33,452
ROXBURGH	59	44	63	13,387
SELKIRK	3	3		2,973
STIRLING	47	22	66	11,156
SUTHERLAND	1	—	—	7,296
WIGTOWN	10	—	52	4,832
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	1,449	2,881	1,742	734,490
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	154,584	38,957	12,042	2,187,078

Note.—The greater part of the Acreage of Orchards and some part of the Acreage of Market Gardens are included in the general Returns under separate Crops or Grass.

TABLE No. 7.—Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, in each Divis

Counties Proper.	Years.	Horses (including Ponies), as returned by Occupiers of Land.			Cattle.			
		Used solely for purposes of Agriculture, &c.	Unbroken Horses of any Age, and Mares kept solely for the purpose of Breeding.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle. 2 Years of Age and above.	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years of Age.	Tota
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	1874	8,589	2,289	10,878	10,259	10,684	13,054	33,9
	1875	8,706	2,358	11,064	10,369	11,119	12,797	34,2
Berks	1874	12,009	2,433	14,442	16,058	7,451	13,638	37,1
	1875	12,152	2,605	14,757	15,849	7,491	11,988	35,3
Buckingham	1874	12,093	4,482	16,575	27,636	19,337	23,225	70,1
	1875	12,343	4,667	17,010	26,910	20,846	21,075	68,8
Cambridge	1874	19,029	6,945	25,974	14,543	14,371	19,051	47,9
	1875	19,295	7,664	26,959	15,246	13,809	18,452	47,5
Chester	1874	12,969	6,717	19,686	96,170	16,357	54,809	167,3
	1875	13,192	7,307	20,499	96,246	18,135	48,085	162,4
Cornwall	1874	21,486	7,289	28,775	50,546	39,700	63,520	153,7
	1875	21,663	8,117	29,780	50,011	44,666	62,238	156,9
Cumberland	1874	12,495	6,582	19,077	39,773	32,556	53,740	126,0
	1875	12,563	6,591	19,154	38,650	34,468	52,256	125,3
Derby	1874	12,415	6,278	18,693	66,899	26,429	51,237	144,5
	1875	12,722	6,759	19,481	65,376	29,104	48,178	142,6
Devon	1874	34,749	14,396	49,145	75,024	57,202	83,916	216,1
	1875	34,957	15,743	50,700	74,686	63,468	79,999	218,1
Dorset	1874	12,470	2,519	14,989	48,668	10,279	18,425	77,3
	1875	12,512	2,844	15,356	48,964	11,418	15,966	76,3
Durham	1874	11,287	5,361	16,648	20,567	17,799	25,790	64,1
	1875	11,455	5,745	17,200	20,118	18,471	24,536	63,1
Essex	1874	32,301	7,679	39,980	22,833	27,823	29,787	80,4
	1875	32,480	8,301	40,781	22,966	27,863	27,973	78,8
Gloucester	1874	18,131	5,240	23,371	39,190	30,287	51,147	120,6
	1875	18,222	5,733	23,955	37,481	32,622	45,719	115,8
Hants	1874	21,978	5,246	27,224	32,804	10,134	19,720	62,6
	1875	22,141	6,019	28,160	34,037	11,051	17,044	62,1
Hereford	1874	13,071	6,852	19,923	26,734	19,156	34,642	80,5
	1875	13,397	7,134	20,531	26,181	21,970	32,756	80,9
Hertford	1874	10,560	2,625	13,185	11,707	8,304	13,369	33,3
	1875	10,672	2,953	13,625	11,898	8,631	11,913	32,4
Huntingdon	1874	6,947	2,520	9,467	6,985	9,391	9,969	26,3
	1875	7,127	2,671	9,798	7,800	9,138	9,363	26,3
Kent	1874	24,462	4,367	28,829	28,208	21,307	28,317	77,8
	1875	25,031	4,680	29,711	28,037	20,259	24,822	73,1
Lancaster	1874	21,892	11,081	32,973	123,831	30,954	84,517	239,3
	1875	22,358	11,990	34,348	120,936	33,644	76,477	231,0

nd County of Great Britain, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year.

Sheep.			Pigs.	Years.	Counties Proper.
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
					ENGLAND.
116,163	73,856	190,019	30,685	1874	Bedford.
110,941	67,721	178,662	27,781	1875	
191,631	115,850	307,481	41,421	1874	Berks.
186,020	115,064	301,084	35,294	1875	
181,742	117,208	298,950	40,569	1874	Buckingham.
183,628	108,755	292,383	35,370	1875	
213,469	111,493	324,962	46,836	1874	Cambridge.
207,077	114,916	321,993	43,687	1875	
77,606	44,395	122,001	63,889	1874	Chester.
69,188	42,142	111,330	61,209	1875	
269,368	172,411	441,779	62,434	1874	Cornwall.
270,057	168,864	438,921	56,435	1875	
395,982	166,862	562,844	27,117	1874	Cumberland.
356,825	154,312	511,137	24,738	1875	
175,736	99,747	275,483	41,197	1874	Derby.
166,949	94,574	261,523	37,271	1875	
623,943	355,207	979,150	94,264	1874	Devon.
621,123	355,035	976,158	84,898	1875	
335,774	188,523	524,297	42,009	1874	Dorset.
336,940	181,376	518,316	40,957	1875	
154,180	71,362	225,542	11,602	1874	Durham.
140,469	67,130	207,599	11,526	1875	
261,221	145,038	406,259	100,641	1874	Essex.
264,378	135,075	399,453	90,277	1875	
283,118	188,124	471,242	63,292	1874	Gloucester.
270,152	183,729	453,881	55,109	1875	
389,680	223,209	612,889	71,882	1874	Hants.
382,352	213,831	596,183	63,344	1875	
224,502	141,616	366,118	28,424	1874	Hereford.
215,867	132,168	348,035	24,596	1875	
124,473	70,668	195,141	33,062	1874	Hertford.
122,358	65,682	188,040	30,650	1875	
97,117	57,707	154,824	20,201	1874	Huntingdon.
98,916	57,106	156,022	18,801	1875	
673,899	347,452	1,021,351	63,599	1874	Kent.
671,775	336,015	1,007,790	58,465	1875	
214,777	124,580	339,357	39,518	1874	Lancaster.
196,957	117,707	314,664	38,443	1875	

Table No. 7.—Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, in each Divisi

Counties Proper—*Continued.*	Years.	Horses (including Ponies), as returned by Occupiers of Land.			Cattle.			
		Used solely for purposes of Agriculture, &c.	Unbroken Horses of any Age, and Mares kept solely for the purpose of Breeding.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle. 2 Years of Age and above.	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.
ENGLAND—*Cont.*								
Leicester	1874	12,150	4,975	17,125	35,184	57,637	44,914	137,73
	1875	12,046	5,380	17,426	33,567	62,128	41,153	136,84
Lincoln	1874	48,127	14,495	62,622	54,316	73,383	85,101	212,80
	1875	47,852	14,901	62,753	53,075	73,970	81,798	208,84
Middlesex	1874	4,047	1,513	5,560	17,392	4,742	5,682	27,81
	1875	4,271	1,556	5,827	18,008	5,140	5,080	28,22
Monmouth	1874	6,168	4,251	10,419	16,392	10,919	18,282	45,59
	1875	6,128	4,331	10,459	15,867	11,854	16,120	43,84
Norfolk	1874	41,495	16,239	57,734	28,966	47,438	42,586	118,99
	1875	41,220	17,447	58,667	29,021	40,917	39,194	109,13
Northampton	1874	15,466	4,971	20,437	24,274	58,330	34,485	117,08
	1875	14,446	5,383	19,829	24,226	60,200	33,618	118,04
Northumberland	1874	13,349	4,981	18,330	20,279	42,802	34,686	97,76
	1875	13,509	5,100	18,609	19,802	43,822	33,154	96,77
Nottingham	1874	14,261	4,923	19,184	24,406	22,651	35,256	82,31
	1875	14,482	5,192	19,674	22,949	25,157	31,220	79,32
Oxford	1874	12,872	3,359	16,231	17,762	13,791	22,556	54,10
	1875	13,074	3,692	16,766	17,793	15,384	21,743	54,92
Rutland	1874	2,346	808	3,154	3,414	7,956	6,667	18,03
	1875	2,326	831	3,157	2,953	8,831	5,931	17,71
Salop	1874	18,736	8,691	27,427	54,726	31,012	58,307	144,04
	1875	18,824	9,750	28,574	54,524	34,364	54,312	143,20
Somerset	1874	22,005	9,256	31,261	100,759	43,422	66,779	210,96
	1875	22,103	9,728	31,831	99,966	48,327	57,403	205,69
Stafford	1874	15,398	5,796	21,194	68,455	23,935	52,507	144,89
	1875	15,499	6,351	21,850	67,220	25,820	45,900	138,94
Suffolk	1874	31,981	9,212	41,193	20,212	21,971	28,711	70,89
	1875	32,112	9,910	42,022	20,376	19,614	25,326	65,31
Surrey	1874	9,990	2,882	12,872	21,189	8,321	17,025	46,53
	1875	10,521	3,139	13,660	21,579	8,887	14,519	44,98
Sussex	1874	21,103	4,241	25,344	35,660	28,353	39,916	103,92
	1875	21,241	4,419	25,660	35,597	29,137	36,028	100,76
Warwick	1874	14,420	3,981	18,401	31,995	31,591	33,374	96,96
	1875	14,535	4,581	19,116	31,235	33,304	32,261	96,80
Westmoreland	1874	4,390	2,936	7,326	22,050	10,227	28,038	60,31
	1875	4,349	3,030	7,379	21,180	10,667	25,855	57,70
Wilts	1874	18,230	3,283	21,513	51,204	13,176	27,672	92,05
	1875	18,332	3,428	21,760	51,002	14,147	23,667	88,81

nd County of Great Britain, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

Sheep.			Pigs.	Years.	Counties Proper—*Continued.*
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
					England—*Cont.*
297,294	165,264	462,558	29,501	1874	Leicester.
296,032	157,445	453,477	25,685	1875	
994,197	634,814	1,629,011	107,450	1874	Lincoln.
940,383	614,707	1,555,090	100,597	1875	
30,746	12,665	43,411	15,493	1874	Middlesex.
27,889	12,157	40,046	14,023	1875	
142,940	70,752	213,692	16,511	1874	Monmouth.
142,816	68,767	211,583	14,396	1875	
453,696	341,737	795,433	91,580	1874	Norfolk.
419,319	309,269	728,588	83,047	1875	
355,789	213,455	569,244	34,560	1874	Northampton.
350,786	202,326	553,112	29,820	1875	
598,007	350,697	948,704	14,420	1874	Northumberland.
574,959	338,801	913,760	13,079	1875	
178,614	126,367	304,981	28,585	1874	Nottingham.
165,269	119,676	284,945	26,739	1875	
204,814	147,559	352,373	43,555	1874	Oxford.
204,657	151,739	356,396	36,512	1875	
69,972	38,675	108,647	4,029	1874	Rutland.
68,082	37,615	105,697	3,219	1875	
327,501	202,985	530,486	63,829	1874	Salop.
299,853	196,565	496,418	56,872	1875	
510,919	232,894	743,813	91,894	1874	Somerset.
499,105	221,656	720,761	83,877	1875	
201,975	135,887	337,862	56,741	1874	Stafford.
191,303	125,557	316,860	50,820	1875	
289,758	215,785	505,543	122,900	1874	Suffolk.
271,669	204,242	475,911	111,373	1875	
75,321	32,336	107,657	36,388	1874	Surrey.
71,823	29,297	101,120	33,130	1875	
366,793	209,805	576,598	44,750	1874	Sussex.
362,666	202,792	565,458	41,050	1875	
246,182	157,268	403,450	45,339	1874	Warwick.
240,239	152,521	392,760	40,628	1875	
230,266	118,262	348,528	4,840	1874	Westmoreland.
220,327	110,897	331,224	4,665	1875	
455,299	309,966	765,265	65,476	1874	Wilts.
449,102	300,338	749,440	59,168	1875	

TABLE No. 7.—NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVIS

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	HORSES (including Ponies), as returned by Occupiers of Land.			CATTLE.			
		Used solely for purposes of Agriculture, &c.	Unbroken Horses of any Age, and Mares kept solely for the purpose of Breeding.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
ENGLAND—*Cont.*								
WORCESTER	1874	13,859	4,140	17,999	25,604	13,441	22,972	62,0
	1875	13,947	4,515	18,462	24,753	14,757	20,332	59,8
YORK—East Riding (including City of York)	1874	23,285	13,394	36,679	25,430	26,591	34,516	86,5
	1875	23,371	13,632	37,003	25,056	26,895	33,066	85,0
YORK—North Riding	1874	24,978	12,837	37,815	49,875	45,030	65,336	160,2
	1875	25,502	13,315	38,817	49,216	47,261	62,114	158,5
YORK—West Riding	1874	31,632	16,112	47,744	106,498	59,533	88,049	254,0
	1875	32,678	16,928	49,606	104,570	63,838	79,149	247,5
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	1874	739,221	268,177	1,007,398	1,614,477	1,105,773	1,585,290	4,305,5
	1875	745,356	286,420	1,031,776	1,595,296	1,162,594	1,460,580	4,218,4
WALES.								
ANGLESEY	1874	3,383	2,987	6,370	13,977	9,683	16,662	40,32
	1875	3,972	2,495	6,467	14,172	10,686	16,129	40,98
BRECON	1874	4,830	5,615	10,445	14,592	6,205	16,320	37,11
	1875	4,692	5,563	10,255	13,730	7,501	15,035	36,26
CARDIGAN	1874	7,883	4,717	12,600	25,664	10,600	26,761	63,02
	1875	8,009	4,736	12,745	25,705	12,538	23,292	61,53
CARMARTHEN	1874	10,217	7,521	17,738	48,486	17,255	40,826	106,56
	1875	10,224	7,536	17,760	48,533	19,244	36,827	104,60
CARNARVON	1874	3,405	3,879	7,284	21,027	10,904	19,936	51,86
	1875	3,451	3,912	7,363	21,356	11,918	18,078	51,35
DENBIGH	1874	6,160	5,330	11,490	24,270	10,031	25,837	60,13
	1875	6,324	5,222	11,546	23,901	11,217	23,721	58,83
FLINT	1874	3,284	2,022	5,306	14,262	4,694	11,445	30,40
	1875	3,559	1,943	5,502	13,985	5,157	9,977	29,11
GLAMORGAN	1874	7,081	5,513	12,594	21,074	12,573	20,068	53,71
	1875	6,725	5,708	12,433	20,664	13,424	16,569	50,65
MERIONETH	1874	3,154	2,349	5,503	14,923	7,816	17,013	39,75
	1875	3,245	2,292	5,537	14,856	8,674	15,742	39,27
MONTGOMERY	1874	7,179	6,140	13,319	24,146	13,828	30,256	68,23
	1875	7,334	6,898	14,232	23,470	16,055	27,687	67,21
PEMBROKE	1874	8,429	4,625	13,054	30,956	15,192	36,736	82,88
	1875	8,182	4,955	13,137	31,002	17,043	32,694	80,73
RADNOR	1874	4,021	3,799	7,820	10,239	6,508	14,340	31,08
	1875	3,880	3,854	7,734	9,708	7,955	13,029	30,69
TOTAL FOR WALES	1874	69,026	54,497	123,523	263,616	125,289	276,200	665,10
	1875	69,597	55,114	124,711	261,082	141,412	248,780	651,27

d County of Great Britain, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

Sheep.			Pigs.	Years.	Counties Proper—*Continued.*	
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.				
					ENGLAND—*Cont.*	
147,474	92,389	239,863	43,604	1874	Worcester.	
141,108	87,971	229,079	39,024	1875		
330,305	220,510	550,815	52,072	1874	East Riding (including City of York).	York.
290,527	223,001	513,528	48,772	1875		
456,649	274,836	731,485	53,915	1874	North Riding.	
432,787	271,455	704,242	52,997	1875		
472,902	297,748	770,650	68,707	1874	West Riding.	
440,419	291,546	731,965	67,013	1875		
12,441,794	7,417,964	19,859,758	2,058,781	1874	Total for England.	
11,973,092	7,141,542	19,114,634	1,875,357	1875		
					WALES.	
33,238	25,805	59,043	16,006	1874	Anglesey.	
30,048	24,058	54,106	15,151	1875		
347,573	119,137	466,710	10,107	1874	Brecon.	
354,012	112,063	466,075	9,231	1875		
143,155	67,069	210,224	21,202	1874	Cardigan.	
144,792	60,554	205,346	20,688	1875		
145,402	89,207	234,609	27,131	1874	Carmarthen.	
141,773	84,652	226,425	26,628	1875		
166,083	65,175	231,258	20,444	1874	Carnarvon.	
165,150	58,654	223,804	19,273	1875		
197,560	93,778	291,338	24,319	1874	Denbigh.	
184,709	75,527	260,236	22,476	1875		
40,869	25,310	66,179	15,074	1874	Flint.	
37,796	22,693	60,489	13,875	1875		
205,474	97,659	303,133	15,670	1874	Glamorgan.	
203,621	94,056	297,677	14,590	1875		
290,750	105,365	396,115	9,182	1874	Merioneth.	
287,736	95,688	383,424	9,193	1875		
259,792	119,907	379,699	24,350	1874	Montgomery.	
253,928	103,459	357,387	22,369	1875		
66,326	55,356	121,682	23,346	1874	Pembroke.	
64,197	53,818	118,015	23,559	1875		
214,847	89,859	304,706	6,923	1874	Radnor.	
214,533	84,293	298,826	6,315	1875		
2,111,069	953,627	3,064,696	213,754	1874	Total for Wales.	
2,082,295	869,515	2,951,810	203,348	1875		

TABLE No. 7.—NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVIS

COUNTIES PROPER—*Continued.*	YEARS.	HORSES (including Ponies), as returned by Occupiers of Land.			CATTLE.			
		Used solely for purposes of Agriculture, &c.	Unbroken Horses of any Age, and Mares kept solely for the purpose of Breeding.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN	1874	18,868	4,480	23,348	45,051	41,747	79,717	166,5
	1875	18,896	5,044	23,940	45,136	43,127	81,476	169,7
ARGYLE	1874	3,847	2,875	6,722	22,938	18,089	22,440	63,4
	1875	3,835	3,032	6,867	23,216	17,660	21,521	62,3
AYR	1874	5,755	2,178	7,933	44,062	16,084	30,446	90,5
	1875	5,786	2,379	8,165	44,394	15,675	27,465	87,5
BANFF	1874	5,767	1,331	7,098	13,410	8,040	23,090	44,5
	1875	5,841	1,423	7,264	13,393	8,099	23,262	44,7
BERWICK	1874	4,132	1,224	5,356	3,669	4,534	8,776	16,9
	1875	4,074	1,246	5,320	3,556	5,092	8,161	16,8
BUTE	1874	696	315	1,011	3,062	1,789	2,819	7,6
	1875	677	303	980	3,206	1,902	2,789	7,8
CAITHNESS	1874	3,799	1,170	4,969	7,854	3,818	10,944	22,6
	1875	3,869	1,077	4,946	7,680	3,226	10,460	21,3
CLACKMANNAN	1874	521	141	662	1,180	1,334	1,295	3,8
	1875	542	149	691	1,231	1,114	1,299	3,6
DUMBARTON	1874	1,130	402	1,532	6,182	3,079	4,359	13,6
	1875	1,120	512	1,632	6,273	3,193	3,797	13,2
DUMFRIES	1874	5,171	2,103	7,274	16,664	13,991	23,794	54,4
	1875	4,995	2,174	7,169	16,145	13,940	23,374	53,4
EDINBURGH	1874	3,338	662	4,000	9,354	3,952	5,098	18,4
	1875	3,374	705	4,079	9,614	3,978	5,412	19,0
ELGIN or MORAY	1874	3,813	748	4,561	7,510	4,033	13,414	24,9
	1875	3,798	852	4,650	7,437	4,197	12,912	24,5
FIFE	1874	7,576	2,123	9,699	8,882	14,192	17,773	40,8
	1875	7,582	2,316	9,898	8,494	14,278	16,768	39,5
FORFAR	1874	8,024	1,935	9,959	12,309	17,359	22,071	51,7
	1875	8,083	1,905	9,988	11,965	17,521	21,105	50,5
HADDINGTON	1874	3,114	492	3,606	2,054	2,973	3,069	8,0
	1875	3,152	522	3,674	1,978	2,655	3,485	8,1
INVERNESS	1874	6,610	1,933	8,543	20,737	9,005	23,127	52,8
	1875	6,743	2,101	8,844	20,879	9,144	22,716	52,7
KINCARDINE	1874	3,588	912	4,500	7,109	7,306	15,496	29,9
	1875	3,727	968	4,695	7,129	7,832	15,096	30,0
KINROSS	1874	759	428	1,187	1,145	2,105	3,411	6,6
	1875	758	397	1,155	1,117	2,075	3,389	6,5
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1874	3,683	1,499	5,182	12,291	12,590	16,481	41,3
	1875	3,559	1,629	5,188	12,502	11,649	15,790	39,9

d County of Great Britain, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

Sheep.			Pigs.	Years.	Counties Proper—*Continued.*
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
					SCOTLAND.
113,315	43,790	157,105	10,565	1874	} Aberdeen.
115,671	44,707	160,378	11,040	1875	
751,321	310,552	1,061,873	4,219	1874	} Argyle.
732,929	296,507	1,029,436	4,596	1875	
231,223	144,487	375,710	14,600	1874	} Ayr.
218,798	133,972	352,770	14,848	1875	
35,258	18,251	53,509	3,576	1874	} Banff.
37,042	18,587	55,629	4,046	1875	
168,735	116,843	285,578	4,527	1874	} Berwick.
156,283	114,663	270,946	4,236	1875	
27,379	14,671	42,050	613	1874	} Bute.
28,126	14,178	42,304	640	1875	
72,834	35,995	108,829	1,789	1874	} Caithness.
66,484	32,971	99,455	1,888	1875	
7,638	4,568	12,206	1,695	1874	} Clackmannan.
7,896	4,655	12,551	1,463	1875	
51,365	26,646	78,011	821	1874	} Dumbarton.
50,425	24,174	74,599	836	1875	
327,284	206,991	534,275	14,014	1874	} Dumfries.
304,517	176,451	480,968	13,032	1875	
106,965	64,643	171,608	5,163	1874	} Edinburgh.
105,348	67,634	172,982	5,191	1875	
40,395	21,969	62,364	3,264	1874	} Elgin or Moray.
39,743	21,664	61,407	3,563	1875	
54,677	25,734	80,411	6,490	1874	} Fife.
42,691	26,918	69,609	6,050	1875	
90,327	36,838	127,165	6,638	1874	} Forfar.
85,505	36,432	121,937	6,918	1875	
75,078	40,589	115,667	2,934	1874	} Haddington.
65,493	41,844	107,337	2,919	1875	
553,093	208,104	761,197	3,645	1874	} Inverness.
534,808	201,076	735,884	3,981	1875	
24,606	10,125	34,731	2,737	1874	} Kincardine.
25,718	10,456	36,174	2,795	1875	
21,005	11,068	32,073	624	1874	} Kinross.
18,433	10,280	28,713	682	1875	
265,212	139,477	404,689	7,071	1874	} Kirkcudbright.
251,328	127,663	378,991	6,749	1875	

TABLE No. 7.—NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in EACH DIVIS

COUNTIES PROPER— *Continued.*	YEARS.	HORSES (including Ponies), as returned by Occupiers of Land.			CATTLE.			
		Used solely for purposes of Agriculture, &c.	Unbroken Horses of any Age, and Mares kept solely for the purpose of Breeding.	Total.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total
						2 Years of Age and above.	Under 2 Years of Age.	
SCOTLAND—*Cont.*								
LANARK	1874	5,333	1,715	7,048	33,295	12,358	21,240	66,89
	1875	5,383	1,838	7,221	33,378	12,603	19,634	65,61
LINLITHGOW	1874	1,516	523	2,039	3,427	4,394	4,212	12,03
	1875	1,518	559	2,077	3,541	4,151	3,851	11,54
NAIRN	1874	910	273	1,183	1,914	1,309	3,433	6,65
	1875	977	271	1,248	1,958	1,114	3,510	6,58
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND	1874	4,684	1,049	5,733	9,553	3,534	13,297	26,38
	1875	4,661	953	5,614	9,339	3,879	12,544	25,76
	1874	1,671	4,280	5,951	8,432	6,660	6,591	21,68
	1875	1,091	4,688	5,779	8,356	6,782	6,324	21,46
PEEBLES	1874	916	203	1,119	1,993	1,590	2,956	6,53
	1875	919	206	1,125	2,019	1,673	3,035	6,72
PERTH	1874	10,321	3,026	13,347	21,032	23,508	38,717	83,25
	1875	10,393	3,168	13,561	21,148	24,221	36,959	82,32
RENFREW	1874	2,082	859	2,941	14,720	4,151	7,377	26,24
	1875	2,190	904	3,094	14,883	4,228	6,686	25,79
ROSS AND CROMARTY	1874	5,431	1,560	6,991	16,906	8,892	15,804	41,60
	1875	5,461	1,621	7,082	16,843	9,893	14,561	41,29
ROXBURGH	1874	3,661	820	4,481	4,642	5,196	7,817	17,65
	1875	3,705	835	4,540	4,713	4,942	7,788	17,44
SELKIRK	1874	463	122	585	863	780	1,103	2,74
	1875	490	122	612	887	653	1,132	2,67
STIRLING	1874	3,054	1,339	4,393	9,456	9,990	11,392	30,83
	1875	3,131	1,345	4,476	9,775	10,332	10,630	30,73
SUTHERLAND	1874	2,016	515	2,531	5,649	2,318	4,962	12,92
	1875	2,041	485	2,526	5,840	2,454	4,904	13,19
WIGTOWN	1874	3,967	1,367	5,334	18,359	7,862	14,059	40,28
	1875	3,931	1,611	5,542	18,838	7,925	13,175	39,93
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	1874	136,216	44,602	180,818	395,704	278,562	480,580	1,154,84
	1875	136,302	47,340	183,642	396,863	281,207	465,010	1,143,08
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	1874	944,463	367,276	1,311,739	2,273,797	1,509,624	2,342,070	6,125,49
	1875	951,255	388,874	1,340,129	2,253,241	1,585,213	2,174,370	6,012,82
ISLE OF MAN	1874	3,908	1,791	5,699	7,218	3,031	9,398	19,64
	1875	3,652	1,689	5,341	7,188	3,100	8,831	19,11
CHANNEL ISLANDS: JERSEY*	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875	1,837	357	2,194	6,103	514	4,904	11,52
GUERNSEY, &c.	1874	1,701	145	1,846	3,096	1,010	2,859	6,96
	1875	1,866	161	2,027	3,384	922	3,027	7,33

* Returns not obtained in 1874.

d County of Great Britain, as returned upon 25th of June in each Year—*Continued.*

Sheep.			Pigs.	Years.	Counties Proper— *Continued.*
1 Year old and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.			
					SCOTLAND—*Cont.*
138,110	78,647	216,757	7,382	1874	Lanark.
134,592	76,434	211,026	7,783	1875	
17,736	4,956	22,692	1,622	1874	Linlithgow.
14,635	5,926	20,561	1,978	1875	
12,630	4,787	17,417	828	1874	Nairn.
12,734	5,080	17,814	907	1875	
18,791	15,271	34,062	4,375	1874	Orkney
18,066	13,832	31,898	4,156	1875	
					and
55,377	31,341	86,718	4,853	1874	Shetland.
55,584	32,040	87,624	4,760	1875	
121,209	80,050	201,259	955	1874	Peebles.
117,902	77,645	195,547	998	1875	
487,841	216,118	703,959	9,911	1874	Perth.
481,029	208,628	689,657	9,986	1875	
25,386	14,338	39,724	1,888	1874	Renfrew.
23,431	13,429	36,860	1,959	1875	
260,919	108,316	369,235	6,504	1874	Ross and Cromarty.
261,276	107,039	368,315	6,407	1875	
295,712	221,191	516,903	3,923	1874	Roxburgh.
284,130	213,874	498,004	3,891	1875	
99,733	76,877	176,610	470	1874	Selkirk.
96,517	68,514	165,031	415	1875	
77,387	44,149	121,536	2,196	1874	Stirling.
75,343	43,521	118,864	2,280	1875	
176,908	62,487	239,395	1,229	1874	Sutherland.
178,864	61,232	240,096	1,257	1875	
90,418	53,751	144,169	9,176	1874	Wigtown.
78,006	49,621	127,627	8,963	1875	
4,895,867	2,493,620	7,389,487	150,297	1874	Total for Scotland
4,719,347	2,381,647	7,100,994	151,213	1875	
19,448,730	10,865,211	30,313,941	2,422,832	1874	Total for Great Britain.
18,774,734	10,392,704	29,167,438	2,229,918	1875	
49,561	34,863	84,424	4,332	1874	Isle of Man.
45,551	28,688	74,239	4,339	1875	
—	—	—	—	1874	Channel Islands: Jersey.*
363	206	569	5,842	1875	
846	382	1,228	6,239	1874	Guernsey, &c.
965	579	1,544	5,833	1875	

TABLE No. 8.—Statement of the Population and Area, and of the

(The Area and Acreage are state

See also Table No. 10

Description of Crops, &c.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia	
Population (according to latest Returns)	(1874.) 584,278		(1874.) 808,437		(1874.) 204,623		(1874.) 26,209	
Total Area	207,000,000		55,572,000		245,330,000		626,111,000	
Years (ended 31st Mar. in some Colonies)	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–4.	1874–5.
Total Acreage under Crops and Grass	456,825	464,957	964,996	1,011,776	1,225,073	1,330,484	51,724	45,292
Corn Crops :—								
Wheat	166,647	166,912	349,976	332,936	784,784	839,638	25,697	23,427
Barley and Bere	3,559	3,984	25,383	29,505	11,827	13,724	5,083	4,702
Oats	16,173	17,973	110,991	114,921	2,011	2,785	1,474	1,067
Rye	1,234	*	722†	1,096†	—	—	1,423	1,022
Beans and Peas	—	—	14,229‡	16,170‡	4,295	4,328	52	28
Buckwheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize	116,141	118,437	1,959	1,523	—	—	113	88
Other Kinds of Grain	276	1,351	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total under Corn Crops	304,030	308,657	503,210	496,151	802,917	860,475	33,842	30,334
Potatoes	14,212	13,604	38,349	35,183	3,813	4,582	473	329
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Cane	6,671	8,540	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	200	Not stated.	583	733	—	—	—	—
Vineyards	4,525	4,308	5,222	4,937	5,217	5,051	775	779
Bare Fallow	—	—	66,989	77,912	235,210	264,327	—	—
Grass for Hay	70,700	68,088	115,672	119,031	142,167	160,931	15,941§	13,366§

* Included in "Other Kinds of Grain." † Including Bere. ‡ Including Millet and Sorghum.

Note.—See also Table No. 10 for Acreage

Acreage under Crops and Grass for Hay, in various British Colonies.

(in English Statute Acres.)

at page 92.

Queensland.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Natal.		Description of Crops, &c.
(1874.) 163,517		(1874.) 104,176		(1874.) 341,860		(1874.) 307,241		Population (according to latest Returns).
433,920,000		16,778,000		68,006,000		10,333,000		Total Area.
1873.	1874.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873.	1874.	Years (ended 31st Mar. in some Colonies).
64,218	Returns not received.	324,105	326,486	1,651,712‖	1,943,667‖	213,672	177,358	Total Acreage under Crops and Grass.
								Corn Crops :—
3,554		58,610	57,633	132,428	105,674	1,789	1,678	Wheat.
588		6,440	5,129	22,124	16,236	143	142	Barley and Bere.
353		26,750	32,704	109,472	157,545	2,723	4,157	Oats.
—		—	29	—	—	—	—	Rye.
—		6,272	5,685	—	—	285	186	Beans and Peas.
—		—	—	—	—	31	28	Buckwheat.
21,140		—	—	—	—	93,813	105,579	Maize.
178		—	—	—		79,543	35,171	Other Kinds of Grain.
25,813		98,072	101,180	264,024	279,455	178,327	146,941	Total under Corn Crops.
3,069		7,910	6,978	11,617	12,154	4,118	11,334	Potatoes.
9,663		—	—	—	—	915	114	Cotton.
14,495		—	—	—	—	6,460	8,143	Sugar Cane.
26		13	2	—	—	199	128	Tobacco.
364		—	—	—	—	—	—	Vineyards.
—		23,360	22,512	148,357	Not stated.	—	—	Bare Fallow.
5,772		26,406	30,486	43,616	62,216	—	—	Grass for Hay.

§ Including "Green Crops." ‖ Including Permanent Artificial Grass, amounting to 1,393,823 acres in 1874–5.

of Crops in other Colonial Possessions.

TABLE No. 8.—STATEMENT of the POPULATION and AREA, and of the ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS for HAY, in VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES—*Continued.*

(The Area and Acreage are stated in English Statute Acres.)

See also Table No. 10, *at page* 92.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	DOMINION OF CANADA.				
		Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	TOTAL.
POPULATION (according to latest Returns)	(1865.) 566,158	(1871.) 1,620,851	(1871.) 1,191,516	(1871.) 285,594	(1871.) 387,800	(1871.) 3,485,761
TOTAL AREA	128,390,000	65,098,000	120,019,000	17,393,000	11,382,000	215,892,000
YEARS	1865.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.
TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CROPS AND GRASS	460,754	8,833,626	5,703,944	1,171,157	1,627,091	17,335,818
CORN CROPS :—						
Wheat	202,257	1,365,872	242,726	18,884	19,299	1,646,781
Barley and Bere	34,569	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Oats	99,609	„	„	„	„	„
Rye	24,330	„	„	„	„	„
Beans and Peas	8,784	„	„	„	„	„
Buckwheat	—	„	„	„	„	„
Maize	50,126	„	„	„	„	„
Other Kinds of Grain	—	„	„	„	„	„
TOTAL UNDER CORN CROPS	419,675	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	12,845	174,640	128,185	47,689	52,588	403,102
Cotton	—	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Sugar Cane	—	„	„	„	„	„
Tobacco	1,974	„	„	„	„	„
Vineyards	16,177	„	„	„	„	„
Bare Fallow	—	„	„	„	„	„
Grass for Hay	—	1,690,508	1,211,953	334,997	412,961	3,650,419

Note.—See also Table No. 10 for Acreage of Crops in other Colonial Possessions.

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of the Estimated Quantities, in English Imperial Bushels, of the Principal Kinds of Corn, and of Potatoes, produced in various British Colonies.

Description of Crop.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.	
Years (ended 31st March in some Colonies)	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1873–74.	1874–75.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	2,238,414	2,148,394	4,752,289	4,850,165	6,178,816	9,862,693	947,813	1,066,861	3,391,634	2,974,339
Barley	66,225	69,053	502,601	619,896	126,398	208,373	124,459	125,469	606,492	447,162
Oats	302,600	293,135	1,741,451	2,121,612	21,337	40,701	561,247	877,243	3,292,807	5,548,729
Rye	17,646	Not stated.	7,979*	15,620*	—	—	—	474	—	—
Beans and Peas	—	—	199,041†	317,382†	52,018	61,733	91,179	111,868	—	—
Maize	4,120,112	3,618,436	40,347	24,263	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	42,281	38,564	109,822	124,310	13,014	17,046	24,970	26,169	51,758	63,685

	Natal.		Cape of Good Hope.	Dominion of Canada.					Prince Edward Island.	Newfoundland.
				Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.		
	1873–74.	1874–75.	1865.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1869.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	19,481	21,202	1,389,769	14,233,389	2,058,076	204,911	227,497	16,723,873	269,392	748
Barley	1,396	1,138	308,318	9,461,233	1,668,208	70,547	296,050	11,496,038	176,441	
Oats	—‡	—‡	433,342	22,138,958	15,116,262	3,044,134	2,190,099	42,489,453	3,128,576	11,149
Rye	—	—	174,017	547,609	458,970	23,792	33,987	1,064,358	—	—
Beans and Peas	2,149	2,523	40,220	7,761,470	2,284,635	45,056	35,203	10,126,364	1,326	—
Maize	1,373,447	1,346,708	324,683	3,148,467	603,356	27,658	23,349	3,802,830	2,411	—
			Tons.							Barrels.
Potatoes	266,840	272,806	184,738§	17,138,534	18,068,323	6,562,355	5,560,975	47,330,187	3,375,726	308,327

* Including Bere. † Including Millet and Sorghum. ‡ Partly cut for Hay. § Including other Garden Produce.

TABLE No. 10.—Statement of the Acreage under the Principal Kinds of Crops in the under-mentioned British Possessions.

Principal Crops.	Ceylon.		Mauritius.		Jamaica.	Trinidad.
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1870.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar Cane	—	Returns not received.	128,451	126,366	48,455	45,228
Coffee	177,980		1,390	967	19,030	145
Cocoa	—		—	—	*	13,262
Tobacco	18,414		241	49	*	—
Maize	7,771		11,390	7,660	1,423	—
Rice	531,397		—	—	—	—
Fine Grain	72,762		—	—	—	—
Guinea Grass	—		—	—	Not stated.	—
Pimento	—		—	—	Not stated.	—
Manioc	—		6,984	7,803	—	—
Potatoes	296		1,522	1,195	—	—
Fruits and Vegetables	*		5,108	5,160	48,025	10,882

* Not distinguished.

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of the Estimated Average Yield per Statute Acre of the Principal Corn Crops, and of Potatoes, in various British Colonies.

Colonies.	Years (ended 31st March in some Colonies).	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Potatoes.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
New South Wales	1873–74	13·43	18·61	18·71	35·47	2·97
	1874–75	12·87	17·33	16·31	30·55	2·83
Victoria	1873–74	13·58	19·84	15·69	20·60	2·86
	1874–75	14·57	21·01	18·46	15·90	3·53
South Australia	1873–74	7·87	10·69	10·61	—	3·41
	1874–75	11·75	15·18	14·68	—	3·72
Western Australia	1873–74	13·46	17·22	19·22	15·83	2·66
	1874–75	12·00	16·00	16·00	15·00	3·00
Tasmania	1873–74	16·17	19·33	20·98	—	3·16
	1874–75	18·51	24·47	26·83	—	3·75
New Zealand	1873–74	25·61	27·41	30·08	—	4·46
	1874–75	28·15	29·39	35·22	—	5·24
						Bushels.
Natal	1873	10·89	9·76	—	14·64	64·80
	1874	12·64	8·01	—	12·75	24·07
Cape of Good Hope	1865	6·87	8·92	4·35	6·48	—
Dominion of Canada:						
Ontario	1871	10·42	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	98·14
Quebec	„	8·48	„	„	„	140·96
New Brunswick	„	10·85	„	„	„	137·61
Nova Scotia	„	11·79	„	„	„	105·75

TABLE No. 12.—Statement of the Number of Live Stock in various British Colonies, at the end of each Year.

Colonies.	Years ended	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
			Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ceylon - -	31 Dec. 1873	7,961	—	—	826,690	61,453	—
New South Wales -	31 Mar. 1874	328,014	—	—	2,710,374	19,928,590	238,342
	1875	346,691	—	—	2,856,699	22,872,882	219,958
Victoria - -	„ 1874	180,342	229,414	654,349	883,763	11,323,080	160,336
	1875	180,254	241,137	717,521	958,658	11,221,036	137,941
South Australia -	„ 1874	87,455	—	—	174,381	5,617,419	87,336
	1875	93,122	—	—	185,342	6,120,211	78,019
Western Australia -	„ 1874	26,290	—	—	47,640	748,536	20,948
	1875	26,636	—	—	46,748	777,861	13,290
Queensland - -	„ 1874	99,243	—	—	1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884
Tasmania - -	„ 1874	22,612	—	—	106,308	1,490,746	59,628
	1875	23,208	—	—	110,450	1,714,168	51,468
New Zealand -	Feb. 1871	81,028	135,168	301,424	436,592	9,700,629	151,460
	1874	99,261	—	—	494,113	11,674,863	123,741
Mauritius - -	31 Dec. 1874	18,969*	—	—	29,545	28,036†	30,318
Natal - -	„ 1873	19,740	—	—	468,485	343,763‡	10,343
	1874	23,443	—	—	501,154	301,957‡	11,317
Cape of Good Hope -	„ 1865	226,610	—	—	692,514	9,836,065‡	78,666
Canada (Domn. of) §	„ 1861	703,470	959,951	1,296,108	2,256,059	2,399,799	1,189,613
	1871	836,743	1,251,209	1,373,081	2,624,290	3,155,509	1,366,083
Prince Edward Isld.	Apr. 1871	25,329	—	—	62,984	147,364	52,514
Newfoundland -	31 Dec. 1869	3,764	—	—	13,721	23,044	6,417
British Columbia -	„ 1869	5,479	—	—	23,765	11,846	—
Jamaica - -	„ 1869	74,157	—	—	121,643	21,761	9,086

* Including Mules and Asses. † Including Goats. ‡ Including African Sheep.
§ Comprising the Four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

TABLE No. 13.—Statement of the Population, Area, and Acreage under Crops to Returns furnished by the Statistical

(The Area and Acreage are stated

Description of Crops, &c.	United Kingdom.			Sweden. (1873.)	Norway. (1870.)	Prussia. (1873.)	Denmark. (1871.)
	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total, including Isle of Man & Channel Islands.				
Population (according to the latest Returns)	26,072,284	5,412,877	31,629,299	4,341,559	1,742,000	24,643,623	1,784,741
Total Area (in English Statute Acres)	55,802,360 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	20,322,641 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	76,318,648 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	100,272,232 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	77,527,766 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	85,749,631 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	8,562,265 (exclusive of lakes).
Woods and Forests	2,187,078	325,173	2,512,251	43,157,963	17,290,000	20,047,014	398,877
Total Acreage under all kinds of Crops, Fallow and Grass	31,416,350	15,774,718	47,313,789	11,489,395	2,840,500	41,961,090	5,880,654
Corn Crops:							
Wheat	3,342,481	161,321	3,514,088		11,856	4,196,110	128,858
Barley or Bere	2,509,701	234,503	2,751,362		123,747	3,356,883	689,734
Oats	2,664,009	1,499,371	4,176,177		223,288	6,713,766	840,435
Rye	54,903	9,556	64,579		32,851	10,070,664	561,607
Beans and Peas	880,556	11,647	892,824	3,303,668	9,633 (Peas only.)	—	80,366
Buckwheat	—	—	—		—	—	45,180
Maize	—	—	—		—	—	—
Mixed Corn	—	—	—		48,659	—	123,606
Other Kinds	—	—	—		—	—	—
Total under Corn Crops	9,451,650	1,916,398	11,399,030	3,303,668	450,034	—	2,469,786
Green and other Crops:							
Potatoes	522,653	900,277	1,431,879	366,605	—	—	97,317
Carrots, Turnips, Mangolds, Kohl-Rabi, Beetroot, and Cabbage	2,577,178	414,132	3,002,547	27,558	Not ascertained.	—	12,753
Beetroot for Sugar	292	—	293			408,478	—
Chicory	142	—	168	—		—	—
Rape and other Oil Seeds	134,550	7,022	141,578	—		1,258,833	3,937
Hops	69,171	—	69,171	—		—	—
Tobacco	—	—	—	—		(1874) 20,471	—
Madder	—	—	—	—		—	—
Flax	6,751	101,248	107,999	36,977		—	17,686
Hemp	—	—	—				
Vineyards	—	—	—	—		—	—
Rice Grounds	—	—	—	—		—	—
Cotton	—	—	—	—		—	—
Sugar Cane	—	—	—	—		—	—
Bare Fallow	557,979	11,287	570,005	984,684		—	538,354
Grass, under Rotation	4,354,071	1,943,923	6,337,953	1,615,976		—	307,460
„ Meadows and Permanent Pasture	13,312,621	10,431,776	23,772,602	4,884,881		—	2,433,356

and GRASS, in the UNITED KINGDOM and in VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES, according DEPARTMENTS of the respective COUNTRIES.

in English Statute Acres.)

BAVARIA. (1863.)	WURTEMBERG. (1874.)	HOLLAND. (1873.)	BELGIUM. (1866.)	FRANCE. (1872.)	PORTUGAL. (1865.)	SPAIN. (1857.)	DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.
4,863,450	1,818,539	3,767,263	4,827,833	36,102,921	3,995,153	16,935,613	POPULATION (according to the latest Returns).
18,543,764 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	4,786,114 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	3,107,930 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	7,241,000 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	130,558,457 (including lakes and rivers).	22,125,358	126,759,000	TOTAL AREA (in English Statute Acres).
5,894,495	1,494,147	531,499	1,073,452	—	247,000	—	WOODS AND FORESTS.
11,367,310	3,099,368	—	4,857,700	—	—	—	TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER ALL KINDS OF CROPS, FALLOW AND GRASS.
							CORN CROPS:
718,025	39,214	214,074	700,348	17,136,667	618,735	7,311,892	Wheat.
838,779	239,623	112,461	107,784	2,669,489	172,900	3,182,100	Barley or Bere.
1,120,704	318,780	257,537	567,465	7,908,560	29,640	—	Oats.
1,460,788	100,091	487,578	713,746	4,730,438	988,000	2,961,863	Rye.
123,223	17,504	130,688	93,632	882,405	—	1,531,687	Beans and Peas.
4,456	59	163,756	52,944	1,678,607	—		Buckwheat.
1,893	4,466	—	—	1,733,597 (including Millet).	769,405		Maize.
—	80,794	—	87,652	1,235,976	—		Mixed Corn.
333,405*	505,900*	11,789*	158,930	480,697	—		Other Kinds.
4,601,273	1,306,431	1,377,883	2,482,451	38,456,436	—	14,987,542	TOTAL UNDER CORN CROPS.
							GREEN AND OTHER CROPS:
649,735	186,699	330,140	423,351	3,087,228	33,343	509,503	POTATOES.
162,468	32,070	164,907	27,664	—	77,803	—	CARROTS, TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, KOHL-RABI, BEETROOT, AND CABBAGE.
—	44,480	36,141	44,643	856,176 (for Cattle and Sugar).	—	—	BEETROOT for SUGAR.
—	2,023	5,357	11,653	—	—	—	CHICORY.
29,074	28,783	46,325	87,344	720,679	—	—	RAPE and other OIL SEEDS.
43,531	12,525	518	9,781	9,223	—	—	HOPS.
13,433	617	4,344	4,182	26,770	—	—	TOBACCO.
—	—	7,424	—	—	—	—	MADDER.
111,668	15,010	54,122	140,901	214,384	—	—	FLAX.
	18,112	2,761	7,205	267,558	—	—	HEMP.
54,653	58,280	—	716	6,455,627	467,840	—	VINEYARDS.
—	—	—	—	—	9,880	—	RICE GROUNDS.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	COTTON.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SUGAR CANE.
1,165,080	213,060	53,236	133,111	—	741,300	—	BARE FALLOW.
720,799	248,442	114,694	416,474	5,529,586	—	—	GRASS, under ROTATION.
3,625,554	686,314	—	814,991	—	—	20,689,050	„ MEADOWS and PERMANENT PASTURE.

* Including Spelt.

TABLE No. 13.—STATEMENT of the POPULATION, AREA, and ACREAGE UNDER CROPS and GRASS, in the UNITED KINGDOM and in VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES, according to RETURNS furnished by the STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS of the respective COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

(The Area and Acreage are stated in English Statute Acres.)

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	AUSTRIA PROPER. (1871.)	HUNGARY. (1872.)	GREECE, including Ionian Isles. (1867.)	EGYPT. (1871.)	UNITED STATES. (1874.)
POPULATION (according to the latest Returns)	20,420,041	15,860,123	1,457,894	5,251,737	38,558,371
TOTAL AREA (in English Statute Acres)	74,176,000	79,206,100	11,955,000 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	7,260,000 (exclusive of lakes and rivers).	2,095,600,000 (including lakes and rivers).
WOODS AND FORESTS	23,233,719	23,014,352	1,338,656	—	—
TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER ALL KINDS OF CROPS, FALLOW AND GRASS	45,684,091	26,921,425	—	4,795,317	—
CORN CROPS:					
Wheat	2,301,411	4,986,019	376,552	1,103,124	24,967,027
Barley or Bere	2,648,526	2,176,911	117,717	587,080	1,580,626
Oats	4,631,445	2,547,106	10,247	—	10,897,412
Rye	4,908,265	67,269	10,814	—	1,116,716
Beans and Peas	495,243	107,159	12,061	807,359	—
Buckwheat	587,647	57,084	22,953	—	452,590
Maize	708,043	3,647,761	181,509	809,733 (includes Dourra.)	41,036,918
Mixed Corn	—	—	127,808	2,546	—
Other Kinds	134,896	135,492	318	—	—
TOTAL UNDER CORN CROPS	16,415,476	13,724,801	859,979	—	—
GREEN AND OTHER CROPS:					
POTATOES	2,144,326	905,644	406	—	1,310,041
CARROTS, TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, KOHL-RABI, BEETROOT, AND CABBAGE	316,521	154,047	—	—	—
BEETROOT for SUGAR	364,794		—	—	—
CHICORY		—	—	—	—
RAPE and other OIL SEEDS		143,999	—	—	—
HOPS		—	—	—	—
TOBACCO	80,846	113,157	6,402	8,339	281,662
MADDER		—	4,583	—	—
FLAX		18,535	957	9,664	—
HEMP		169,551	99	3,018	—
VINEYARDS	508,143	998,558	193,135	—	—
RICE GROUNDS	1,456	—	—	40,060	—
COTTON	—	—	—	700,788	—
SUGAR CANE	—	—	—	36,923†	—
BARE FALLOW	—	—	—	—	—
GRASS, under ROTATION	8,815,431	10,218,479	9,954	—	—
„ MEADOWS and PERMANENT PASTURE	11,295,404		4,525,571*	—	21,769,772

* Including Mountain Pasture.

† This acreage (although not so described in the original Returns) appears to be *exclusive* of the land under Sugar Canes in the Daira of the Khedive, returned in 1871 as occupying about 55,000 acres.

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Estimated Quantities of the Principal Kinds of Corn and of Potatoes and other Crops Produced in Foreign Countries, according to Returns furnished by the Statistical Departments of the respective Countries.

—	Russia. (1870.)	Sweden. (1873.)	Norway. (1870.)	Prussia. (1871.)	Wurtemberg. (1874.)	Bavaria. (1868.)
Corn Crops:	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	217,096,250	2,715,466	261,841	77,225,084	835,067	11,732,590
Barley	126,507,250	12,445,643	3,749,872	113,920,223	6,405,272	16,910,539
Oats	582,960,410	35,154,097	7,981,380	196,006,178	9,934,413	25,118,928
Rye	613,397,160	15,608,029	848,695	150,085,677	1,964,262	23,858,258
Peas	—	1,492,147	197,164	16,737,263	108,089	1,887,879
Beans	—	284,534	—		159,525	
Buckwheat	—	18,373	—	—	1,848	53,734
Maize	—	—	—	—	115,857	47,234
Mixed Corn	—	4,396,991	1,853,912	—	2,579,580	—
Other Kinds	101,026,930	—	—	—	‡23,298,714	‡12,798,040
Green and other Crops:						
Potatoes	319,969,580	38,810,725	—	557,631,033	23,572,359	66,213,775
Carrots	—	4,244,295	—	—	Cwts. 28,023	Cwt.14,650,773
Turnips	—		—	—	„ 612,564	
Kohl Rabi	—		—	—	„ 2,237,942	
Cabbage	—		—	—	No. 37,373,822	
Mangolds	—		—	—	—	
Beetroot	—		—	—	—	
Beetroot for Sugar	—		—	Cwts. 49,872,361*	Cwts. 9,639,890	—
Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and other Oil Seeds	—	26,670	—	—	Bush. 414,475	—
Hops	—	—	—	—	Lbs. 5,680,416	Lbs. 15,000,992
Tobacco	—	—	—	Cwts. 309,041†	„ 818,496	—
Madder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax — Seed	Cwts. 321,430	Seed. Bush.194,254	—	—	—	—
Flax — Fibre	„ 4,821,450		—	—	Cwts. 12,590	—
Hemp — Seed	Bush.14,425,000	Fibre. Cwts. 91,145	—	—	—	—
Hemp — Fibre	Cwts. 1,928,580		—	—	Cwts. 29,800	—
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clover, Hay, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These figures are for 1873. † These figures are for 1874. ‡ Chiefly Spelt.

TABLE No. 14.—STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL KINDS according to RETURNS furnished by the STATISTICAL

	HOLLAND. (1873.)	BELGIUM. (1866.)	FRANCE. (1872.)	PORTUGAL. (1865.)	SPAIN. (1857.)	AUSTRIA PROPER. (1874.)
CORN CROPS:	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	5,046,165	14,203,189	332,209,512	5,500,000	168,140,692	40,020,863
Barley	4,553,826	3,665,643	57,381,885	1,925,000	76,427,587	47,988,966
Oats	10,772,113	23,363,805	223,099,258	550,000	—	77,161,357
Rye	7,865,880	17,561,933	82,133,581	6,600,000	24,727,483	78,151,297
Peas	1,191,393	745,236	15,018,663	—	—	5,526,593
Beans	2,440,093	1,424,584				
Buckwheat	2,618,396	1,276,797	29,230,693	—	—	7,530,232
Maize	—	—	31,078,308 (including Millet.)	15,400,000	—	15,919,578
Mixed Corn	—	1,972,327	24,673,206	—	—	891,397
Other Kinds	*29,265	5,370,130	9,765,904	—	—	‡3,815,025
GREEN AND OTHER CROPS:						
Potatoes	49,227,519	Cwts. 33,868,741	312,719,539	—	—	258,580,687
Carrots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turnips	—	—	—	—	—	Cwts. 26,413,924
Kohl Rabi	—	—	—	—	—	Cwts. 2,074,535
Cabbage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangolds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beetroot	—	—	—	—	—	„ 33,199,302
Beetroot for Sugar	Cwts. 6,519,445	Cwts. 10,948,230	Cwts. †221,683,678	—	—	„ 2,266
Chicory	Lbs. 99,762,579	Lbs. 164,286,951	—	—	—	Bush. 2,233,637
Rape and other Oil Seeds	Bush. 1,237,646	Bush. 1,767,213	Bush. 8,305,753	—	—	Lbs. 4,632,544
Hops	Lbs. 669,742	Lbs. 10,801,646	Lbs. 14,003,514	—	—	„ 9,511,488
Tobacco	„ 9,354,388	„ 4,934,203	„ 29,839,603	—	—	—
Madder	„ 15,085,135	—	—	—	—	—
Flax — Seed	Bush. 607,940	—	—	—	—	—
Flax — Fibre	Cwts. 239,485	Cwts. 466,796	Cwts. 1,280,607	—	—	Cwts. 584.955
Hemp — Seed	Bush. 41,966	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp — Fibre	Cwts. 17,957	Cwts. 41,699	Cwts. 1,559,209	—	—	Cwts. 348,333
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clover, Hay, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	Tons 7,660,252
Vineyards	—	—	—	—	—	Galls. 78,681,229
Rice	—	—	—	412,500	—	Bush. 58,431
Dates	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Chiefly Spelt. † All kinds of Beet. ‡ Chiefly Millet. § Including Lentils.

of Corn and of Potatoes and other Crops Produced in Foreign Countries, Departments of the respective Countries—*Continued.*

Hungary. (1872.)	Italy. (1865.)	Greece. (1867.)	Egypt. (1871.)	United States. (1874.)	—
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Corn Crops:
42,777,319	94,592,212	4,982,150	16,982,365	308,102,700	Wheat.
29,511,508	20,534,907	2,128,430	11,850,809	32,552,500	Barley.
41,955,193		196,081	—	240,369,000	Oats.
555,670	7,699,865	Lbs. 1,091,838	—	14,990,900	Rye.
901,483	§10,878,722	„ 22,008	173,164	—	Peas.
		„ 4,110,820	§11,368,348	—	Beans.
406,029	—	Bush. 174,164	—	8,016,600	Buckwheat.
49,176,544	44,968,338	„ 3,169,872	14,803,448 (including Dourra.)	850,148,500	Maize.
—	—	„ 1,745,803	31,041	—	Mixed Corn.
1,278,302	17,995,738	—	—	—	Other Kinds.
					Green and other Crops:
34,520,788	26,160,868	Cwts. 9,704	—	105,981,000	Potatoes.
—	—	—	—	—	Carrots.
—	—				Turnips.
—	—				Kohl Rabi.
—	—				Cabbage.
—	—				Mangolds.
19,453,805	—	—	—	—	Beetroot.
	—	—	—	—	Beetroot for Sugar.
—	—	—	—	—	Chicory.
1,234,165	—	—	—	—	Rape and other Oil Seeds.
—	—	—	—	—	Hops.
—	—	Lbs. 2,936,998	Lbs. 7,704,353	Lbs. 178,355,000	Tobacco.
—	—	„ 59,662	—	—	Madder.
116,473	—	—	Bush. 128,426	—	Flax. Seed
—	—	Cwts. 1,702	Cwts. 102,817	—	Flax. Fibre
446,305	—	—	Bush. 7,918	—	Hemp. Seed
—	—	Cwts. 20	—	—	Hemp. Fibre
—	—	—	Cwts. 1,756,718	Bales 3,800,000	Cotton.
—	—	—	„ ‖ 1,690,082	—	Sugar.
—	—	—	—	Tons 25,133,900 (Hay.)	Clover, Hay, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	Vineyards.
—	3,041,844	—	Not in the husk 360,892 In the husk – 120,926	—	Rice.
—	—	—	No. of Trees 3,899,016	—	Dates.

‖ This quantity of Sugar (although not so described in the original Returns) appears to be *exclusive* of the production from Canes grown upon land in the Daira of the Khedive.

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of the Estimated Average Yield, per Statute Acre, of the Principal Corn Crops and of Potatoes, in Imperial Bushels, in various Foreign Countries.

Countries.	Date of Returns.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans and Peas.	Maize.	Potatoes
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels
Sweden - -	1873	—	—	—	—	13·2	—	105·9
Norway - -	1870	22·1	30·3	35·7	25·9	20·5*	—	—
Prussia - -	1867	17·1	25·1	32·9	16·7	17·5	—	—
Bavaria - -	1863	16·3	20·1	22·5	16·3	15·3	24·9	103·4
Wurtemberg -	1874	21·3	26·7	31·2	19·6	15·3	25·9	126·3
Holland - -	1873	23·6	40·5	41·8	16·1	27·8	—	149·1
Belgium - -	1866	20·3	34·9	41·2	24·6	23·2	—	—
France - -	1872	19·3	21·5	28·2	17·4	17·0	—	101·3
Portugal - -	1865	8·9	11·1	18·6	6·7	—	20·0	—
Spain - -	1857	23·3	24·3	—	8·4	—	—	—
Austria (Proper) -	1871	15·2	17·0	19·2	14·7	11·1	15·1	81·5
Hungary - -	1872	8·6	13·6	16·5	8·3	8·4	13·5	38·1
Greece - -	1867	13·2	18·8	19·0	—	—	17·4	—
Egypt - -	1871	15·4	20·2	—	—	14·2	18·3	—
United States -	1874	12·3	20·6	22·0	13·4	—	20·7	80·9

* Peas.

TABLE No. 16.—Statement of the Number of Live Stock in the United Kingdom and various Foreign Countries, according to Returns for the most part furnished by the Statistical Departments of the respective Countries.

Countries.	Date of Returns.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.
			Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Great Britain -	1875	2,255,129	2,253,241	3,759,583	6,012,824	29,167,438	2,229,918	—
Ireland - -	1875	526,160	1,528,852	2,583,138	4,111,990	4,248,158	1,249,235	268,894
Total United Kingdom (including Isle of Man and Channel Islands)	1875	2,790,851	3,798,768	6,364,019	10,162,787	33,491,948	3,495,167	—
Russia - -	1870	16,160,000	—	—	22,770,000	48,132,000	9,800,000	—
Sweden - -	1873	455,907	1,340,565	842,829	2,183,394	1,695,434	421,795	121,840
Norway - -	1865	150,000	690,000	260,000	950,000	1,710,000	100,000	290,000
Denmark - -	1871	316,570	—	—	1,238,898	1,842,481	442,421	—
Prussia - -	1873	2,278,724	5,057,440	3,554,710	8,612,150	19,624,758	4,278,531	1,477,335
Wurtemberg -	1873	96,970	460,092	486,136	946,228	577,290	267,350	38,305
Bavaria - -	1873	353,949	1,557,286	1,508,977	3,066,263	1,342,190	872,098	193,881
Saxony - -	1867	107,222	413,755	211,505	625,260	304,087	325,564	93,003
Holland - -	1873	253,394	908,433	523,658	1,432,091	901,515	360,258	146,169
Belgium - -	1866	283,163	738,732	503,713	1,242,445	586,097	632,301	197,138
France - -	1872	2,882,851	6,013,089	5,271,325	11,284,414	24,589,647	5,377,231	1,791,725
Portugal - -	1870	79,716	—	—	520,474	2,706,777	776,868	—
Spain - -	1865	—	—	—	2,904,598	22,054,967	4,264,817	—
Italy - -	1874	477,906*	1,380,380	2,108,745	3,489,125	6,977,104	1,574,582	1,688,478
Austria (Proper)	1871	1,367,023	3,831,136	3,594,076	7,425,212	5,026,398	2,551,473	979,104
Hungary - -	1870	1,899,800	1,770,728	2,829,218	4,599,946	14,289,130	3,692,788	459,810
Switzerland -	1866	100,324	553,205	440,086	993,291	447,001	304,428	375,482
Greece - -	1867	98,938	51,994	57,910	109,904	2,539,538	55,776	2,289,123
Egypt † - -	1871	19,359	—	—	132,666	184,899	—	23,907
United States -	1875	9,504,200	10,906,800	16,313,400	27,220,200	33,783,600	28,062,200	—

* The number of Horses in Italy as given in former Returns has included a large number of Mules and Asses. The number of Horses now given is believed to be understated by from 20,000 to 30,000.
† Exclusive of Live Stock which belonged to the Daira properties.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING

THE ACREAGE UNDER THE SEVERAL CROPS,

AND THE

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK

IN

EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE,

FOR THE YEAR

1874.

ALSO, THE EMIGRATION FROM IRISH PORTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 30th JUNE, IN 1873 AND 1874,

AND THE NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1873.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1874.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1874.

TO HIS GRACE, JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I had the honour of submitting, on the 31st ultimo, a Return by Counties of the acreage under Flax in the years 1873 and 1874, with the number of Scutching Mills in 1873. I now beg to submit the annual General Abstracts, which give, as usual, by Counties and Provinces, the entire area under each description of Crop; also the total number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and their estimated value.

The Emigration from Ireland, during the first *six* months of 1873 and 1874, is also given.—See page 22.

The collection of the Agricultural Statistics, which commenced on the 1st of June, occupied about two months. The Enumerators, of whom nearly 3,800 were employed, were selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary and Metropolitan Police, and, I need scarcely observe, discharged this duty with their usual efficiency. The various Holdings, which amount in all to about 600,000, were visited by them, and *the names of the several parties from whom the particulars of Tillage and Live Stock for each Holding were obtained, are stated on the Returns, with a view to further inquiry in any case, should it be found necessary.*

Success of the Enumeration.

Your Grace is aware that the information given to the Enumerators is altogether voluntary; and I feel assured it will afford pleasure to your Grace to learn, as, I beg to say, it is most gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so far as I am informed by the Officers who acted as Superintendents of Districts, the Returns have been collected without difficulty—a fact highly creditable to the good feeling and intelligence of all ranks and classes connected with land in this country. In all Ireland there was this year only one refusal, to give the required information, reported by the Enumerators, but on my writing to the party and sending him blank forms for Tillage and Stock, as I have for many years been in the habit of doing in similar cases, I in a few days received the Returns filled up, together with a very courteous reply.

The Abstracts have been carefully compiled from summaries made by the Enumerators for their respective districts. They may differ in some degree from the revised figures which will be hereafter published; but I do not apprehend that any changes of importance will become necessary.

Extent under Crops.

The total acreage under all Crops this year was . . . 5,267,839 acres.
The do. do. do. in 1873 (*revised numbers*) 5,270,746 „

Showing a decrease in the extent under Crops in 1874 of : 2,907 „

Increase in Cereals and Green Crops.

The Crops which *increased* in extent this year are—

		Increase. Acres.	Acres.
Cereals,	Wheat,	21,157	21,796
	Bere and Rye,	639	
Green Crops,	Mangel and Beet Root,	65	8,119
	Cabbage,	4,930	
	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	3,124	
	Meadow and Clover,		67,835
	Total *Increase* on the foregoing Crops,		97,750

Decrease in Cereals, Green Crops and Flax.

The Crops which *decreased* in acreage in 1874 are—

		Decrease. Acres.	Acres.
Cereals,	Oats,	30,786	51,026
	Barley,	18,769	
	Beans and Pease,	1,471	
Green Crops,	Potatoes,	10,841	27,220
	Turnips,	14,361	
	Vetches and Rape,	2,018	
	Flax,		22,411
	Total *Decrease* in the foregoing Crops,		100,657
	Making a Net *Decrease* in the area under all Crops of		2,907

Crops of 1874 compared with Crops of 1873.

It appears from the foregoing summaries that, compared with 1873, wheat shows an increase of 21,157 acres, bere and rye of 639 acres, mangel and beet root of 65 acres, cabbage 4,930 acres, carrots, parsnips, and other green crops of 3,124 acres, and meadow and clover 67,835 acres.

In oats there is a decrease 30,786 acres, barley of 18,769 acres, beans and pease of 1,471 acres, potatoes of 10,841 acres, turnips of 14,361 acres, vetches and rape of 2,018 acres, and flax of 22,411 acres.

ABSTRACT OF CEREAL CROPS.

	1873. Acres.	1874. Acres.	Increase in 1874. Acres.	Decrease in 1874. Acres.
Wheat,	167,554	188,711	21,157	—
Oats,	1,510,972	1,480,186	—	30,786
Barley,	230,115	211,346	—	18,769
Bere and Rye,	9,224	9,863	639	—
Beans and Pease,	12,873	11,402	—	1,471
Total,	1,930,738	1,901,508	—	29,230

Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1874, . 29,230 Acres.

ABSTRACT OF GREEN CROPS.

	1873. Acres.	1874. Acres.	Increase in 1874. Acres.	Decrease in 1874. Acres.
POTATOES,	903,262	892,421	—	10,841
TURNIPS,	347,848	333,487	—	14,361
MANGEL WURZEL AND BEET ROOT,	38,231	38,296	65	—
CABBAGE,	28,115	33,045	4,930	—
CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND OTHER GREEN CROPS,	31,590	34,714	3,124	—
VETCHES AND RAPE,	23,417	21,399	—	2,018
TOTAL,	1,372,463	1,353,362	—	19,101

Decrease in Green Crops in 1874, . 19,101 Acres.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CEREAL AND GREEN CROPS, &c.

	Acres.	Acres.
Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1874,	29,230	
Do. Green Crops in do.	19,101	70,742
Do. Flax in do.	22,411	
Increase in Meadow and Clover in do.		67,835
Total *Decrease* in the extent of *Land under Crops* in 1874,		2,907

Division of Land.

The total extent under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and of Bog and Waste *unoccupied*, in 1873 and 1874, is given by Provinces in the following Table:—

PROVINCES.		Extent under Crops.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Waste *Unoccupied.*	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER,	1873,	1,471,860	2,637,235	5,756	101,128	621,942	4,837,921
	1874,	1,466,316	2,636,474	4,409	101,142	629,580	
MUNSTER,	1873,	1,266,781	3,400,717	3,811	109,771	1,153,709	5,934,789
	1874,	1,272,004	3,423,863	2,365	109,253	1,127,304	
ULSTER,	1873,	1,810,968	2,253,574	3,133	61,774	1,190,338	5,319,787
	1874,	1,812,466	2,229,673	3,635	60,358	1,151,655	
CONNAUGHT,	1873,	721,137	2,122,464	754	50,983	1,337,858	4,233,196
	1874,	717,053	2,120,151	1,778	52,132	1,342,082	
TOTAL,	1873,	5,270,746	10,413,990	13,454	323,656	4,303,847	20,325,693*
	1874,	5,267,839	10,472,161	12,187	322,885	4,250,621	

* Exclusive of the larger Rivers, Lakes, and Tideways.

The acreage under the head of "Bog and Waste *unoccupied*," had not any Live Stock on it at the period of the enumeration.

The area under the several Crops in each year from 1870 to 1874, inclusive, was as under:—

Crops.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	259,846	244,451	225,294	167,554	188,711
Oats,	1,650,039	1,636,136	1,624,711	1,510,972	1,480,186
Barley,	241,285	220,979	219,013	230,115	211,346
Bere and Rye,	11,797	11,555	9,975	9,224	9,863
Beans and Pease,	10,689	10,913	11,821	12,873	11,402
Potatoes,	1,043,583	1,058,434	991,871	903,262	892,421
Turnips,	339,059	327,035	346,711	347,848	333,487
Mangel and Beet Root,	25,400	31,921	34,832	38,231	38,296
Cabbage,	34,979	33,008	39,452	28,115	33,045
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	27,712	29,869	31,196	31,590	34,714
Vetches and Rape,	27,990	31,422	30,172	23,417	21,399
Flax,	194,910	156,670	121,992	129,297	106,886
Meadow and Clover,	1,773,851	1,899,044	1,800,273	1,838,248	1,906,083

Live Stock

Returns of Live Stock.

It appears from the following Table that the Returns of Live Stock for 1874 when compared with 1873 show a *decrease* in the number of Horses of 6,677, in Cattle of 28,989, and in Sheep of 46,907; and an *increase* of Pigs amounting to 52,040.

Number of Live Stock.

The following are the numbers of Live Stock for each year from 1864 to 1874, inclusive:—

Years.	Number of Horses.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigs.
1864,	562,158	3,262,294	3,366,941	1,058,480
1865,	548,339	3,497,548	3,694,356	1,305,953
1866,	535,799	3,746,157	4,274,282	1,497,274
1867,	524,180	3,707,803	4,835,519	1,235,191
1868,	524,703	3,646,796	4,901,496	869,578
1869,	528,201	3,733,675	4,651,195	1,082,224
1870,	532,657	3,799,912	4,336,884	1,461,215
1871,	538,095	3,976,372	4,233,435	1,621,423
1872,	540,974	4,059,397	4,263,254	1,388,571
1873,	532,447	4,147,102	4,484,520	1,044,454
1874,	525,770	4,118,113	4,437,613	1,096,494
Difference in Numbers between 1873 and 1874,	Decrease. 6,677	Decrease. 28,989	Decrease. 46,907	Increase. 52,040

Value of Live Stock

The *total estimated* value of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs this year, is £37,225,887, being a decrease of £228,392 when compared with 1873, as appears by the following Table:—

ESTIMATED VALUE of LIVE STOCK in IRELAND in each Year from 1864 to 1874, inclusive, calculated *according to the rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of* 1841, viz. :—For Horses, £8 each; Cattle, £6 10*s.*; Sheep, 22*s.*; and Pigs, 25*s.* each. [*These rates have been retained since* 1841, *in order to facilitate a comparison of the value—one year with another. A per-centage may be added by anyone at pleasure on account of the increased value of live stock since that period.*]

Years.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total Value.
	£	£	£	£	£
1864, . . .	4,497,264	21,204,911	3,703,635	1,323,100	30,728,910
1865, . . .	4,386,712	22,734,062	4,063,792	1,632,441	32,817,007
1866, . . .	4,286,392	24,350,020	4,701,710	1,871,593	35,209,715
1867 . . .	4,193,440	24,100,719	5,319,071	1,543,989	35,157,219
1868, . .	4,197,624	23,704,174	5,391,646	1,086,972	34,380,416
1869, . . .	4,225,608	24,268,888	5,116,314	1,352,780	34,963,590
1870, . . .	4,261,256	24,699,428	4,770,572	1,826,519	35,557,775
1871, . . .	4,304,760	25,846,418	4,656,779	2,026,779	36,834,736
1872, . . .	4,327,792	26,386,081	4,689,579	1,735,714	37,139,166
1873, . . .	4,259,576	26,956,163	4,932,972	1,305,568	37,454,279
1874, . . .	4,206,160	26,767,735	4,881,374	1,370,618	37,225,887
Difference in Value between 1873 and 1874,	Decrease. £53,416	Decrease. £188,428	Decrease. £51,598	Increase. £65,050	Decrease. £228,392

Scutching Mills.

Scutching Mills.—The number of Mills for scutching Flax in each province in 1873, was—In Ulster, 1,335;—Leinster, 29;—Munster, 33;—Connaught, 30;—making in all 1,427.

Emigration.

Emigration.—In the first *six* months of 1873 the Returns of Emigrants from the several ports of Ireland show that 60,140 persons left this country. The number for the same period in 1874 was 45,781, being a *decrease* of 14,359 persons in the first half of this year. The emigration referred to is given by months for 1873 and 1874 at page 22.

Labourers' Dwellings.

Labourers' Dwellings.—It is impossible, both on social and sanitary grounds, to exaggerate the importance of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes in Ireland; the Legislature has enabled the Treasury to grant loans for this most desirable object through the medium of the Board of Public Works, Dublin. According to the Census of 1871, the number of *fourth-class houses* in Ireland, most of which had only *one room for the entire family of* EVERY AGE AND SEX, was ascertained to be very considerable, and in these were living nearly *half a million* of persons.

Weeds

Weeds.—Although very great improvement in the breeds and value of every description of Farm Stock has been effected in Ireland, it must be admitted that a corresponding improvement has not taken place in the cultivation of the land. On several occasions I have felt it my duty to solicit public attention to the incalculable injury arising from the unchecked growth of weeds which is, unhappily, permitted in almost every part of the country,

and also along the sides of roads, railways, and canals. On this subject I have now given extracts from former Abstracts containing valuable information from the writings of Sir John Sinclair and other eminent persons, which I trust will prove useful to those engaged in the cultivation of land. I have also appended some extracts respecting the vast injury and great pecuniary loss (estimated at nearly two millions sterling) caused by weeds in Ireland from that valuable publication, the "Leisure Hour," in its number for May and June of last year, together with two articles on the subject which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal." At the annual meeting in 1872 of the Royal Agricultural Society in Belfast, the noble President, Lord Lurgan, K.P., referred to "the "necessity of acting on the suggestions thrown out in the Reports "of the Registrar-General in relation to the extirpation of weeds. "They did a deal of mischief, and he thought they should carry "out the sentence which the old Scotch law pronounced, declaring "anyone to be a TRAITOR WHO POISONED THE QUEEN'S LAND WITH "WEEDS."

I again beg to repeat my respectful acknowledgments to the landed proprietors, tenant farmers, the clergy of all denominations, and to the public press in Ireland, for a continuance of the same generous and valuable assistance which I have now for so many years experienced in connexion with these Statistics.

I have the honour to be

Your Grace's very faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
14th August, 1874.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS,

BY

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES,

OF THE

ACREAGE UNDER CROPS AND THE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN IRELAND, IN THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province, showing in

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas (*including water*) in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Leinster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Carlow, . . 1873,	2,238	21,542	5,555	8	.	9,984	5,576
	221,342 acres, 1874,	3,604	21,325	5,242	11	.	9,982	5,020
2	Dublin, . . 1873,	6,392	16,273	2,348	154	95	10,107	2,652
	226,414 acres, 1874,	7,810	15,472	2,173	124	104	9,923	2,289
3	Kildare, . . 1873,	2,031	26,414	16,009	242	35	9,881	12,971
	418,436 acres, 1874,	2,777	26,326	15,261	199	6	9,666	12,228
4	Kilkenny, . . 1873,	9,301	40,143	16,080	24	8	19,129	11,056
	509,732 acres, 1874,	13,909	36,794	15,172	55	4	19,059	10,305
5	King's, . . 1873,	1,392	24,031	16,027	392	5	16,778	10,776
	493,985 acres, 1874,	1,682	23,581	14,698	394	5	16,056	10,311
6	Longford, . . 1873,	817	20,888	63	241	13	13,809	3,187
	269,409 acres, 1874,	768	19,093	38	236	17	13,114	2,841
7	Louth, . . 1873,	1,985	25,036	23,634	40	359	12,728	9,802
	201,722 acres, 1874,	2,604	25,632	21,727	38	259	12,603	9,488
8	Meath, . . 1873,	2,534	37,939	2,037	145	164	14,210	8,057
	580,083 acres, 1874,	3,705	36,830	1,777	136	70	13,317	7,632
9	Queen's, . . 1873,	1,078	21,457	26,578	42	13	17,188	13,877
	424,854 acres, 1874,	1,823	20,880	26,271	52	8	17,344	13,499
10	Westmeath, . 1873,	296	28,042	364	130	11	12,853	6,692
	453,468 acres, 1874,	267	25,940	325	141	5	12,272	5,846
11	Wexford, . . 1873,	8,791	50,075	50,560	27	4,997	23,857	19,496
	576,588 acres, 1874,	10,865	49,354	48,225	69	3,721	24,593	18,193
12	Wicklow, . . 1873,	4,553	26,228	1,177	9	6	12,138	5,946
	500,178 acres, 1874,	5,526	26,046	953	24	5	11,697	5,435
	Total of Leinster, 1873,	41,408	338,068	160,432	1,454	5,706	172,662	110,088
	4,876,211 acres, 1874,	55,340	327,273	151,862	1,479	4,204	169,626	103,087
	Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1874,	Increase, 13,932	Decrease, 10,795	Decrease, 8,570	Increase, 25	Decrease, 1,502	Decrease, 3,036	Decrease, 7,001

Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops in 1873 and 1874.

Crops, in Statute Acres.										
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.	Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Leinster:	
915	681	682	39	6	32,188	79,414	137	1873	51,472	1
835	772	528	52	1	31,627	78,999	25	1874		
712	881	2,422	159	.	45,575	87,770	298	1873	405,625	2
722	910	2,550	171	.	47,897	90,149	139	1874		
1,283	182	554	404	1	52,361	122,368	538	1873	84,198	3
1,276	228	823	400	1	54,715	123,906	365	1874		
1,642	1,408	698	356	5	61,206	161,056	2,021	1873	109,302	4
1,523	1,485	812	226	4	62,332	161,680	1,664	1874		
1,842	297	946	829	30	46,921	120,266	254	1873	75,781	5
1,622	339	897	754	26	47,084	117,449	210	1874		
376	720	298	135	546	35,336	76,429	111	1873	64,408	6
318	800	317	70	379	36,637	74,628	78	1874		
380	180	656	611	1,012	21,501	97,924	116	1873	79,422	7
471	180	735	535	588	23,025	97,885	86	1874		
1,113	255	1,421	578	230	73,676	142,359	909	1873	99,256	8
1,282	305	1,591	642	56	79,479	146,822	708	1874		
2,183	494	652	195	1	58,346	142,104	130	1873	77,071	9
2,103	598	769	162	1	59,539	143,049	168	1874		
1,077	484	866	778	54	51,912	103,559	254	1873	78,416	10
963	592	884	655	43	49,656	97,589	139	1874		
3,560	1,155	1,478	285	20	61,753	226,054	612	1873	132,506	11
3,643	1,353	1,375	236	9	60,525	222,161	451	1874		
918	458	690	167	.	60,267	112,557	376	1873	78,509	12
976	488	735	99	5	60,014	112,003	376	1874		
16,001	7,195	11,363	4,536	1,905	601,042	1,471,860	5,756	1873	Total of Leinster, 1,335,966	
15,734	8,050	12,016	4,002	1,113	612,530	1,466,316	4,409	1874		
Decrease, 267	Increase, 855	Increase, 653	Decrease, 534	Decrease, 792	Increase, 11,488	Decrease, 5,544	Decrease, 1,347		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1874.	

[*continued on page* 12.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province, showing in Statute

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas (*including water*) in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Munster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Clare, . . 827,994 acres,	1873, 6,843	16,665	2,646	851	238	28,651	6,838
		1874, 5,327	16,107	2,336	614	160	28,445	6,657
2	Cork, E.R., 1,040,284 acres,	1873, 13,081	86,621	18,575	89	22	39,319	29,123
		1874, 16,901	84,661	14,698	65	29	41,681	28,176
3	Cork, W.R., 809,399 acres,	1873, 6,052	29,369	6,738	39	6	29,019	11,353
		1874, 6,841	27,962	5,824	46	4	30,111	11,355
4	Kerry, . . 1,185,917 acres,	1873, 1,573	25,118	4,716	796	7	28,627	6,083
		1874, 1,493	25,523	3,940	683	5	29,872	6,097
5	Limerick, . . 681,112 acres,	1873, 11,212	24,404	4,410	77	9	25,931	6,991
		1874, 11,162	22,391	3,646	88	15	25,654	6,530
6	Tipperary, N.R., 524,920 acres,	1873, 4,252	25,976	9,791	160	1	18,543	12,945
		1874, 4,443	24,477	10,123	125	13	18,084	13,092
7	Tipperary, S.R., 536,811 acres,	1873, 8,791	36,501	1,537	27	9	20,468	9,248
		1874, 11,132	32,543	1,257	50	4	19,729	8,572
8	Waterford, . 461,553 acres,	1873, 12,081	28,778	2,117	123	29	15,064	8,314
		1874, 13,574	25,845	1,243	124	40	15,631	8,082
	Total of Munster, 6,067,990 acres,	1873, 63,885	273,432	50,530	2,162	321	205,622	90,895
		1874, 70,873	259,509	43,067	1,795	270	209,207	88,562
	Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1874,	Increase, 6,988	Decrease, 13,923	Decrease, 7,463	Decrease, 367	Decrease, 51	Increase, 3,585	Decrease, 2,333
	Connaught:							
1	Galway, . . 1,566,354 acres,	1873, 10,443	57,681	4,814	1,277	106	54,158	17,209
		1874, 8,276	55,749	4,463	1,640	70	52,141	15,983
2	Leitrim, . . 392,363 acres,	1873, 91	15,072	9	207	3	20,843	924
		1874, 71	13,798	13	181	11	19,999	864
3	Mayo, . . 1,363,882 acres,	1873, 3,124	68,252	3,080	1,642	85	61,294	13,355
		1874, 2,159	68,149	2,305	1,869	47	60,228	12,267
4	Roscommon, . 607,691 acres,	1873, 514	35,677	129	461	.	31,525	5,570
		1874, 716	32,855	84	488	3	31,492	5,078
5	Sligo, . . 461,753 acres,	1873, 892	30,223	1,913	97	5	25,189	4,140
		1874, 765	29,430	1,407	135	3	24,147	3,798
	Total of Connaught, 4,392,043 acres,	1873, 15,064	206,905	9,945	3,684	199	193,009	41,198
		1874, 11,987	199,981	8,272	4,313	134	188,007	37,990
	Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1874,	Decrease, 3,077	Decrease, 6,924	Decrease, 1,673	Increase, 629	Decrease, 65	Decrease, 5,002	Decrease, 3,208

Acres, the extent of Land under Crops in 1873 and 1874—*continued.*

Crops, in Statute Acres.										
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.	Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Munster:	
1,214	1,520	516	53	253	79,060	145,348	8	1873	147,994	1
1,370	1,699	674	95	267	82,658	146,409	32	1874		
4,432	1,248	1,936	2,820	361	103,935	301,562	574	1873	339,766	2
4,190	1,370	1,774	2,295	174	104,005	300,019	694	1874		
1,278	1,101	974	1,847	632	43,299	131,707	870	1873	176,280	3
1,367	1,355	1,313	1,390	546	42,585	130,699	448	1874		
1,488	2,403	472	266	296	80,213	152,058	89	1873	196,014	4
1,375	2,730	606	278	246	83,194	156,042	52	1874		
1,499	1,257	796	171	42	100,097	176,896	935	1873	191,313	5
1,570	1,465	788	163	41	106,599	180,112	371	1874		
1,893	1,173	577	478	12	55,890	131,691	205	1873	92,886	6
1,780	1,389	638	429	5	57,250	131,848	134	1874		
1,364	1,372	696	178	3	55,365	135,559	464	1873	123,324	7
1,240	1,546	746	151	4	58,373	135,348	436	1874		
1,683	1,096	983	110	3	21,579	91,960	666	1873	122,825	8
1,773	1,135	948	158	1	22,973	91,527	198	1874		
14,851	11,170	6,950	5,923	1,602	539,438	1,266,781	3,811	1873	Total of Munster, 1,390,402.	
14,665	12,689	7,487	4,959	1,284	557,637	1,272,004	2,365	1874		
Decrease, 186	Increase, 1,519	Increase, 537	Decrease, 964	Decrease, 318	Increase, 18,199	Increase, 5,223	Decrease, 1,446		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Munster in 1874.	
									Connaught:	
1,493	1,074	1,301	4,157	103	67,441	221,257	313	1873	248,257	1
1,647	1,153	1,224	3,789	44	70,451	216,630	720	1874		
258	1,362	296	77	460	43,686	83,288	21	1873	95,324	2
391	1,404	362	65	382	46,374	83,915	86	1874		
254	1,635	860	849	1,132	33,864	189,426	255	1873	245,855	3
270	1,859	1,052	472	839	37,889	189,405	690	1874		
397	688	440	1,295	272	57,585	134,553	92	1873	141,246	4
476	937	392	786	119	60,701	134,127	137	1874		
124	1,101	302	179	508	27,940	92,613	73	1873	115,311	5
139	1,184	344	182	316	31,126	92,976	145	1874		
2,526	5,860	3,199	6,557	2,475	230,516	721,137	754	1873	Total of Connaught, 845,993	
2,923	6,537	3,374	5,294	1,700	246,541	717,053	1,778	1874		
Increase, 397	Increase, 677	Increase, 175	Decrease, 1,263	Decrease, 775	Increase, 16,025	Decrease, 4,084	Increase, 1,024		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1874.	

[*continued on page* 14.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province, showing in Statute

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas (*including water*) in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Ulster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Antrim, . . 761,803 acres,	1873, 5,772	81,650	987	41	3,364	48,812	10,688
		1874, 5,686	80,451	1,031	56	3,266	46,848	10,140
2	Armagh, . . 328,076 acres,	1873, 6,561	64,426	335	49	374	30,104	8,626
		1874, 7,438	64,449	303	42	670	29,253	7,892
3	Cavan, . . 477,360 acres,	1873, 481	49,839	19	50	9	29,044	3,430
		1874, 589	50,728	28	100	13	28,462	3,908
4	Donegal, . . 1,193,443 acres,	1873, 1,502	96,347	2,703	564	488	48,304	17,141
		1874, 1,334	96,373	2,810	633	646	47,018	17,236
5	Down, . . 612,495 acres,	1873, 24,783	118,342	1,131	129	1,311	53,266	21,117
		1874, 26,827	119,413	524	195	1,285	52,916	20,201
6	Fermanagh, . 457,287 acres,	1873, 752	25,429	26	162	43	17,082	3,358
		1874, 572	24,404	23	154	27	16,794	3,330
7	Londonderry, . 522,350 acres,	1873, 2,663	78,333	1,396	679	841	35,358	15,077
		1874, 3,070	78,759	1,418	825	658	35,578	15,675
8	Monaghan, . 319,757 acres,	1873, 1,732	61,801	2,551	141	105	24,290	8,867
		1874, 2,186	61,529	1,957	117	87	23,866	8,570
9	Tyrone, . . 806,296 acres,	1873, 2,951	116,400	60	109	112	45,709	17,363
		1874, 2,809	117,317	51	154	142	44,846	16,896
	Total of Ulster, 5,478,867 acres,	1873, 47,197	692,567	9,208	1,924	6,647	331,969	105,667
		1874, 50,511	693,423	8,145	2,276	6,794	325,581	103,848
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1874, .	Increase, 3,314	Increase, 856	Decrease, 1,063	Increase, 352	Increase, 147	Decrease, 6,388	Decrease, 1,819
	Total of Ireland, 20,815,111 acres,	1873, 167,554	1,510,972	230,115	9,224	12,873	903,262	347,848
		1874, 188,711	1,480,186	211,346	9,863	11,402	892,421	333,487
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1874, .	Increase, 21,157	Decrease, 30,786	Decrease, 18,769	Increase, 639	Decrease, 1,471	Decrease, 10,841	Decrease, 14,361

Acres, the extent of Land under Crops in 1873 and 1874—*continued.*

Crops, in Statute Acres.										
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.	Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Ulster:	
541	134	1,262	1,133	11,749	79,097	245,230	681	1873	403,630	1
452	220	1,432	1,063	9,182	82,160	241,987	1,306	1874		
303	115	1,595	868	9,692	41,772	164,820	246	1873	179,221	2
300	180	1,705	980	7,907	42,138	163,257	184	1874		
455	988	710	195	7,235	58,849	151,304	64	1873	140,555	3
479	1,330	1,043	222	5,741	61,594	154,237	113	1874		
479	1,010	935	908	14,496	47,917	232,794	817	1873	217,992	4
450	1,430	1,072	1,044	11,417	50,368	231,831	706	1874		
1,021	265	1,766	1,443	27,093	67,599	319,266	317	1873	293,927	5
1,020	409	2,240	2,006	22,367	70,507	319,910	334	1874		
721	400	655	151	3,454	51,374	103,607	175	1873	92,688	6
741	494	595	106	2,526	54,569	104,335	323	1874		
415	318	815	783	18,769	36,840	192,287	584	1873	173,932	7
643	571	1,049	946	17,366	39,782	196,340	396	1874		
533	281	775	446	11,557	31,304	144,383	69	1873	112,785	8
462	584	1,050	348	8,691	32,362	141,809	53	1874		
385	379	1,565	474	19,270	52,500	257,277	180	1873	215,668	9
427	551	1,651	429	17,592	55,895	258,760	220	1874		
4,853	3,890	10,078	6,401	123,315	467,252	1,810,968	3,133	1873	Total of Ulster, 1,830,398	
4,974	5,769	11,837	7,144	102,789	489,375	1,812,466	3,635	1874		
Increase, 121	Increase, 1,879	Increase, 1,759	Increase, 743	Decrease, 20,526	Increase, 22,123	Increase, 1,498	Increase, 502		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1874.	
38,231	28,115	31,590	23,417	129,297	1,838,248	5,270,746	13,454	1873	Total of Ireland, 5,402,759	
38,296	33,045	34,714	21,399	106,886	1,906,083	5,267,839	12,187	1874		
Increase, 65	Increase, 4,930	Increase, 3,124	Decrease, 2,018	Decrease, 22,411	Increase, 67,835	Decrease, 2,907	Decrease, 1,267		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1874.	

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas (*including water*) in Statute Acres.		Horses, *with the purposes for which it was stated they are kept, or intended by the Owners.*						Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Leinster:										
1	Carlow, . .	1873,	5,179	232	494	747	774	7,426	14,529	10,904	11,377
	221,342 acres,	1874,	5,009	202	423	796	801	7,231	13,880	11,198	12,382
2	Dublin, . .	1873,	6,050	9,576	3,721	744	603	20,694	15,368	22,906	9,081
	226,414 acres,	1874,	5,714	9,387	3,335	894	656	19,986	14,913	24,235	9,931
3	Kildare, . .	1873,	7,854	463	1,513	1,903	1,173	12,906	14,186	42,160	17,787
	418,436 acres,	1874,	7,400	825	1,552	1,806	1,258	12,841	13,699	43,324	18,914
4	Kilkenny,	1873,	11,572	456	724	1,704	1,606	16,062	42,028	19,020	27,369
	509,732 acres,	1874,	11,247	481	744	1,727	1,807	16,006	40,936	21,374	30,602
5	King's, . .	1873,	8,595	416	612	1,683	1,390	12,696	16,149	26,470	16,588
	493,985 acres,	1874,	8,356	396	630	1,847	1,590	12,819	15,974	27,553	18,098
6	Longford, .	1873,	3,917	183	249	911	849	6,109	18,954	10,817	14,149
	269,409 acres,	1874,	3,845	163	283	974	863	6,128	18,336	12,756	12,425
7	Louth, . .	1873,	7,448	618	593	1,142	1,121	10,922	9,686	11,633	9,614
	201,722 acres,	1874,	7,230	635	594	1,046	1,189	10,694	9,420	13,550	10,392
8	Meath, . .	1873,	9,093	519	1,826	2,175	1,746	15,359	16,776	101211	33,866
	580,083 acres,	1874,	8,477	585	1,737	2,384	1,599	14,782	16,483	101654	31,408
9	Queen's, . .	1873,	8,954	265	817	1,373	1,349	12,758	22,024	22,867	17,782
	424,854 acres,	1874,	8,639	370	770	1,528	1,459	12,766	21,372	24,633	19,300
10	Westmeath, .	1873,	7,046	293	800	1,696	1,511	11,346	16,369	41,827	23,286
	453,468 acres,	1874,	6,807	211	850	1,758	1,504	11,130	16,007	42,599	23,939
11	Wexford, .	1873,	19,167	456	1,065	2,478	2,299	25,465	40,703	17,192	26,386
	576,588 acres,	1874,	18,321	576	1,080	2,598	2,820	25,395	40,906	20,805	29,287
12	Wicklow, .	1873,	7,578	486	869	1,323	1,041	11,297	27,729	17,714	16,363
	500,178 acres,	1874,	7,591	408	762	1,306	1,164	11,231	26,829	19,104	18,076
	Total of Leinster, 4,876,211 acres,	1873,	102,453	13,963	13,283	17,879	15,462	163,040	254,501	344,721	223,648
		1874,	98,636	14,239	12,760	18,664	16,710	161,009	248,755	362,785	234,754
	Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1874,		De-crease, 3,817	In-crease, 276	De-crease, 523	In-crease, 785	In-crease, 1,248	De-crease, 2,031	De-crease, 5,746	In-crease, 18,064	In-crease, 11,106

of the number of Live Stock in 1873 and 1874.

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
		One year old and upwards.									
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.			
										LEINSTER:	
11,724	48,534	28,666	16,773	27,492	72,931	2,602	18,409	21,011	1873	51,472	1
11,429	48,889	29,890	17,601	27,806	75,297	2,530	20,155	22,685	1874		
7,147	54,502	36,344	22,961	29,299	88,604	2,795	17,237	20,032	1873	405,625	2
6,681	55,760	34,711	20,216	26,374	81,301	2,749	16,647	19,396	1874		
11,495	85,628	64,056	45,634	57,219	166,909	1,812	11,671	13,483	1873	84,198	3
10,630	86,567	67,360	44,895	58,284	170,539	1,318	13,369	14,687	1874		
31,835	120,252	49,660	26,312	48,129	124,101	5,834	36,714	42,548	1873	109,302	4
29,700	122,612	51,142	29,159	47,897	128,198	5,485	39,904	45,389	1874		
10,530	69,737	51,683	38,856	53,112	143,651	2,515	16,373	18,888	1873	75,781	5
10,064	71,689	52,749	43,110	54,184	150,043	2,252	18,693	20,945	1874		
14,256	58,176	13,392	8,042	13,223	34,657	1,808	12,267	14,075	1873	64,408	6
12,936	56,453	14,385	7,351	14,582	36,318	1,775	13,457	15,232	1874		
6,565	37,498	27,514	5,610	23,943	57,067	1,364	11,562	12,926	1873	79,422	7
6,363	39,725	27,003	5,239	24,374	56,616	1,472	12,404	13,876	1874		
14,968	166,821	92,662	62,697	87,766	243,125	2,127	11,949	14,076	1873	99,256	8
14,007	163,552	95,495	63,047	83,819	242,361	1,862	12,605	14,467	1874		
14,118	76,791	42,558	25,411	39,310	107,279	3,033	20,749	23,782	1873	77,071	9
13,073	78,378	41,183	28,634	38,571	108,388	3,281	24,170	27,451	1874		
15,940	97,422	54,075	50,296	59,662	164,033	1,231	14,072	15,303	1873	78,416	10
15,003	97,548	55,478	54,091	64,121	173,690	1,275	16,109	17,384	1874		
31,080	115,361	63,777	32,609	63,074	159,460	8,130	52,958	61,088	1873	132,506	11
29,805	120,803	67,002	37,101	59,964	164,067	8,887	54,627	63,514	1874		
18,407	80,213	79,475	65,333	65,044	209,852	3,076	18,593	21,669	1873	78,509	12
17,396	81,405	86,999	58,465	72,555	218,019	3,155	18,176	21,331	1874		
188,065	1,010,935	603,862	400,534	567,273	1,571,669	36,327	242,554	278,881	1873	Total of LEINSTER, 1,335,966	
177,037	1,023,381	623,397	408,909	572,531	1,604,837	36,041	260,316	296,357	1874		
De-crease, 10,978	In-crease, 12,446	In-crease, 19,535	In-crease, 8,375	In-crease, 5,258	In-crease, 33,168	De-crease, 286	In-crease, 17,762	In-crease, 17,476		*Increase* or *De-crease* in LEINSTER in 1873.	

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GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas (*including water*) in Statute Acres.	Horses, *with the purposes for which it was stated they are kept, or intended by the Owners.*						Cattle.		
		Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other	
		Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Munster:									
1	Clare, . . 1873,	10,894	363	641	1,896	1,697	15,491	58,570	33,691	41,433
	827,994 acres, 1874,	10,628	371	621	1,939	1,714	15,273	56,328	39,144	41,847
2	Cork, E.R., . 1873,	21,926	1,991	2,353	3,725	3,445	33,440	99,332	20,923	35,470
	1,040,284 acres, 1874,	21,250	1,899	2,270	3,838	3,883	33,140	98,348	24,295	40,386
3	Cork, W.R., . 1873,	14,612	371	652	1,592	2,112	19,339	81,822	12,392	25,363
	809,399 acres, 1874,	14,078	264	624	1,541	2,215	18,722	82,914	15,523	28,150
4	Kerry, . . 1873,	11,400	512	471	1,414	1,755	15,552	113,416	23,471	32,974
	1,185,917 acres, 1874,	11,235	448	555	1,393	1,521	15,152	109,049	28,708	33,154
5	Limerick, . 1873,	11,007	716	1,189	1,247	1,141	15,300	100,618	20,578	24,959
	681,112 acres, 1874,	10,457	903	1,099	1,496	1,319	15,274	97,699	22,270	25,981
6	Tipperary, N.R. 1873,	8,841	218	732	1,552	1,420	12,763	32,504	25,548	24,593
	524,920 acres, 1874,	8,597	354	682	1,710	1,562	12,905	31,856	27,903	27,459
7	Tipperary, S.R. 1873,	9,276	454	1,007	1,508	1,190	13,435	54,263	20,046	25,302
	536,811 acres, 1874,	8,699	517	1,096	1,433	1,343	13,088	51,625	21,781	24,421
8	Waterford, . 1873,	8,661	715	778	1,368	1,158	12,680	44,200	9,773	18,123
	461,553 acres, 1874,	8,403	609	831	1,443	1,352	12,638	43,717	11,845	20,328
	Total of Munster, 1873,	96,617	5,310	7,823	14,302	13,918	138,000	564,725	166,422	228,217
	6,067,990 acres, 1874,	93,347	5,365	7,778	14,793	14,909	136,192	571,536	191,469	241,726
	Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1874,	Decrease, 3,270	Increase, 25	Decrease, 45	Increase, 491	Increase, 991	Decrease, 1,808	Decrease, 13,189	Increase, 25,047	Increase, 13,509
	Connaught:									
1	Galway, . 1873,	16,529	790	1,232	3,148	3,532	25,231	42,426	64,830	35,909
	1,566,354 acres, 1874,	16,308	783	1,251	3,312	3,853	25,507	42,285	66,781	35,139
2	Leitrim, . 1873,	2,316	278	191	449	316	3,550	41,176	13,841	17,491
	392,363 acres, 1874,	2,111	371	196	412	353	3,443	39,459	15,609	17,075
3	Mayo, . . 1873,	12,753	570	573	1,554	2,370	17,820	56,720	54,173	32,735
	1,363,882 acres, 1874,	12,246	552	596	1,524	2,347	17,265	56,788	53,096	30,310
4	Roscommon, . 1873,	4,747	315	641	1,222	1,056	7,981	30,588	26,927	24,557
	607,691 acres, 1874,	4,618	344	716	1,249	1,077	8,004	29,957	28,826	22,609
5	Sligo, . . 1873,	5,039	260	389	879	723	7,290	34,992	19,151	19,561
	461,753 acres, 1874,	4,880	332	350	820	695	7,077	34,402	20,005	18,997
	Total of Connaught, 1873,	41,384	2,213	3,026	7,252	7,997	61,872	205,902	178,922	130,253
	4,392,043 acres, 1874,	40,163	2,382	3,109	7,317	8,325	61,296	202,891	184,317	124,130
	Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1874, . .	Decrease, 1,221	Increase, 169	Increase, 83	Increase, 65	Increase, 328	Decrease, 576	Decrease, 3,011	Increase, 5,395	Decrease, 6,123

of the number of Live Stock in 1873 and 1874—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
		One year old and upwards.									
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.			
										MUNSTER:	
43,205	176,899	69,479	37,023	65,238	171,740	6,270	27,342	33,612	1873	147,994	1
37,142	174,461	67,935	38,354	61,024	167,313	6,313	30,452	36,765	1874		
59,778	215,503	98,968	26,124	91,652	216,744	15,540	70,216	85,756	1873	339,766	2
56,583	219,612	105,288	28,138	90,316	223,742	14,563	71,661	86,224	1874		
37,332	156,909	63,504	12,037	50,412	125,953	8,569	42,336	50,905	1873	176,280	3
35,787	162,374	65,312	11,780	51,884	128,976	9,227	40,646	49,873	1874		
49,356	219,217	58,327	17,034	35,771	111,132	9,472	41,416	50,888	1873	196,014	4
44,170	215,081	53,598	16,843	35,517	105,958	7,991	40,528	48,519	1874		
64,877	211,032	30,933	19,953	27,441	78,327	8,660	43,218	51,878	1873	191,313	5
59,032	204,982	32,358	19,886	25,760	78,004	7,285	43,605	50,890	1874		
23,457	106,102	59,956	35,330	60,973	156,259	3,916	27,960	31,876	1873	92,886	6
21,250	108,468	62,144	36,639	62,691	161,474	4,461	28,597	33,058	1874		
39,214	138,825	56,987	30,676	55,506	143,169	5,804	34,783	40,587	1873	123,324	7
35,785	133,612	57,690	33,156	53,097	143,943	5,254	35,843	41,097	1874		
26,326	98,422	25,503	7,661	22,782	55,946	6,573	37,486	44,059	1873	122,825	8
23,205	99,095	28,569	9,745	26,266	64,580	6,534	39,813	46,347	1874		
343,545	1,322,909	463,657	185,838	409,775	1,059,270	64,804	324,757	389,561	1873	Total of MUNSTER, 1,390,402.	
312,954	1,317,685	472,894	194,541	406,555	1,073,990	61,628	331,145	392,773	1874		
Decrease, 30,591	Decrease, 5,224	Increase, 9,237	Increase, 8,703	Decrease, 3,220	Increase, 14,720	Decrease, 3,176	Increase, 6,388	Increase, 3,212	*Increase* or *Decrease* in MUNSTER in 1874.		
										CONNAUGHT:	
22,354	165,519	265,265	234,093	211,627	710,985	7,652	43,278	50,930	1873	248,257	1
22,316	166,521	258,143	216,868	206,651	681,662	6,654	41,919	48,573	1874		
25,531	98,039	9,124	2,968	8,338	20,430	2,278	15,200	17,478	1873	95,324	2
21,094	93,237	8,152	2,703	7,341	18,196	2,613	15,396	18,009	1874		
27,442	171,070	133,490	72,435	108,094	314,019	5,720	35,769	41,489	1873	245,855	3
26,188	166,382	125,415	72,315	103,716	301,446	5,327	35,819	41,146	1874		
20,936	103,008	73,534	68,706	64,254	206,494	2,969	21,578	24,547	1873	141,246	4
18,768	100,160	73,535	65,285	67,966	206,786	3,410	22,331	25,741	1874		
23,017	96,721	27,353	13,983	25,508	66,844	1,892	13,552	15,444	1873	115,311	5
19,971	93,375	27,316	13,355	24,066	64,737	1,680	13,567	15,247	1874		
119,280	634,357	508,766	392,185	417,821	1,318,772	20,511	129,377	149,888	1873	Total of CONNAUGHT, 845,993.	
108,337	619,675	492,561	370,526	409,740	1,272,827	19,684	129,032	148,716	1874		
Decrease, 10,943	Decrease, 14,682	Decrease, 16,205	Decrease, 21,659	Decrease, 8,081	Decrease, 45,945	Decrease, 827	Decrease, 345	Decrease, 1,172	*Increase* or *Decrease* in CONNAUGHT in 1874.		

[*continued on page* 20.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS, for each County and Province,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas (*including water*) in Statute Acres.		Horses, *with the purposes for which it was stated they are kept, or intended by the Owners.*						Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Ulster:										
1	Antrim, . .	1873,	21,386	2,924	1,198	1,874	1,942	29,324	65,691	21,846	34,764
	761,803 acres,	1874,	21,130	2,998	1,134	1,655	1,859	28,776	63,854	24,806	34,714
2	Armagh, .	1873,	10,109	451	437	448	547	11,992	33,723	9,872	19,943
	328,076 acres,	1874,	9,879	698	430	515	662	12,184	32,256	12,180	20,437
3	Cavan, . .	1873,	7,049	387	436	940	1,188	10,000	50,500	15,064	23,729
	477,360 acres,	1874,	7,030	337	375	924	1,055	9,721	48,838	16,990	23,761
4	Donegal, .	1873,	20,214	505	339	1,288	1,493	23,839	72,404	35,136	38,309
	1,193,443 acres,	1874,	19,682	385	320	1,017	1,547	22,951	69,500	35,973	36,550
5	Down, . .	1873,	25,924	1,278	1,041	1,704	2,139	32,086	58,414	16,042	33,385
	612,495 acres,	1874,	25,055	1,396	992	1,920	2,107	31,470	55,559	18,349	35,102
6	Fermanagh, .	1873,	5,378	155	307	396	486	6,722	44,703	14,606	14,598
	457,287 acres,	1874,	5,244	184	294	437	493	6,652	43,538	15,790	14,958
7	Londonderry, .	1873,	17,597	477	451	1,267	1,712	21,504	46,590	14,830	23,515
	522,350 acres,	1874,	17,338	450	545	1,287	1,865	21,485	45,224	16,379	23,783
8	Monaghan, .	1873,	8,479	189	352	540	778	10,338	34,605	9,025	19,197
	319,757 acres,	1874,	8,335	224	296	550	760	10,165	33,217	11,102	20,057
9	Tyrone, . .	1873,	20,059	619	533	1,103	1,416	23,730	76,378	18,057	33,432
	806,296 acres,	1874,	20,342	537	453	1,020	1,517	23,869	74,501	21,010	34,848
	Total of Ulster, 5,478,867 acres,	1873,	136,195	6,985	5,094	9,560	11,701	169,535	483,008	154,478	240,872
		1874,	134,035	7,209	4,839	9,325	11,865	167,273	466,487	172,579	244,210
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1874,		De-crease, 2,160	In-crease, 224	De-crease, 255	De-crease, 235	In-crease, 164	De-crease, 2,262	De-crease, 16,521	In-crease, 18,101	In-crease, 3,338
	Total of Ireland, 20,815,111 acres,	1873,	376,649	28,501	29,226	48,993	49,078	532,447	1,528,136	844,543	822,990
		1874,	366,181	29,195	28,486	50,099	51,809	525,770	1,489,669	911,150	844,820
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1874,		De-crease, 10,468	In-crease, 694	De-crease, 740	In-crease, 1,106	In-crease, 2,731	De-crease, 6,677	De-crease, 38,467	In-crease, 66,607	In-crease, 21,830

of the number of Live Stock in 1872 and 1874—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	One year old and upwards. Ewes.	One year old and upwards. Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.			
										ULSTER:	
40,846	163,147	41,481	14,985	40,399	96,865	4,691	37,369	42,060	1873	403,630	1
36,544	159,918	38,336	10,009	32,493	80,838	5,468	42,887	48,355	1874		
21,186	84,724	7,710	1,431	6,807	15,948	2,567	13,805	16,372	1873	179,221	2
18,840	83,713	7,236	1,135	6,988	15,359	3,035	15,950	18,985	1874		
33,817	123,110	12,745	2,981	12,414	28,140	6,030	25,556	31,586	1873	140,555	3
30,709	120,298	12,127	3,504	12,601	28,232	6,171	28,159	34,330	1874		
38,384	184,233	89,826	33,710	59,072	182,608	3,084	17,876	20,960	1873	217,992	4
34,778	176,801	84,514	29,820	58,020	172,354	3,323	17,403	20,726	1874		
39,130	146,971	33,267	10,411	31,728	75,406	4,017	28,810	32,827	1873	293,927	5
36,238	145,248	28,135	7,712	26,620	62,467	5,245	35,804	41,049	1874		
29,169	103,076	6,977	2,068	6,947	15,992	1,738	13,892	15,630	1873	92,688	6
25,508	99,794	5,999	1,690	6,019	13,708	2,102	15,180	17,282	1874		
28,387	113,322	22,150	5,544	18,773	46,467	3,749	18,140	21,889	1873	173,932	7
27,194	112,580	17,632	3,978	17,851	39,461	3,874	23,790	27,664	1874		
23,109	85,936	8,322	1,549	9,281	19,152	2,639	17,129	19,768	1873	112,785	8
21,364	85,740	8,373	1,199	9,312	18,884	2,602	18,872	21,474	1874		
46,515	174,382	23,731	9,639	20,861	54,231	3,499	21,533	25,032	1873	215,668	9
42,921	173,280	25,838	6,537	22,281	54,656	3,870	24,913	28,783	1874		
300,543	1,178,901	246,209	82,318	206,282	534,809	32,014	194,110	226,124	1873	Total of Ulster, 1,830,398	
274,096	1,157,372	228,190	65,584	192,185	485,959	35,690	222,958	258,648	1874		
Decrease, 26,447	Decrease, 21,529	Decrease, 18,019	Decrease, 16,734	Decrease, 14,097	Decrease, 48,850	Increase, 3,676	Increase, 28,848	Increase, 32,524		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1874.	
951,433	4,147,102	1,822,494	1,060,875	1,601,151	4,484,520	153,656	890,798	1044454	1873	Total of Ireland, 5,402,759	
872,474	4,118,113	1,817,042	1,039,560	1,581,011	4,437,613	153,043	943,451	1096494	1874		
Decrease, 78,959	Decrease, 28,989	Decrease, 5,452	Decrease, 21,315	Decrease, 20,140	Decrease, 46,907	Decrease, 613	Increase, 52,653	Increase, 52,040		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1874.	

Number of Irish Emigrants from each Province during the first SIX Months of 1873 and 1874, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter Year, compiled from Returns obtained by the Constabulary, who acted as Enumerators at the several Irish Ports.

Months.	PROVINCES.											
	LEINSTER.				MUNSTER.				ULSTER.			
	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Persons.				Persons.				Persons.			
January, .	300	217	.	83	339	380	41	.	1,477	1,981	504	.
February,	452	294	.	158	462	1,123	661	.	1,313	1,629	316	.
March, .	1,610	755	.	855	1,626	1,532	.	94	3,077	2,435	.	642
April, .	3,775	1,579	.	2,196	5,102	3,888	.	1,214	5,790	3,441	.	2,349
May, .	4,065	2,900	.	1,165	5,172	5,440	268	.	5,899	4,556	.	1,343
June, .	1,824	1,369	.	455	2,604	2,518	.	86	3,212	2,894	.	318
Total,	12,026	7,114	.	4,912	15,305	14,881	.	424	20,768	16,936	.	3,832

Months.	CONNAUGHT.				FROM WHAT PROVINCE NOT STATED.				IRELAND.			
	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
January, .	152	151	.	1	1	3	2	.	2,269	2,732	463	.
February,	329	224	.	105	4	.	.	4	2,560	3,270	710	.
March, .	1,578	740	.	838	6	.	.	6	7,897	5,462	.	2,435
April, .	4,599	2,048	.	2,551	.	9	9	.	19,266	10,965	.	8,301
May, .	3,693	2,687	.	1,006	27	1	.	26	18,856	15,584	.	3,272
June, .	1,622	985	.	637	30	2	.	28	9,292	7,768	.	1,524
Total,	11,973	6,835	.	5,138	68	15	.	53	60,140	45,781	.	14,359

The entire number of emigrants (*Irish*) from Ireland, from 1st May, 1851—the period when the Enumeration commenced—to the 30th June last, was 2,298,526 of whom 1,228,863 were males, and 1,069,663 were females.

APPENDIX.

EXTIRPATION OF WEEDS.

The following extracts from the General Abstracts of Tillage and Live Stock for the years 1856 and 1857, submitted by me to the Lord Lieutenant [the late Earl of Carlisle, K.G.], which contain much useful information from the writings of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair and other distinguished individuals, are reprinted in the hope that they may be of service to all those engaged in the cultivation of land, by directing more earnest attention to the subject, and *inducing a general determination to extirpate weeds from not only all tillage and grass lands, but also from the highways, sides of railways, canals, and waste lands of Ireland*:—

Measures taken to effect the Destruction of Weeds.

Your Excellency is aware that in connexion with the Agricultural Statistics, I have, for the last four years, had returns made to me by the Constabulary, showing the extent to which weeds are permitted to grow, and, in most cases, *to shed their seeds*, on the sides of highways, railways, and canals, as well as on the various farms of the country. I beg to take this opportunity of acquainting your Excellency how deeply sensible I am of the kind and considerate manner in which my request to the Judges to bring the subject before the various Grand Juries was received and acted upon by their Lordships, not only on the last Spring circuit, but more particularly during that lately concluded; and I am informed, by communications from almost every county, that the several Grand Juries have given directions to the County Surveyors to take all necessary steps to prevent the great injury to the farming classes which has hitherto arisen from the growth of weeds along the sides of public roads. I would here take the liberty of remarking that your Excellency's observations at the meeting of the Royal Dublin Society last April, and also at the late cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Athlone, as to the lamentable prevalence of weeds in Ireland, have had the happiest effect. In answer to the circular which I took the liberty of addressing to the Directors

of railways and canals, I have to acknowledge the receipt, in several instances, of very courteous replies; copies of these I have felt it to be my duty to forward for insertion in the public papers, feeling that the assistance of the Press, which has hitherto been most liberally afforded to me on all occasions, is of the greatest importance, by making generally known the vast injury and loss which arise from the unchecked growth of weeds on the farms and along the highways of the country. Every observer, and even the general traveller, must be struck with the neglect on this important matter, which, with few exceptions, exists in almost every part of Ireland.

I beg to mention that, having brought this subject before the Commissioners of National Education, and suggested to them the many advantages that must arise by instructing their teachers to direct the attention of the children in the numerous schools under their control to the importance of destroying weeds when found growing on their parents' farms, I have received a reply promising every assistance in the matter, and have furnished to Mr. Macdonnell,* the Resident Commissioner, 1,000 copies of my circular to County Surveyors, to be distributed by the teachers then in training, on their return home; and I have learned that 6,000 of these circulars have since been procured by the Commissioners, for circulation amongst their schools. The Committee of the Church Education Society have also promised their valuable assistance with the pupils in their schools, and also the Poor Law Commissioners, through the medium of the masters and teachers in workhouses, by instructing the children in attendance as to the advantages which must arise to the community by the practice of destroying weeds. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools have also promised their friendly aid.

The Masters in Chancery, upon all of whom I waited personally, have unanimously taken the subject into their consideration, and, I am informed, purpose recommending that an order should be issued requiring receivers over the estates under the Court to use their influence with the tenantry to keep their farms free from weeds.

The Commissioners of Public Works have also directed the removal of weeds from all works in progress under their control—such as those of arterial drainage, roads, &c.

The following extract from the works of that eminent man and real patriot, Sir John Sinclair, first President of 'The Board of Agriculture,' quoted in the 'Rural Cyclopædia,' will be read with interest, as exhibiting the immense loss arising from the neglect of removing weeds from growing crops, and is highly valuable, as being the record of actual experiment:—

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"All plants which grow naturally among a crop that has been sown, "may be regarded as *enemies* to that crop. The destruction of such "plants, therefore, must be considered as one of the most important "branches of the agricultural art; for if that is neglected, or even but

* Now The Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, Bart.

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"slovenly performed, the crops may be reduced to the amount of one-fourth or one-third of a fair average crop, even upon the very best soils. "Besides, it merits consideration, that if weeds are suffered to exist, the "full advantages of manuring land, and many other improvements, can "only be partially obtained. Nor is this all: the mixture of weeds in "the soil prevents the crops from receiving the beneficial influence of the "atmosphere,—sucks up that moisture so essential for the growth of the "crop sown,—tends more than any other circumstance to injure the crop "when lodged by violent winds or heavy rains,—augments the risks at "harvest (for a crop that is clean may be ready for the stack-yard in "much less time than is required to harvest it when incumbered with "weeds),—and the seeds of these intruders deteriorate the quality of the "grain. Notwithstanding all the injuries thence sustained, how many "are there who hardly ever attempt to remove weeds in an effectual "manner! This negligence is the more to be blamed, because, were "farmers at the trouble of collecting all sorts of weeds before they had "formed their seeds, and of mixing them with rich earth, with lime, or "fermenting them with dung, they would soon be reduced into a soft "pulpy mass, and in this way a pernicious nuisance might be converted "into a valuable manure. Various *experiments* have been tried, to ascer-"tain the positive advantage derived from carefully weeding one part of "a field, and leaving another part undone; among these, the following, "made with peculiar accuracy, may be safely relied on:—

"1. *Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broad-"cast with wheat; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled "out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre pro-"duced* 18 *bushels; the six weeded acres* 135 *bushels, or* $22\frac{1}{2}$ *per acre, "which is* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *bushels, or* $\frac{1}{4}$ *more produce in favour of weeding.*—2. *A "six-acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The "weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost* 12*s. per acre. The "produce of an unweeded acre was only* 13 *bushels; of the weeded,* 28. *"Difference in favour of weeding,* 15 *bushels per acre, besides the land being "so much cleaner for succeeding crops.*—3. *Six acres sown with oats, one "acre ploughed but once, and unmanured, produced only* 17 *bushels. "Another six acres, ploughed three times, manured, and weeded, produced "*37 *bushels. This experiment proves, that oats require good management, "and will pay for it as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased "produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the "manure.*

"The importance of weeding, both to the individual and to the pub-"lic, is such, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate, a regula-"tion of police, for fining those who harbour weeds, the seeds of which "may be blown into their neighbours' ground, can have no injustice in "principle. In England, the petty constable might be required, by pre-"cept from the high constable, to give in presentments to the Quarter "Sessions, containing a list of all persons who suffered weeds to run to "seeds in their hedges or lands, such presentments to be particularly "specified to the Court. Those referring to the coltsfoot, to be given in at "the Lady-day sessions; and those referring to thistles, rag-weed, &c., to "be given in at the Midsummer sessions. An order of Court might then "be made for the immediate removal of such nuisances; and if not com-"plied with, the offender should be fined a sum not exceeding five pounds, "one-half to the informer, and the other half to go for the relief of the

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"poor. If, in consequence of such a system being enforced, *from four to "five bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of barley, and ten bushels of oats ad-"ditional* were raised in *all the fields* in the kingdom, *whose crops are "injured by weeds*, the benefit would be well worth the labour and "expense, and the farmers would soon find that however anxious they "may be to have their lands tithe-free, yet to have them weed-free is of "still greater importance. On the whole, keeping his land in a clean "state ought to be a principal object with every farmer; and if this be "not carefully attended to, he may rest assured of paying dearly for his "neglect. But the losses which he suffers do not remedy the injury which "the public sustains from his slovenly conduct.

"In several countries the legislature has interposed its authority for "the destruction of weeds. By a regulation in France, *a farmer may sue "his neighbour, who neglects to destroy the thistles upon his land at the pro-"per seasons*, or may employ people to do it at the other's expense. In "Denmark, there is a law to oblige the farmers to root up the corn mari-"gold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. But the oldest regulation for that pur-"pose was probably in Scotland; a statute of Alexander II., about the "year 1220, having been directed against that weed, which was considered "to be peculiarly pernicious to corn fields. The statute is very short, and "ably expressed. *It denounces that man to be a traitor 'who poisons the "king's lands with weeds, and introduces into them a host of enemies.'*— "Bondsmen who had this plant in their corn, *were fined a sheep for each "stalk*. Under the authority of that law, Sir William Grierson, a Scottish "baron, was accustomed to hold *Goul* courts, for the express purpose of fining "the farmers in whose growing crops three heads or upwards of that weed "were found. Such a plan, if generally adopted, would soon extirpate "weeds; and as by a *clause introduced into many leases* (and which *ought to "be universal*), the landlord is empowered to *cut down these weeds*, at the "*expense of the tenant*, if the latter neglect to do it himself, it is much to "be regretted that so useful a regulation should not be generally enforced. "The policy of *some legislative provision* for this purpose has been fre-"quently suggested. A clause enforcing the extirpation of weeds in "hedges along the sides of roads, passed the House of Commons, but was "thrown out by the Lords. It is to be hoped that so useful a measure, "even on a more extensive scale, will soon be passed into a law. By "some it is recommended that the destruction of weeds on the sides of "roads should be done at the parish expense; others, by the road-surveyors, "and the expense to be stated in their accounts. * * *

"Though it is impracticable to extirpate annual weeds altogether, "either by summer fallow or turnip culture, yet the number of weeds "may be so much lessened, by these means, as to prevent them from "materially injuring corn crops. Two measures are necessary for that "purpose,—first, to bring the seeds within the limits of vegetation; and "secondly, *to destroy every weed that vegetates*, thus regularly lessening "the original stock. As the seeds of annual weeds are naturally furnished "with the means of preservation while stored in the ground, it is abso-"lutely necessary to bring them into life before their destruction can be "effected. This is accomplished by the operations of ploughing, harrow-"ing, and rolling, by which the ground is pulverized and reduced, whilst "the seeds are brought to the surface, or so near it as to allow their speedy "vegetation. All the seeds within two or three inches of the surface, "may be expected to vegetate according to circumstances, such as richness "of soil, fineness of mould, and the degree of moisture which may pre-"vail when the above processes are executed. When the first crops of

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"weeds appear above the surface, a second ploughing should be given, by "which that crop will instantly be destroyed, and a foundation laid for "producing another crop. Harrowing and rolling should again be resorted "to; and in this way, several crops may be annihilated, in warm and "moist seasons, before the turnips are drilled, more especially if attention "has been paid to harrow and roll the land after every ploughing, so that "sufficient moisture may be preserved to insure vegetation. When under "turnips, both the hand and horse hoe should be constantly employed "whenever weeds appear; and upon no account should a single one "be allowed to run to seed. *By paying due attention to these measures, "many farms which formerly were a nest of seed-weeds, are now brought "into such order that the weeds are kept under subjection and easily man-"aged.* In this way the destruction of many annual weeds may be accom-"plished, before the turnip-seed is sown, and the seeds of almost every "annual weed locked up in the ground, may be brought to the surface, "and within the reach of vegetation. Besides, the several horse and hand "hoeings given to the turnip crop, serve to destroy every annual weed as "fast as it appears; and if the seed-furrow given the corn crop which "succeeds the turnips, is not taken deeper than the horse-hoeing furrow "(and a greater depth is unnecessary), few weeds will appear in the corn "crop which afterwards follows. As grass-seeds are always sown in the "improved districts, with the corn crop that succeeds turnips, no annual "weeds can appear in that season; but it very often happens in the suc-"ceeding year, from ploughing the clover-stubble a little deeper than the "seed-furrow given to the crop which succeeded turnips, that a fresh "growth of annual weeds make their appearance. To get the better of "these enemies some experienced farmers have hand-weeded the crops "which followed clover, at an expense not less than from ten to twenty "shillings per acre, and evidently much to their advantage; whilst others "have resorted to the drill husbandry to get quit of annual weeds. The "*great object* of both was, *to procure clean crops*, each being perfectly satis-"fied that *if their crops were full of weeds*, the productive powers of the "soil would not only be deteriorated, but that *the amount or value of those "crops would be also considerably lessened.*

"Owing to the nature of the soil and climate, many perennial weeds "are much more abundant in Scotland, and also in Ireland, Wales, and "the north and north-west of England, than in other countries, where the "soil is drier, and the climate more temperate. * * * *

"*With regard to docks and thistles, the method of getting rid of them "is perfectly obvious; all that is required being to fallow the ground well "in the first instance, and to exterminate the plants afterwards whenever "they appear. This may be accomplished by pulling them up by the root, "in every corn field, when the weather is moist, and cutting them over in "all the grass lands before they have perfected their seeds; though cutting "should only be resorted to when the weather is so dry as to prevent pulling "these weeds out of the ground. The same attention ought to be paid to the "destruction of nettles, ragweeds, mugwort, and the mountain daisy. Every "one of these weeds ought to be pulled up by the root, if that measure can "be accomplished; but where that is impracticable, they ought to be regularly "cut down by the scythe, in which way their increase will at least be pre-"vented. This operation should always be performed before their seeds "arrive at maturity, otherwise the ground may thence be stocked with fresh "seed, to an extent not much less than if the cutting process had been "neglected.*"

Fecundity of Weeds.

The injurious effects of weeds are scarcely to be wondered at, when their extraordinary and almost *incredible fecundity* is taken into consideration. The following table (with the exception of the Irish names, for which I am indebted to Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Eugene Curry, M.R.I.A.,) is taken from Professor Buckman, as quoted in the *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* on the 12th of July, 1856 :—

"*Seeding of Weeds.*—One of the most fertile sources of the continuation "of weeds is that of constantly *allowing them to seed on the land.* Now "the enormous increase which may result from seeding may be gathered "from the following table of observations made upon a few of our common "species :—

Botanical Name.	Irish Name.	Common Name.	No. of Flowers.	No. of Seeds each Flower may bear.	No. of Seeds on a single Plant.
Senecio vulgaris,	Grunnasg,	Groundsel,	130	× 50 =	6,500
Stellaria media,	Fliodh,	Chickweed,	50	„ 10 „	500
Agrostemma githago,	Cogul-arbhuir,	Corn cockle,	7	„ 370 „	2,590
Lychnis dioica,	Rós-fiadhain,	Campion,	25	„ 137 „	3,425
Papaver rhœas,	Cailcin dearg,	Red poppy,	100	„ 500 „	50,000
Sinapis arvensis,	Carran buidhe,	Charlock,	400	„ 10 „	4,000
„ nigra,	Sgeallar dubh,	Black mustard,	200	„ 6 „	1,200
Galium tricorne,	Coinnleach leaptha,	Corn bed-straw,	100	„ 2 „	200
„ aparine,	Luibh-an-ladhair,	Clivers [Cleavers],	550	„ 2 „	1,100
Sonchus arvensis,	Fothannan,	Corn sow-thistle,	100	„ 190 „	19,000
Carduus nutans,	Fothannan cumhra,	Musk thistle,	25	„ 150 „	3,750
Æthusa cynapium,	Fionnas,	Fool's parsley,	300	„ 2 „	600
Ervum tetraspermum,	Roilléith,	Tare,	60	„ 3 „	180
Daucus carota,	Carrán Fiadhain,	Wild carrot,	600	„ 2 „	1,200
Pastinaca sativa,	Meacanfiadhain,	Wild parsnip,	600	„ 2 „	1,200

"Now, it is not likely that each individual plant would always "perfect the quantities of seeds above tabulated; but the list gives a "pretty accurate notion of the numbers of seeds which might be perfected "under circumstances favourable to their development, and from it will "at once be gathered the important practical fact that, allowing for the "casualties to which seeds are constantly liable, yet enough would be "left, where seeding is allowed but for *a single year*, to give trouble for "*many years after.*

"*It cannot be too earnestly urged* THAT WEEDS BE DESTROYED BEFORE "THEIR SEEDS ARE RIPE, OR INDEED NEARLY RIPE, *as the ripening process* "*is often completed by the juices in the stems, especially of pulled weeds:* "*hence groundsel and thistles, when pulled and laid by, as we saw last* "*year, yet ripened much seed; and their involucres, opening in the sun,* "*were wafted on the breeze to an indefinite distance; and it should be* "*recollected that one—the primary head—may ripen long before the rest,* "*so that a tolerable weed-growth may follow from a delay which has* "*allowed only this one head to perfect its seed. Each plant of groundsel* "*might in this way be increased* 50 *fold, each plant of corn sow-thistle* "190 *fold, and a single head of musk-thistle may produce an increase* "*of* 150 *fold.*"

And in the number of the same useful periodical for November 18, 1854, another list of weeds is given, from which the following are selected:—

Botanical Name.	Irish Name.	Common Name.	Number of Seed vessels or Flowers to each Plant.		Number of Seeds to each Vessel or Flower.		Number of Seeds to each Plant.	When gathered in 1854.
Capsella bursa pastoris,	Sraidin,	Shepherd's purse,	150	×	30	=	4,500	Sept. 9
Sisymbrium officinale,	Lus-an-oir,	Common hedge mustard,	450	„	12	„	5,400	Oct. 13
Heracleum sphondylium,	Goran (or Goranach),	Cow parsnip,	2,500	„	2	„	5,000	Aug. 17
Convolvulus arvensis,		Corn bind weed,	200	„	3	„	600	Sept. 26
Galeopsis ladanum,	Neanntog,	Henbit nettle,	500	„	4	„	2,000	„
Bartsia odontites,		Red bartsia,	400	„	12	„	4,800	Oct. 1
Leontodon taraxacum,	Castsearbhan,	Dandelion,	12	„	170	„	2,040	„
Centaurea jacobea,	Gob-an-Ghiusain,	Hardhead scabious,	50	„	80	„	4,000	Sept. 10
„ nigra,		Blackhead,	50	„	60	„	3,000	„
Anthemis cotula,	Brean-lus.	Stinking chamomile,	271	„	150	„	40,650	Sept. 23
Matricaria chamomilla,	Moidiur,	Mayweed,	150	„	300	„	45,000	Oct. 14
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,	Easpug-ban,	Ox-eye daisy,	45	„	300	„	13,500	Sept. 18
Arctium lappa,	Copog tuathail,	Burdock,	613	„	40	„	24,520	Oct. 1
Sonchus oleraceus,	Bleacht Fheothadan,	Sow thistle,	100	„	250	„	25,000	Sept. 6
Carduus acaulis,		Stemless thistle,	6	„	100	„	600	Sept. 8
Papaver dubium,			100	„	600	„	60,000	Oct. 14
Rumex obtusifolius,	Copog sraide,	Common dock,	13,000				13,000	Sept. 15
Euphorbia exigua,		Dwarf spurge,	500	„	3	„	1,500	Sept. 19
„ peplus,	Geirneimh,	Petty spurge,	400	„	3	„	1,200	Sept. 11
„ helioscopia,		Sun spurge,	324	„	3	„	972	Oct. 14
Lapsana communis,	Duilleog bhaighte,	Nipple wort,	560	„	15	„	8,400	Sept. 23

Annexed are the names of some of the most noxious weeds, with compound flowers, which I have been informed by Doctor Mackay, author of the 'Flora Hibernica,' grow wild in Ireland, and all of which produce seeds in the greatest quantity:—

COMMON NAMES.	BOTANICAL NAMES.
1. Spear plume thistle.	Cnicus lanceolatus.
2. Marsh plume thistle.	Cnicus palustris.
3. Creeping plume thistle.	Cnicus arvensis.
4. Welted thistle.	Carduus acanthoides.
5. Slender-flowered thistle.	Carduus tenuiflorus.
6. Dandelion.	Leontodon taraxacum.
7. Ox-eye daisy.	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
8. Corn marygold.	Chrysanthemum segetum.
9. Rough hawkbit.	Apargia hirta.
10. Autumnal hawkbit.	Apargia autumnalis.

Of so much importance has the eradication of weeds been considered in the Colony of Victoria, that an Act has been recently passed to insure their destruction; the owner or occupier of the land on which they grow may be ordered by a Justice of the Peace to destroy them, and is liable to a fine if he does not comply—a course which, if followed in this country, would be

gratefully received by the farming classes, and be productive of great national benefit, as, according to the experiments of Sir John Sinclair, already referred to, the land, WHEN KEPT FREE FROM WEEDS, WILL YIELD A MUCH GREATER AMOUNT OF PRODUCE.

It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that I have received from very many influential parties, to whom I am personally unknown, communications expressive of their entire approval of what has been termed by some of them the 'National Crusade against Weeds.' I also learn, from copies of almost every journal in Ireland, kindly sent to me by the editors, that the Press has, without exception, given its powerful aid to the same object—one which most happily has received your Excellency's marked approbation. And I confidently trust, from the opinions so unequivocally expressed in every quarter, that much and permanent good will be effected by bringing the present great neglect on this subject prominently under public observation.

In the observations on the Agricultural Abstracts for last year [1856] I had the honour of stating the measures taken by me to call public attention to the great injury and loss caused by the non-removal of weeds from farms and the sides of high roads, railways, and canals. I am now informed, that in some localities improvement has taken place; but on account of the unchecked growth of weeds in so many places, as well as in the fields and hedge-rows of the slovenly and careless farmer, the efforts of those desirous to effect their eradication are, in a great measure, frustrated. To the extensive circulation of the information given in the Abstracts for 1856, as authorized by your Excellency, and to the able appeals on the subject which have appeared in the public press, this improvement may be attributed; *until legislation, however, affords some remedy to those who keep their lands free from weeds against such parties as allow them to grow and seed, to the injury of the adjoining lands, the practice of clean agriculture in Ireland cannot, I fear, be hoped for;* because, if a farmer sees that the expense which he incurs in removing weeds is thrown away, owing to his careless neighbour poisoning the fields around with the seeds of noxious plants, he will naturally feel that it is hopeless to eradicate them, as they are replaced by the vigorous stock growing on his neighbour's holding. With a view to keep this subject before the agricultural community, I, last spring, issued a circular to the several Assistant Barristers, soliciting their aid. It was most courteously received, many of them having addressed the parties attending Quarter Sessions, on the great advantages which must arise, owing to the increased yield of land when kept free from weeds, as is clearly shown by the experiments of that eminent and distinguished man, the late Sir John Sinclair. [See page 25.]

So important has this subject become, that for an essay upon it a prize was awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year;—the successful author, Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, gives the following practical methods for removing weeds from the soil:—

"*On the Extirpation of Weeds.*—The extirpation of weeds would appear "in *theory* a much easier matter than in *practice* it is found to be, for the "seeds of wild plants constituting weeds are so universally distributed, that, "though they may differ in kind at different places, yet, wherever a crop "will grow, there also will weeds flourish, if allowed. There would also "appear to be species of weeds peculiar to certain crops, species which "appear in one crop and not in another; the charlock is a familiar example "of this, as it will often make its appearance in great quantities after the "breaking up of pasture or old sainfoin lea, where it had not been observed "before for years. Evidence of this may also be obtained from the vast "quantities of wild plants which spring up in woods after trees and "underwood have been removed; so quickly and so abundantly, indeed, "as to convince us that their seeds must have lain dormant, only awaiting "the required circumstances to vegetate. Newly-formed earthworks fre- "quently cause the sudden growth of wild plants, which have never before "been observed in the district. Hence, however careful we may be to "destroy weeds in one crop, we shall assuredly have some fresh species "with the next, as well as fresh plants of the same, in consequence of "dormant seeds having been brought within the power of growth by "newly stirring the soil; from which it is obvious that weeds are not to "be eradicated by one effort, however vigorous it may be.

"The getting rid of weeds would appear to resolve itself into the two "following heads:—

"1st. *Destroying those already in the soil.*

"2nd. *Preventing others being sown.*

"The first of these must be considered with reference to those weeds "which are already rooted in the soil, that is, weeds of a perennial character, "as well as those annual weeds the seeds of which have been scattered at "different periods.

"Perennial and deep-rooted weeds can only be got rid of by properly "preparing the fallows, to which end farm-work should always be got as "forward as possible. One of the most common causes of the continuance "of weeds is, that work is delayed until it is time to get in the seed for "the crop, when untoward weather, want of time, or some other cause, "prevents the possibility of that thorough cleaning which is necessary to "get rid of weeds. *Seed is thus put into foul land, which must wait until "a more convenient season for being cleaned.*

"In the usual process of arable farming, preparation of the soil by "ploughing, scuffling, harrowing, and exposure to sunshine and drought, "clears the land of a great quantity of weeds; but if we observe the "depth to which the underground stems of couch, coltsfoot, bindweed, and "such-like plants penetrate, we shall see at once that this is not sufficient "to *exterminate the enemy;* but, having done this in the most careful "manner, we may observe that there are still spots left here and there in "a field where these weeds flourish. Now, it appears to me that the best "method of dealing with a case like this, is to go carefully over the ground "after the crop is removed, and dig up the weed-patches with a three- "pronged fork. With this implement they can be followed in their "direction and depth; and thus, by a simple employment of day-labour, "*these isolated nurseries of mischief* may, if not too numerous, be readily, "perfectly, and cheaply broken up. Indeed there is no mode so efficient "as this; and, from long observation of the natural history of weeds of "this kind in arable fields, I am convinced that more may be done by the "fork towards the complete eradication of deep-rooted weeds than by any "other means.

"There are some of these deep-rooted weeds which are exceedingly

"troublesome in pastures, such as the stinging-nettle, butter-bur, and "bistort. These occur in patches, some in the corners of the field, others "in wet places, while the bistort will be found occupying isolated spots in "the centres of meadows. These cannot well be attacked by digging them "up. The best plan of treating them is to regularly mow them down, "when their stems grow a few inches above the surface of the ground. "The principle upon which this is recommended is, that the leaves are "absolutely necessary to the extension of the whole of the parts of a plant; "if, therefore, these are continued to be destroyed in proper time, the "extinction of the underground stems is ultimately insured; it will not "do, however, to leave them until the usual period of mowing, as at that "time the plants will have advanced to maturity, and the leaf function "have been fully performed. An observance of this law will be of great "use in destroying many weeds, in situations where the roots cannot be "got at; let it simply be borne in mind, as *the leaves are the lungs of the "plant, never in such cases to allow the lungs to develope themselves.*

"*The prevention of Weeds-sowing.*—Weeds are constantly being sown "under many circumstances, the chief of which may be stated as fol- "lows:—

"*Weeds are sown with the seed for the crop.*

"*Weeds are spread over the land by manures.*

"*Weeds are perpetuated by being allowed to seed.*

"*Weeds are disseminated from road-sides, and waste land, or from a "badly managed farm to a good one, chiefly by 'flying seeds.'*

"*Sowing of Seeds.*—That weeds are perpetuated notwithstanding the "most careful preparation of the land, by sowing them with our seeds, is "a fact too well known to be disputed. Six years ago we saw a field "sown with foreign flax-seed, which came up full of black mustard,— "*Sinapis nigra*, much to the injury of the crop: this has ever since been "a troublesome weed in the field, and has even been the means of dissemi- "nating it over a great portion of a farm on which it was previously "almost unknown. Again, many weeds are sown with clover seeds, "sainfoin, and the like, which, though they may not make way during "the covering of the ground with the crop, may yet appear in some future "crop. From this it follows, that too much care cannot be taken to get "clean seed, and it wants but little botanical skill to detect the presence "of weeds in a sample. Pure or clean seed is even worth paying a greater "price for, as the reverse may entail trouble and expense for years. Any "mechanical processes, therefore, which can be made available for cleaning "seed are well worthy of patronage. A seedsman who will be careful in "the preparation and collection of seed deserves the best support. In "order also to assist in this matter, farmers should be particular *not to "allow a dirty patch to stand for seed, although it may be 'the most profit- "able thing they could do with it.'*

"*Weeds and Manure.*—It is too much the custom to consider that the "power of germination of seeds is destroyed by decomposition in manure "heaps. That some are so, when the manure has been thoroughly decom- "posed, there can be no doubt; but many are not, and with those that "are the process is too uncertain to be relied upon. We have seen quan- "tities of pulled docks and of crow-garlic thrown upon a heap to decay, "and afterwards noticed vetches manured therewith to be full of these "troublesome weeds. Neglected manure-heaps are often covered with a "profuse vegetation, which *thereon produce enough weed-seeds to stock a "farm.* In these cases the plants rendering the original seed were, doubt- "less, mixed with the straw of which the manure was made, and yet, "notwithstanding the vicissitudes they had to contend with, were not

"destroyed. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken to prevent this "source of mischief, to which end it will always be found best to burn "pulled weeds; and in harvesting corn, docks, thistles, and the like, "should not be bound up with the sheaves, but, if practicable, left stand- "ing, and afterwards destroyed.

* * * * * *

"Weeding should be done as early as possible, either with the horse- "hoe, common hoe, or sometimes the Dutch hoe, and, when thus *early* cut "down, may safely be left to wither on the ground; but it should be "borne in mind that if any individual plants amongst them are shedding "their seed at the time, and are not taken away, the very hoeing insures "its safe plantation.

"It is precisely in this way that coltsfoot is often much increased. "The flowers of this plant appear in spring before the leaves. By the "time the seed is ripe the leaves become conspicuous; the hoe is then set "to work to cut down the latter, by which the ripened seeds are sown, "when, if left, they might have flown away to a distance. Now, it may "be that the roots of the coltsfoot—for it is not destroyed by the hoe— "are forked out after the crop has been gathered; but the sown seeds "will insure that the pest shall give us some more work to do at a future "time. The patches of coltsfoot flowers should, therefore, be cut down "as soon as they appear, and by this means we not only spoil the crop of "seeds, but cripple the growth of the plant by cutting off the leaf-buds. "Many other instances of a like kind might be adduced tending to show "that a knowledge of the natural history of weeds is of great importance "in enabling us to subdue them.

"*Dissemination of Weeds from Wastes.*—This is a matter that requires "serious consideration, and, having once obtained correct views upon the "subject, should incite to prompt and energetic action. It is well known "that some of the most pernicious weeds are to be found amongst the "*Compositæ*, a natural order of plants to which the *Sonchus, Leontodon, "Carduus, Tussilago, Senecio, and Centaurea* belong. Now, in all these "plants we may observe that their seeds are crowned with a feathery "down—the *Pappus* of botanists—which acts as a tiny parachute, en- "abling such seeds to be wafted here and there by the slightest breeze, "and thus they float for miles. It, therefore, follows that however par- "ticular we may be in trying to subdue them in our cultivated fields, yet "waste places and waysides, where many species like to dwell, if not "attended to will ever afford a nursery for many of the most objectionable "weeds. Waste places, therefore, on every farm—if there be such— "cannot too carefully be looked to in this matter; and, if the principle be "fully recognised, the keeping roads in order, especially in rural districts, "will comprehend *weeding the waysides*. We once saw a farmer employ men, "in a not over busy time, in mowing thistles on a good breadth of road run- "ning through the middle of his farm, but, unfortunately, the seed was ripe "when this was done, and, as the thistles were left where they fell, the "dissemination of their seeds was not prevented. This, therefore, is a "matter which seems to belong to the overseer of the road, and the plea "of idle time should never be recognised.

"But, unfortunately, it is not always that these evils emanate from "mere waste places and roadsides. One bad and dirty farmer may *preserve* "weeds enough to continue a supply to a wide range of neighbours; in "which case it would not seem unreasonable to call upon him to render "compensation for damages.

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"*The weeds of hedge-banks and fences* are innumerable: many wild

"flowers, not in our list, by growing in such situations, are weeds. Couch, "cleavers, bindweed, and bryony are among the most troublesome, espe- "cially when they occur in young quicks. To insure the growth of the "fence these must be removed, and, indeed, should never be suffered to "make head. This can be done with a small fork, handled with judgment, "so as not to disturb the roots of the hedge. By this means we may not "only remove the weeds, but the operation contributes to the fertility of "the soil, and thus the hedge more quickly overtops what, but for this "attention, would completely smother it. In this case, as in most others, "it is safer to burn what we remove than to remove it to the dungheap "or to let it lie about. We knew a farmer who offered his cottagers 3*d.* "the bushel for weed ashes; and as a description of the manner in which "a cottage family proceeded to make them may be useful and interesting, "it is here given:—The refuse of the garden was first put together in a "heap, and covered with turf from the roadside; this, on being fired, "burnt in a smothered manner; the children brought all the weeds and "refuse they could collect from time to time, and added it green to the "rest, and, by the occasional addition of turfs, a continued smothered fire "was kept up for weeks; in one cottage garden was as much as fifty "bushels, and the process still going on. With these ashes the farmer "always did well in his turnip crop, so that not only was an exterminating "warfare carried on with our enemies, but they were destined ultimately "to be converted into food; and we cannot better conclude this essay than "by saying—Always destroy the life and reproductive power of weeds, "even by fire, if necessary."

And on this subject, one of our most observant and popular authors, the late Mr. Charles Dickens, in a number of that useful periodical, 'Household Words,' after gracefully alluding to the exertions for the eradication of weeds, which were being made in Ireland, remarks:—

"Inasmuch, as Nature is resolved to spread her carpet where she can, "and man knows very well that the green carpet with its pretty little "flower patterns, must be taken up wherever the ground is to be tilled for "special uses of his own, the need of constant watchfulness is obvious "enough. To say that over a given space there shall grow nothing but "wheat, if we mean earnestly what we are saying, is to declare war "against all other growths which set up their own claims to the same "land. It is a case of war arising out of territorial aggression. The "farmers seize upon a territory occupied by various races of plants known "to them by the rough general name of The Weeds. The weeds are got "under, subdued, in a great measure extirpated, and the farmers then set "up an iron rule over the soil, upon which they establish in rich colonies "their own subjects, the cereals and green crops. The farmers justify their "first aggression. The well-being of mankind depends, they say, on the "predominance of the two races of cereals and green crops. What do the "weeds care for this reasoning? The race of man has always trampled on "them. They are the first owners of the soil. They claim it. They "watch, therefore, the opportunity to rise, and every great rising of the "weeds is attended with a frightful massacre of the new race. There is "no mercy shown even to the newly born, whether of the green crops "or the cereals. Thousands upon thousands of them are without pity "smothered by the weeds, while others perish in their prime.

"Let us observe the common case of a fortified town in possession of

"a cereal colony, such as we may take a wheat field to be, walled with its "hedges, moated with its ditches, and having its one or two great gates "kept carefully closed. Not only is it frequently in England, and almost "invariably in Ireland, plagued by the insubordination of the weeds allowed "to live within its bounds, and to lie there at the root of general society; "but it is, every summer, regularly besieged by ragged regiments. There "are the chickweeds, the hawkbits, the thistles, with their white plumes "waving and their lances shouldered, the poppies, reddest of republicans, "the black mustards, whose family, perhaps, has caused more tears to be "shed than any race, except that of the onions. There are the nettles "with their poisoned barbs, the dandelions each with fire upon his head. "These storm the field, master the outworks, and do not a little mischief "to the regiments that lift their shining spears within. * *

"It would appear that we are within the truth in saying that, where "the weeds are not kept under, there is a loss incurred of one-fourth of the "crop. The weeds rob the growth with which they are mixed of some "part of the food which the ground holds for the use of plants; they clog "the ground mechanically; they keep air and light from the young seed; "they injure the crop seriously when there is high wind or heavy rain; "they delay the processes of harvesting and stacking; and, by so doing, "increase the farmer's risk; while the grain that has ripened under all "these disadvantages, goes to the stack worse corn than it would have been "had it been grown unaccompanied by weeds.

"The suppression of weeds has been considered in France a duty not "unworthy of being enforced by law. A French farmer may sue his neigh- "bour who neglects to destroy the thistles upon his land at the proper sea- "sons, or he may employ people to do it at his neighbour's cost. In "Denmark, there is a law to oblige farmers to root up the corn-marigold. "The oldest regulation against the corn-marigold was, probably, that in a "Statute of Alexander the Second of Scotland; which, in or about the year "1220, denounced that man to be a traitor who poisons the King's lands "with weeds and introduces into them a host of enemies. Bondsmen who "had this plant in their corn were fined a sheep for each stalk, and a Scot- "tish baron held what were called Goul Courts, for the purpose of fining "farmers in whose growing crops three or more heads of corn-marigold "could be detected.

"In modern times a clause of a Bill which enforced the extirpation of "weeds in hedges and along roadsides, passed our English House of Com- "mons, but was thrown out by the Lords. Yet it is possible that great "advantage might result from one or two legal provisions of this kind. "The loss by weeds in England is not very great; in Ireland the fields are "overrun with them." * * * * * *

At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, at Waterford, the following earnest and emphatic observations, which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect, were addressed by His Excellency to a large and influential assemblage of landed proprietors and agriculturists:—

* * * * * * * *

"I know that the total extinction of weeds must be a work of time, "and of gradual and continued effort, like all other great works;—but "Delhi has not yet fallen—and Irish weeds are not yet extirpated; and "I believe the one to be as essential to the real regeneration of Irish "Agriculture, as the other is to the martial glory and stability of the "Empire."

The following Circular was addressed to the Magistracy, the Clergy of all Denominations, and other influential parties in Ireland, when sending them the Abstracts of Tillage and Live Stock. It was most favourably received, and I now reprint it:—

Agricultural Statistics Office,
5, Henrietta-street, Dublin,
October 20, 1856.

Sir,

In forwarding to you the accompanying abstracts and observations on the extent of Tillage and Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in 1855 and 1856—which I trust you will find interesting—I would earnestly solicit your attention to my remarks in reference to the extraordinary, and almost incredible growth of Weeds which is permitted along the sides of Public Roads, Railways, and Canals, as well as on the farms of Ireland. I say almost incredible, for it would be quite so, did not our every-day experience of their condition in this respect, convince us of the fact:—so important, indeed, has the subject become, that it has called forth the marked observations of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the late Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Athlone, as well as on former occasions; also of Her Majesty's learned Judges of Assize, and of the Grand Juries of almost every county in Ireland, during the late circuits. It may be truly said that a great social evil has imperceptibly grown up amongst us, until at length the attention of a large portion of the community has been turned towards it, with the view of finding a proper and permanent remedy: this happily, is within our reach; for, if the *landed proprietors, the resident gentry, and the clergy of all denominations, aided by the intelligent and improving Tenant Farmers of the country*—who are themselves the greatest sufferers from the present lamentable apathy and neglect—will only act upon the advice of His Excellency, and of Her Majesty's learned Judges, I feel I am not too sanguine in expressing my conviction that, in a few years, a most propitious change will have taken place, and the surface of this beautiful Island—now covered in so many places by large masses of thistles, rag-weed, and of yellow, scarlet, and other noxious weeds, which are permitted to grow and thrive, and scatter their baneful seeds far and wide—would then become what Providence designed her, and we now vainly boast her to be—the "Emerald Isle."

The extracts which I have given in the accompanying Report from the writings of that true patriot, Sir John Sinclair, clearly prove *the great pecuniary loss arising from neglect in weeding cereal crops.* There is, however, another reason for weeding them, quite distinct from the important national question of *the loss in yield*,—which must attract the notice of every person who is not already familiar with it. I allude to the acute pain caused to the laborious reapers of our harvests, *when grasping the corn in the act of reaping*, by which, if the crop abounds with thistles and other prickly weeds, as is too frequently the case, the hands of the reapers are severely wounded. I have myself made inquiry from several parties of reapers from various counties, and from all of them I learned, that they would much sooner cut down and bind an acre of corn free from thistles and other weeds for *four* or *five shillings* less than they would a "dirty" crop—the reason invariably given being the additional time occupied in cutting down the latter, and the injury done to their hands by grasping the prickly weeds when reaping;—to use their

own expressive words, "their hands were often so festered and destroyed by thistles, that they had to give up their work."

I would beg, therefore, to observe, that *Self Interest*,—by obtaining an increased yield (as clearly shown in the writings of Sir John Sinclair, from which I have quoted); *Economy*,—even on *small* farms—as the children of the farmers might, in the spring season of the year, when the weeds are tender, assist in cleaning the crops, and thus aid in economizing the additional four or five shillings an acre, which, as I have stated, are paid for reaping "*dirty crops*;" but not least of all, *Sympathy for the poor reaper and binder* of our harvests, will, I most respectfully venture to hope, insure the co-operation of all classes, and the continued aid of the public press, in the attempt now being made to draw attention to the importance of destroying weeds in Ireland.

My observations have been hitherto confined to the great loss and injury caused by neglect in weeding *cereal* crops; but it must be evident to every one that an equal, if not greater, amount of damage arises in many counties from the *shedding of the thousand seeds* of thistles and other noxious plants, which is but too generally permitted on the *grazing farms* of the country. I feel I am warranted in stating that the owners or occupiers of these grass lands are usually indifferent on the subject, and object to the expense of destroying weeds, asserting that they do *themselves* no injury. Although these parties may not be sensible of their loss, yet it cannot be denied that THEIR NEIGHBOURS, the unhappy tillage farmers, for miles around, suffer from the seeming neglect of the opulent grazier. Does not this state of things require a remedy? Why, I would beg to ask, should not Ireland rival England and Scotland in the care of her crops?—or why should she be behind that best of agricultural models—Belgium? Happily this is *not a political or party question*, but one in which all may cordially unite for the benefit of our common country; and therefore it is that I respectfully ask for your influence and friendly co-operation to aid in eradicating weeds from the farms of Ireland. To those who feel an interest in the progress of the country, it will, no doubt, be gratifying to learn that instruction as to the *importance of destroying Weeds* will in future form part of the educational course in the National schools, as well as in those in connexion with the Church Education Society and other influential bodies; from which it is to be hoped much benefit may arise to the farming classes of the country.

I take this opportunity of stating how deeply sensible I am of the kind and valuable assistance afforded to me, during the last six years, by the magistracy and clergy of all denominations, and by the public press of Ireland, in reference to the collection of these statistics. It also affords me the greatest satisfaction to express my obligations to my intelligent fellow-countrymen, the Tenant Farmers of Ireland, for their generous confidence, and the readiness with which they have given to the Enumerators the required information respecting their Stock and Tillage—an honourable example, well worthy of imitation by the farming classes in England.

I trust the importance of the subject to which I have now taken the liberty of calling your attention, will plead my excuse for troubling you at such length.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY, *Registrar-General.*

To ———

The following extracts on the subject of the almost incredible growth of weeds which prevails in Ireland, are taken from the "Leisure Hour" for the months of May and June, 1873:—

IRISH AGRICULTURE.

"Every traveller must be astonished at the neglect and waste of natural resources. Even in the pasture lands, in which Ireland most excels, the spontaneous liberality of the soil seems to induce the greater indolence and carelessness. The aid of art has been little used in laying down land to grass, for it is only recently that the trade in grass seeds has assumed any dimensions. Hay-making, as generally conducted, is a slovenly operation, though labour has been so abundant. Cut too late, I saw the grass often left in small cocks, to be drenched by the autumn rains. A good sweet hay-stack is the exception, not the rule, on an Irish farm. I never saw such a country for weeds. I saw two men in a field with scythes mowing down ragwort. Had I been travelling afoot or in a car, and not in a railway carriage, I would have sought an explanation of so strange a sight. Had the ragwort been sown as a crop, it could hardly have been closer, so as actually to be mown with scythes. Is it used as fodder for any Irish animal? I suspect it was only an extreme illustration of the miserable state of the agriculture too common in Ireland. The amount of weeds is a national disgrace. It is not uncommon to see a ton of weeds in a dozen tons of hay. Many a field has more weeds than a whole parish in England. Small tenants keep land without laying it down with grass seeds, and it becomes the receptacle for all the floating weeds of the district, and then spreads them far and wide. Even for green crops the land is seldom sufficiently cleaned. Smoking heaps of twitch and weeds are rarely seen. If the farmer would give a small reward to boys for heaps of weeds, as they used to do for heads of vermin, they could keep this nuisance under. Ragwort, for instance, can easily be pulled up by the roots in wet weather, and the boys from the workhouse school would gladly attack a field for a trifling reward, and enjoy the fun of the bonfire that the heaps would make. But fields and road-sides are alike neglected, and weeds help to keep Ireland green but poor. *I am sure it is no exaggeration to say that the direct loss to Ireland from weeds is above a million and a half sterling. I have heard the loss estimated at nearly double that amount.* On the drainage of land vast sums have been expended, and under good management with wonderful results. But even in land that has been drained there is too general carelessness in scouring ditches and keeping the outlets of drains clear. It is better to have no drains than drains choked. In this matter, as in the curse of weeds, the careless, indolent habits of the people make agricultural progress up-hill work. Bad fences are also everywhere evident. The direct losses from the destruction of produce through this cause are enormous, and it is a constant source of litigation and ill-will. Want of industry and want of sense account for all the backwardness of Irish husbandry."—*Ireland in* 1872 : *a Tour of Observation. By Dr. Macauley, Editor of the "Leisure Hour."* (H. S. King & Co.)

The following remarks on the subject of weeds in Ireland are extracted from the *Freeman's Journal*:—

29th September, 1873.

"We think Mr. Donnelly has done good service in republishing, as an "Appendix to his Agricultural Statistics, a collection of opinions on the "poverty caused by the universal flourishing of weeds throughout this "country. It is impossible to deny the accuracy of the statement that, "*so far as weeds are concerned, Ireland is the wealthiest country in the "world.* If we walk by a rural river, we see the bed covered with weeds "taller than a man. If we look at those useless and wasteful ditches "which divide one farm from another, the glaring yellow of the blooming "weed meets the eye everywhere. If we glance at the slopes which run "along a line of railway, we can see the noxious weed in full vigour. "Fine crops are smothered by the myriad seeds which are borne along "on every wind. *The good farmer is worried and deprived of the just "fruits of his skill and labour by the mere fact of bad neighbourhood.* "The evil is almost universal. Every visitor to the country notices it, "wonders at it, complains of it. Every book of observation taunts us "with our slovenliness in this inexcusable matter; we dare not deny the "fact, and we do nothing to remove the blot. Mr. Donnelly quotes Sir "John Sinclair, Lord Carlisle, Charles Dickens, Dr. Macauley, and the "*Freeman's Journal*, in support of his 'CRUSADE AGAINST WEEDS.' For "our part we trust his efforts, which in this direction have been un-"ceasing, will have proper influence in enlisting the landlord, the county "surveyor, the police and the people in a compact force which shall "have for purpose the extirpation of this scandalous reproach."

8th July, 1874.

"Now, that the Grand Juries of Ireland are being assembled for the "despatch of their important public duties, it is not an inopportune "time to call the attention of those influential bodies to a matter which, "though frequently brought before them already, has not hitherto "received that serious and practical consideration to which it is entitled. "We refer to the prevailing negligence which still allows a vast growth "of weeds to deface the agriculture of the country, and to mar in a "degree much larger than is popularly known the results of the cultiva-"tion of the soil of Ireland. The returns of our capable and careful "Registrar-General, Mr. Donnelly, furnish some very striking figures "on this head. In this gentleman's annual report we are able to trace "the consequences of a defect of system which has been long the blot of "Irish farming. It is evident to any person of observant habits who "may chance to pass through three-fourths of the island that the farm-"ing of the land is to a great extent slovenly and wasteful. Not only "are weeds allowed to flourish rankly in the ditches, the divisions of "fields, in furrows and between drills, but they are all too often per-"mitted to grow with the crop, stifling it with their luxuriance, and "absorbing its nourishment from the soil, till, when at last an effort is "made to remove them, the growing plants show starved, sickly, and "discoloured. We do not want to exaggerate. There is a good deal of "good farming in this country—the spirit of enlightenment has spread "and is spreading—but there is more backwardness than there ought "be, above all in the indifference with respect to the worst enemy of "legitimate vegetation—the weed. Nothing is more common than a "young cornfield the natural green of which is converted into flaming

"yellow by the preponderance of foreign growths. Potato patches are "found equally dirty. *A particular fault, arising from a most hurtful "misapprehension is the custom of leaving the weeds to remain till they "have grown thick enough and large enough to make it a chance that "the one weeding may clean the field.* But before they have reached "this stage, permitted them by a custom highly characteristic of the "rude, happy-go-lucky methods of old farming, they inflict the most "serious injury on the crop. There is another grave blemish on our "agriculture. The gigantic ditches, the vast dykes and cuttings, the "wide roadside traverses, which abound in Ireland are found nowhere "else. But, besides the waste of surface caused by these, there is a more "deliberate loss in the 'headlands,' which are left to lie untilled at the "ends of the sown or planted ground. The whole subject has been so "often discussed that it may seem a wearisome iteration to refer to it "now; but we are induced to do so by the fact that we have recently "received letters from tourists and visitors to Ireland which we are "absolutely ashamed to publish, so strong are they in comment upon "our want of thrift, neatness, and cleanliness in our farming. One "correspondent, who is not, by the way, a stranger, is of opinion "that much of the remedy lies with the Grand Juries, or those who "compose them. These gentlemen may be taken as enjoying a large "amount of influence in the localities they represent. It is in their "power to impress upon those in their employment, as well as upon their "tenantry, the lesson of clean farming and full cultivation of as much "of the ground in their occupation as they can put a plough-socket or a "spade in. The law calls upon road contractors to remove weeds from "the roadway, and this they ought be careful to do. They might set "a good example also upon their own farms. Another correspondent "suggests, with a great deal of sound reason, that our public bodies, "such as railway companies, who hold a large extent of land in their "possession, might help to spread proper ideas upon this most impor-"tant subject. As it is, the amateur horticulture and agriculture of the "railway companies exhibit a disagreeable anomaly. Attached to some "wayside station, the platforms and buildings of which are beautiful "with wealth of well-tended roses, there may be found a plot of corn or "potatoes, or vegetables, a very eye-sore for weeds and dirt. As a "matter of fact, the loss caused by weeds and waste is immense. English "periodicals have described the weeds in Ireland as 'a national disgrace.' "Mr. Donnelly's reports substantiate the reproach. This is an evil, "and a real one, and we think that the Registrar-General deserves the "most emphatic acknowledgments for his incessant, unwearied, and "zealous efforts to end what is not only the greatest blot on Irish agri-"culture, but the greatest impediment to its development and prosperity. "He has recommended that children at school be instructed in the "necessity of destroying weed. This is an excellent advice, and ought "be made a specialty of the National School teaching. When it is known "that *the loss to Ireland annually from weeds alone is estimated at from "one and a half to three millions sterling,* our readers will own that the "commendable action of the Registrar-General ought to be earnestly and "energetically seconded by all who have at heart the interests of the "nation."

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING

THE ACREAGE UNDER THE SEVERAL CROPS,

AND THE

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK

IN

EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE,

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

ALSO THE NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1874, AND THE EMIGRATION FROM IRISH PORTS FROM 1st JANUARY. TO 30th JUNE, IN 1874 AND 1875,

WITH AN

APPENDIX CONTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXTIRPATION OF WEEDS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1875.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1875.

TO HIS GRACE, JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I had the honour of submitting, on the 30th ultimo, a Return by Counties of the acreage under Flax in the years 1874 and 1875, with the number of Scutching Mills in 1874. I now beg to submit the annual General Abstracts, which give, as usual, by Counties and Provinces, the entire area under each description of Crop; also the total number of Live Stock, and their estimated value.

The Emigration from Ireland, during the first *six* months of 1874 and 1875, is also given.

The collection of the Agricultural Statistics, which commenced on the 1st of June, occupied nearly two months. The Enumerators, of whom nearly 3,800 were employed, were selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary and Metropolitan Police, and, I need scarcely observe, discharged this duty with their usual efficiency. The various Holdings, which amount in all to about 600,000, were visited by them, and *the names of the several parties from whom the particulars of Tillage and Live Stock for each Holding were obtained, are stated on the Returns, with a view to further inquiry in any case, should it be found necessary.*

Success of the Enumeration.

The information given to the Enumerators is altogether voluntary; and I feel assured it will afford pleasure to your Grace to learn, as, I beg to say, it is most gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so far as I am informed by the Officers who acted as Superintendents of Districts, the required Returns have been collected without difficulty, except in a few cases, in which, on a written application being made by me, the particulars were courteously supplied, one landed proprietor only, occupying about 400 acres in the province of Leinster, declining to permit his steward to furnish any information—this being the sole exception in all Ireland. The readiness with which these statistics are obtained is highly creditable to the good feeling and intelligence of all ranks and classes connected with land in this country, and affords an example well deserving of imitation in England.

The Abstracts have been carefully compiled from summaries made by the Enumerators, for their respective districts. They may differ in some degree from the revised figures which will be hereafter published; but I do not apprehend that any changes of importance will become necessary.

Extent under Crops.

The total acreage under all Crops this year was . . . 5,331,655 acres
The do. do. do. in 1874 . . . . 5,269,004 „

Showing an increase in the extent under Crops in 1875 of : 62,651 „

Increase in Cereals and Green Crops.

The Crops which *increased* in extent this year are—

		Increase. Acres.	Acres.
Cereals,	Oats,	18,474	41,280
	Barley,	22,139	
	Bere and Rye,	411	
	Beans and Pease,	256	
Green Crops,	Potatoes,	7,852	17,248
	Mangel and Beet Root,	4,947	
	Cabbage,	1,690	
	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	2,490	
	Vetches and Rape,	269	
	Meadow and Clover,		37,244
	Total *Increase* on the foregoing Crops,		95,772

Decrease in Cereals, Green Crops and Flax.

The Crops which *decreased* in acreage in 1875 are—

	Acres.
Wheat,	26,657
Turnips,	805
Flax,	5,659
Total *Decrease* in the foregoing Crops,	33,121
Total *Increase* in the area under Crops,	95,772

Making a Net *Increase* in the area under all Crops of 62,651 Acres.

Crops of 1875 compared with Crops of 1874.

It appears from the foregoing summaries that, compared with 1874, oats show an increase of 18,474 acres, barley of 22,139 acres, bere and rye of 411 acres, beans and pease of 256 acres, potatoes of 7,852 acres, mangel and beet root of 4,947 acres, cabbage of 1,690 acres, carrots, parsnips, and other green crops of 2,490 acres, vetches and rape of 269 acres, and meadow and clover 37,244 acres.

In wheat there is a decrease of 26,657 acres, turnips of 805 acres, and flax of 5,659 acres.

Abstract of Cereal Crops.

	1874. Acres.	1875. Acres.	Increase in 1875. Acres.	Decrease in 1875. Acres.
Wheat,	187,978	161,321	—	26,657
Oats,	1,480,897	1,499,371	18,474	—
Barley,	211,608	233,747	22,139	—
Bere and Rye,	9,901	10,312	411	—
Beans and Pease,	11,391	11,647	256	—
Total,	1,901,775	1,916,398	14,623	—

Increase in Cereal Crops in 1875, . 14,623 Acres.

ABSTRACT OF GREEN CROPS.

	1874.	1875.	Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
POTATOES, ...	892,425	900,277	7,852	—
TURNIPS, ...	333,588	332,783	—	805
MANGEL WURZEL AND BEET ROOT, ...	38,327	43,274	4,947	—
CABBAGE, ...	33,184	34,874	1,690	—
CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND OTHER GREEN CROPS, . .	34,694	37,184	2,490	—
VETCHES AND RAPE, . .	21,425	21,694	269	—
TOTAL, . . .	1,353,643	1,370,086	16,443	—

Increase in Green Crops in 1875, . 16,443 Acres.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CEREAL AND GREEN CROPS, &c.

		Acres.	Acres.
Increase in Cereal Crops	in 1875, .	41,280	
Do. Green Crops	in do. .	17,248	95,772
Do. Meadow and Clover	in do. .	37,244	
Decrease in Wheat, Turnips, and Flax	in do. . . .		33,121
Total *Increase* in the extent of *Land under Crops* in 1875, .			62,651

Division of Land.

The total extent under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and of Bog and Waste in 1874 and 1875, is given by Provinces in the following Table:—

PROVINCES.		Extent under Crops.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Waste.*	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER,	1874,	1,466,809	2,636,970	4,377	100,646	621,363	4,830,165
	1875,	1,492,955	2,627,655	3,912	99,689	607,780	
MUNSTER,	1874,	1,272,288	3,423,055	2,372	109,146	1,125,406	5,932,267
	1875,	1,286,543	3,418,871	1,922	105,207	1,119,611	
ULSTER,	1874,	1,812,849	2,288,833	3,620	60,379	1,141,938	5,307,619
	1875,	1,833,210	2,285,040	3,824	61,345	1,123,910	
CONNAUGHT,	1874,	717,058	2,123,564	1,733	52,097	1,332,856	4,227,308
	1875,	718,947	2,100,210	1,629	52,027	1,354,310	
TOTAL,	1874,	5,269,004	10,472,422	12,102	322,268	4,221,563	20,297,359 †
	1875,	5,331,655	10,431,776	11,287	318,268	4,205,611 *	

* Under this head is included the area of barren mountains, roads, towns, and tideways; also all water except that of the larger rivers and lakes.

† Exclusive of the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

The area under the several Crops in each year from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, was as under:—

Crops.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	244,451	225,294	167,554	187,978	161,321
Oats,	1,636,136	1,624,711	1,510,972	1,480,897	1,499,371
Barley,	220,979	219,013	230,115	211,608	233,747
Bere and Rye,	11,555	9,975	9,224	9,901	10,312
Beans and Pease,	10,913	11,821	12,873	11,391	11,647
Potatoes,	1,058,434	991,871	903,262	892,425	900,277
Turnips,	327,035	346,711	347,848	333,588	332,783
Mangel and Beet Root,	31,921	34,832	38,231	38,327	43,274
Cabbage,	33,008	39,452	28,115	33,184	34,874
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	29,869	31,196	31,590	34,694	37,184
Vetches and Rape,	31,422	30,172	23,417	21,425	21,694
Flax,	156,670	121,992	129,297	106,907	101,248
Meadow and Clover,	1,829,044	1,800,273	1,838,248	1,906,679	1,943,923

Live Stock.

Returns of Live Stock.

It appears from the following Table that the Returns of Live Stock for 1875, when compared with 1874, show an *increase* in the number of Horses and Mules of 304, of Pigs of 150,049, and of Goats of 12,141; and a *decrease* in Asses of 688, in Cattle of 12,766, in Sheep of 193,540, and in Poultry of 12,607.

Number of Live Stock.

The following are the numbers of Live Stock for each year from 1865 to 1875, inclusive:—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1865,	568,142	168,009	3,497,548	3,694,356	1,305,953	171,207	10,681,955
1866,	555,647	173,175	3,746,157	4,274,282	1,497,274	186,880	10,889,747
1867,	543,686	167,233	3,707,803	4,835,519	1,235,191	190,429	10,334,309
1868,	544,372	169,100	3,646,796	4,901,496	869,578	199,060	10,602,782
1869,	547,757	171,664	3,733,675	4,651,195	1,082,224	205,861	10,801,687
1870,	552,216	173,717	3,799,912	4,336,884	1,461,215	211,891	11,159,002
1871,	557,912	180,373	3,976,372	4,233,435	1,621,423	231,373	11,717,182
1872,	560,804	181,351	4,059,397	4,263,254	1,388,571	238,961	11,737,529
1873,	552,338	177,779	4,147,102	4,484,520	1,044,454	242,689	11,863,155
1874,	547,372	180,430	4,124,756	4,441,698	1,099,186	256,753	12,068,375
1875,	547,676	179,742	4,111,990	4,248,158	1,249,235	268,894	12,055,768
Difference in Numbers between 1874 and 1875,	Increase, 304	Decrease, 688	Decrease, 12,766	Decrease, 193,540	Increase, 150,049	Increase, 12,141	Decrease, 12,607

Table showing by Provinces the Number of Thoroughbred and other Sires in Ireland in the Year 1875,

According to the description given of them by the Owners or their Grooms.

Breed.	Province of				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	
Thoroughbred:					
Bred in Ireland,	80	91	50	33	254
Imported,	54	54	28	13	149
Total,	134	145	78	46	403
Half-bred:					
Bred in Ireland,	149	161	160	60	530
Imported,	1	3	7	1	12
Total,	150	164	167	61	542
Clydesdale:					
Bred in Ireland,	55	27	63	16	161
Imported,	12	11	19	3	45
Total,	67	38	82	19	206
Suffolk Punch:					
Bred in Ireland,	31	32	24	13	100
Imported,	6	10	6	4	26
Total,	37	42	30	17	126
Draught Horse:					
Bred in Ireland,	53	42	10	29	134
Imported,	3	1	–	–	4
Total,	56	43	10	29	138
All Others:*					
Bred in Ireland,	7	5	21	16	49
Imported,	5	1	5	1	12
Total,	12	6	26	17	61
Total:					
Bred in Ireland,	375	358	328	167	1,228
Imported,	81	80	65	22	248
General Total,	456	438	393	189	1,476

* Under the heading "All others," in this Table, are included 8 *Cobs*, 1 *Norwegian Pony*, 1 *Lincoln*, 5 *Cleveland*, 2 *Arabian Ponies*, 2 *Shetland Ponies*, 2 *Arabian*, 3 *Norways*, 2 *Highland Ponies*, 1 *Scotch Pony*, 1 *Highland*, 1 *Dutch*, 10 *Ponies*, 1 *Norfolk Trotter*, 1 *Ayrshire*, 1 *Flemish*, 1 *Norfolk*, 2 *Welsh*, 9 *Connemara Ponies*, and 1 *Scotch Cob*. There are also 6 Sires included in the Table, the breed of which is stated to be *unknown*.

Value of Live Stock.

The *total* value of horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry this year, estimated at the former low prices, is £37,925,832, being a decrease of £102,329 when compared with 1874, as appears by the following Table :—

ESTIMATED VALUE of LIVE STOCK in IRELAND in each Year from 1865 to 1875, inclusive, calculated *according to the rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of* 1841, viz. :—For Horses and Mules, £8 each ; Asses, £1 ; Cattle, £6 10*s.* ; Sheep, £1 2*s.*; Pigs, £1 5*s.* ; Goats, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; and Poultry, 6*d.* each. [*These rates have been retained since* 1841, *in order to facilitate a comparison of the value—one year with another. A per-centage may be added by anyone at pleasure on account of the greatly increased value of live stock since that period.*]

YEARS.	Horses and Mules, at £8 each.	Asses, at £1 each.	Cattle, at £6 10*s.* each.	Sheep, at £1 2*s.* each.	Pigs, at £1 5*s.* each.	Goats, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.	Poultry, at 6*d.* each.	Total Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1865, . . .	4,545,136	168,009	22,734,062	4,063,792	1,632,441	64,203	267,049	33,474,692
1866, . . .	4,445,176	173,175	24,350,020	4,701,710	1,871,593	70,080	272,244	35,883,998
1867, . . .	4,349,488	167,233	24,100,719	5,319,071	1,543,989	71,411	258,358	35,810,269
1868, . . .	4,354,976	169,100	23,704,174	5,391,646	1,036,972	74,647	265,070	35,046,585
1869, . . .	4,382,056	171,664	24,268,888	5,116,314	1,352,780	77,198	270,042	35,638,942
1870, . . .	4,417,728	173,717	24,699,428	4,770,572	1,826,519	79,459	278,975	36,246,398
1871, . . .	4,463,296	180,373	25,846,418	4,656,779	2,026,778	86,765	292,929	37,553,338
1872, . . .	4,486,432	181,351	26,386,081	4,689,579	1,735,714	89,610	293,438	37,862,205
1873, . . .	4,418,701	177,779	26,956,163	4,932,972	1,305,567	91,008	296,579	38,178,772
1874, . . .	4,378,976	180,430	26,810,914	4,885,868	1,373,982	96,282	301,709	38,028,161
1875, . . .	4,381,408	179,742	26,727,935	4,672,974	1,561,544	100,835	301,394	37,925,832
Difference in value between 1874 and 1875, . . .	In-crease, £2,432	De-crease, £688	De-crease, £82,979	De-crease, £212,894	In-crease, £187,562	In-crease, £4,553	De-crease, £315	De-crease, £102,329

Scutching Mills.

Scutching Mills.—The number of Mills for scutching Flax in each province in 1874, was—In Ulster, 1,295 ;—Leinster, 25 ;—Munster, 31 ;—Connaught, 29 ;—making in all 1,380.

Emigration.

Emigration.—In the first *six* months of 1874 the Returns of Emigrants from the several ports of Ireland show that 45,781 persons left this country. The number for the same period in 1875 was 31,095, being a *decrease* of 14,686 persons in the first half of this year. The emigration referred to is given by months for 1874 and 1875 at page 22.

Labourers' Dwellings.

Labourers' Dwellings.—It is impossible, both on social and sanitary grounds, to exaggerate the importance of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes in Ireland; the Legislature has enabled the Treasury to grant loans for this most desirable object through the medium of the Board of Public Works, Dublin. According to the Census of 1871, the number of *fourth-class houses* in Ireland, most of which had only *one room for the entire family of* EVERY AGE AND SEX, was ascertained to be very considerable, and in these were living nearly *half a million* of persons.

On this important subject I beg to quote the following words as reported to have been spoken by your Grace at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, on the 3rd of February last:—

* * * *

"I believe that at the present moment the average wages of the agricultural "labourer in most parts of Ireland are fully 10*s.* a week, and I know of some

"places where they are more; and though, notwithstanding this increase of "wages, which, comparing the prices of the two countries, are fully equal to "12*s.* in England, we have still a large drain of emigration to lament; yet it is "satisfactory to know that during the past year the number of persons emi- "grating has decreased by, I believe, something like 17,000 persons. But, my "lord, *I am strongly of opinion that the unsuitable dwelling of the agricultural "labourer in this country is a stronger reason for his desiring to seek his fortune "in a foreign country than any deficiency of wages; and I trust that simultaneously "with the increase of wages a more suitable style of dwelling—one more in accord- "ance with the rising wealth of the country—may be in store for the agricultural "labourer of the future.*"

These words of your Grace cannot fail to attract general attention to the present condition of too many of the dwellings of the agricultural labourers in Ireland.

Weeds. *Weeds.*—Although very great improvement in the breeds and value of every description of Farm Stock has been effected in Ireland, it must be admitted that a corresponding improvement has not taken place in the cultivation of the land. On several occasions I have felt it my duty to solicit public attention to the *incalculable injury* arising from the unchecked growth of weeds which is, unhappily, permitted in almost every part of the country, and also along the sides of roads, railways, and canals. On this subject I have now given extracts from former Abstracts containing valuable information from the writings of Sir John Sinclair and other eminent persons, which I trust will prove useful to those engaged in the cultivation of land. I have also appended some extracts respecting the vast injury and great pecuniary loss (estimated at nearly two millions sterling) caused by weeds in Ireland from that valuable publication, the "Leisure Hour," in its number for May and June of last year, together with two articles on the subject which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal." At the annual meeting in 1872 of the Royal Agricultural Society in Belfast, the noble President, Lord Lurgan, K.P., referred to "the "necessity of acting on the suggestions thrown out in the Reports "of the Registrar-General in relation to the extirpation of weeds. "They did a deal of mischief, and he thought they should carry "out the sentence which the old Scotch law pronounced, declaring "anyone to be a TRAITOR WHO POISONED THE QUEEN'S LAND WITH "WEEDS."

I again beg to repeat my most respectful acknowledgments to the landed proprietors, tenant farmers, the clergy of all denominations, and to the public press in Ireland, for a continuance of the same generous and valuable assistance which I have now for so many years experienced in connexion with these Statistics.

I have the honour to be

Your Grace's very faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
13th August, 1875.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Leinster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Carlow, . . { 1874,	3,594	21,334	5,242	10	2	9,985	5,015
	221,343 acres, { 1875,	2,748	22,165	6,748	7	2	10,354	5,189
2	Dublin, . . { 1874,	7,776	15,512	2,170	124	104	9,921	2,292
	226,895 acres, { 1875,	6,185	15,963	2,840	155	149	10,163	2,405
3	Kildare, . . { 1874,	2,772	26,335	15,257	200	6	9,656	12,224
	418,497 acres, { 1875,	2,365	27,618	16,502	310	5	9,503	12,968
4	Kilkenny, . . { 1874,	13,893	36,836	15,172	54	4	19,061	10,305
	507,254 acres, { 1875,	11,590	36,306	18,678	30	.	19,295	10,581
5	King's, . . { 1874,	1,653	23,570	14,742	396	5	16,054	10,313
	493,019 acres, { 1875,	707	23,442	16,026	491	6	15,246	10,297
6	Longford, . . { 1874,	811	19,061	38	237	18	13,120	2,839
	257,222 acres, { 1875,	897	20,013	36	318	6	13,563	2,760
7	Louth, . . { 1874,	2,604	25,630	21,767	37	260	12,631	9,486
	201,618 acres, { 1875,	1,328	25,123	23,786	28	202	11,995	9,643
8	Meath, . . { 1874,	3,707	36,846	1,778	135	70	13,319	7,635
	578,247 acres, { 1875,	2,804	36,947	1,773	154	50	12,719	7,365
9	Queen's, . . { 1874,	1,823	20,865	26,289	53	8	17,358	13,522
	424,854 acres, { 1875,	880	20,441	28,180	67	10	16,551	13,820
10	Westmeath, . { 1874,	270	25,902	326	142	4	12,246	5,846
	433,769 acres, { 1875,	141	26,500	338	138	7	11,991	5,657
11	Wexford, . . { 1874,	10,812	49,358	48,285	62	3,720	24,596	18,193
	575,700 acres, { 1875,	10,186	50,165	53,258	55	3,302	25,031	18,782
12	Wicklow, . . { 1874,	5,505	26,063	952	25	4	11,698	5,433
	499,894 acres, { 1875,	4,458	25,535	1,388	23	6	11,854	5,678
	Total of Leinster, { 1874,	55,220	327,312	152,018	1,475	4,205	169,645	103,103
	4,838,312 acres, { 1875,	44,289	330,218	169,553	1,776	3,745	168,265	105,145
	Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1875,	Decrease, 10,931	Increase, 2,906	Increase, 17,535	Increase. 301	Decrease, 460	Decrease, 1,380	Increase, 2,042

Crops, for each County and Province, in the Years 1874 and 1875.

Crops, in Statute Acres.										
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.	Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Leinster:	
834	777	525	52	1	31,627	78,998	25	1874	51,650	1
882	789	541	55	7	32,151	81,638	48	1875		
722	911	2,550	173	.	47,974	90,229	139	1874	405,262	2
768	898	2,361	184	.	51,001	93,072	318	1875		
1,288	229	828	396	1	54,720	123,912	361	1874	83,614	3
1,398	234	945	321	1	57,527	129,697	205	1875		
1,524	1,485	811	229	4	62,315	161,693	1,663	1874	109,379	4
1,935	1,753	835	339	2	62,062	163,406	1,569	1875		
1,621	339	899	753	27	47,099	117,471	212	1874	75,900	5
1,821	429	959	745	16	47,437	117,622	136	1875		
320	801	321	66	380	36,628	74,640	78	1874	64,501	6
373	850	315	103	227	37,641	77,102	26	1875		
470	182	742	532	588	22,968	97,897	87	1874	84,021	7
488	180	875	603	244	23,057	97,552	60	1875		
1,283	306	1,592	644	56	79,554	146,925	682	1874	95,558	8
1,386	304	1,575	467	26	83,325	148,895	553	1875		
2,099	599	769	163	.	59,511	143,059	172	1874	79,771	9
2,374	609	835	169	.	59,275	143,211	437	1875		
965	593	873	655	43	49,932	97,797	138	1874	78,432	10
1,008	610	852	527	20	51,619	99,408	116	1875		
3,641	1,358	1,364	241	9	60,523	222,162	444	1874	132,666	11
3,609	1,423	1,219	235	2	61,649	228,916	356	1875		
969	489	737	105	5	60,041	112,026	376	1874	78,697	12
1,135	560	788	128	.	60,883	112,436	88	1875		
15,736	8,069	12,011	4,009	1,114	612,892	1,466,809	4,377	1874	Total of Leinster, 1,339,451	
17,177	8,639	12,100	3,876	545	627,627	1,492,955	3,912	1875		
Increase, 1,441	Increase, 570	Increase, 89	Decrease, 133	Decrease, 569	Increase, 14,735	Increase, 26,146	Decrease, 465		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1875.	

[*continued on page* 12.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Munster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Clare, . . 768,265 acres,	1874, 5,324	16,111	2,337	628	149	28,449	6,657
		1875, 3,296	17,354	2,130	664	270	28,459	6,339
2	Cork, E.R., 1,031,658 acres,	1874, 16,799	84,701	14,784	63	30	41,682	28,191
		1875, 16,997	85,245	16,346	97	28	42,764	28,535
3	Cork, W.R., 807,263 acres,	1874, 6,806	27,974	5,856	46	5	30,062	11,368
		1875, 6,914	28,200	5,206	109	7	30,980	11,340
4	Kerry, . . 1,159,356 acres,	1874, 1,489	25,504	3,950	683	5	29,848	6,111
		1875, 1,311	24,664	4,332	647	14	30,411	6,512
5	Limerick, . . 662,973 acres,	1874, 11,141	22,405	3,648	88	15	25,732	6,468
		1875, 6,990	24,088	4,017	49	10	25,630	6,419
6	Tipperary, N.R., 512,242 acres,	1874, 4,444	24,485	10,120	125	12	18,093	13,086
		1875, 3,442	25,301	11,887	141	5	18,032	12,995
7	Tipperary, S.R., 536,726 acres,	1874, 11,118	32,463	1,263	50	3	19,734	8,572
		1875, 11,079	32,786	1,359	38	11	20,362	8,556
8	Waterford, . 456,197 acres,	1874, 13,567	25,849	1,243	124	40	15,631	8,082
		1875, 12,995	26,930	1,440	126	23	16,219	7,823
	Total of Munster, 5,934,680 acres,	1874, 70,688	259,492	43,201	1,807	259	209,231	88,535
		1875, 63,024	264,568	46,717	1,871	368	212,857	88,519
	Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1875,		De-crease, 7,664	In-crease, 5,076	In-crease, 3,516	In-crease, 64	In-crease, 109	In-crease, 3,626	De-crease, 16
	Connaught:							
1	Galway, . . 1,501,745 acres,	1874, 8,302	55,807	4,487	1,645	70	52,254	16,009
		1875, 5,186	57,485	5,082	1,676	35	52,311	15,387
2	Leitrim, . . 376,212 acres,	1874, 67	13,797	12	191	5	20,003	862
		1875, 61	12,712	11	216	1	20,453	733
3	Mayo, . . 1,318,129 acres,	1874, 2,161	68,125	2,261	1,866	47	60,089	12,249
		1875, 1,122	69,543	1,849	1,811	19	61,545	12,420
4	Roscommon, . 585,407 acres,	1874, 711	32,858	84	490	3	31,495	5,089
		1875, 490	30,945	113	634	1	31,437	4,605
5	Sligo, . . 451,129 acres,	1874, 764	29,427	1,407	135	4	24,144	3,796
		1875, 559	29,003	986	210	4	24,876	3,738
	Total of Connaught, 4,232,622 acres,	1874, 12,005	200,014	8,251	4,327	129	187,985	38,005
		1875, 7,418	199,688	8,041	4,547	60	190,622	36,883
	Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1875,		De-crease, 4,587	De-crease, 326	De-crease, 210	In-crease, 220	De-crease, 69	In-crease, 2,637	De-crease, 1,122

for each County and Province, in the Years 1874 and 1875—*continued.*

Crops, in Statute Acres.										
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.	Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Munster:	
1,374	1,715	668	89	267	82,647	146,415	32	1874	147,864	1
1,648	1,694	679	51	243	84,927	147,754	63	1875		
4,191	1,382	1,767	2,289	174	103,961	300,014	689	1874	343,844	2
4,610	1,522	1,836	2,274	54	104,651	304,959	356	1875		
1,363	1,395	1,320	1,391	546	42,737	130,869	447	1874	173,232	3
1,705	1,249	1,382	1,341	324	42,216	130,973	477	1875		
1,361	2,732	612	276	245	83,240	156,056	52	1874	196,586	4
1,559	3,309	500	232	259	83,573	157,323	135	1875		
1,571	1,463	794	163	41	106,634	180,163	377	1874	191,936	5
1,800	1,367	834	147	33	109,875	181,259	194	1875		
1,789	1,402	624	430	5	57,246	131,861	134	1874	93,617	6
1,974	1,435	682	426	6	58,426	134,752	157	1875		
1,248	1,554	741	147	4	58,497	135,394	442	1874	123,096	7
1,268	1,602	700	173	4	60,225	138,163	289	1875		
1,774	1,142	946	160	1	22,957	91,516	199	1874	123,310	8
1,911	1,331	768	123	2	21,669	91,360	251	1875		
14,671	12,785	7,472	4,945	1,283	557,919	1,272,288	2,372	1874	Total of Munster, 1,393,485.	
16,475	13,509	7,381	4,767	925	565,562	1,286,543	1,922	1875		
Increase, 1,804	Increase, 724	Decrease, 91	Decrease, 178	Decrease, 358	Increase, 7,643	Increase, 14,255	Decrease, 450		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Munster in 1875.	
									Connaught:	
1,655	1,153	1,222	3,791	44	70,518	216,957	687	1874	248,458	1
2,164	1,349	1,447	3,227	67	73,900	219,316	779	1875		
394	1,412	362	62	382	46,367	83,916	84	1874	95,562	2
320	1,285	387	49	242	44,288	80,758	230	1875		
274	1,858	1,051	469	839	37,848	189,137	679	1874	246,030	3
321	2,131	1,174	744	677	40,698	194,054	263	1875		
477	939	391	787	119	60,549	133,992	138	1874	140,670	4
556	900	489	778	86	60,054	131,088	80	1875		
139	1,177	345	188	317	31,213	93,056	145	1874	115,493	5
128	1,116	338	234	173	32,366	93,731	277	1875		
2,939	6,539	3,371	5,297	1,701	246,495	717,058	1,733	1874	Total of Connaught, 846,213	
3,489	6,781	3,835	5,032	1,245	251,306	718,947	1,629	1875		
Increase, 550	Increase, 242	Increase, 464	Decrease, 265	Decrease, 456	Increase, 4,811	Increase, 1,889	Decrease, 104		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1875.	

[*continued on page* 14.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent of Land under						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Ulster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Antrim, . . { 1874,	5,691	80,448	1,031	61	3,262	46,857	10,145
	711,276 acres, { 1875,	5,372	83,066	1,146	94	3,440	48,150	10,471
2	Armagh, . . { 1874,	7,430	64,450	303	43	687	29,240	7,892
	313,036 acres, { 1875,	7,116	67,106	552	40	968	29,653	8,328
3	Cavan, . . { 1874,	589	50,724	28	101	12	28,460	3,910
	466,261 acres, { 1875,	525	52,826	40	66	34	28,823	3,742
4	Donegal, . . { 1874,	1,314	96,383	2,811	636	645	47,016	17,239
	1,190,269 acres, { 1875,	864	96,393	3,139	557	855	47,694	17,083
5	Down, . . { 1874,	26,884	119,508	517	190	1,277	52,884	20,254
	611,937 acres, { 1875,	26,214	123,305	579	242	1,114	54,553	19,334
6	Fermanagh, . { 1874,	629	24,337	23	160	27	16,811	3,330
	417,665 acres, { 1875,	543	24,638	18	170	29	17,076	3,306
7	Londonderry, . { 1874,	3,076	78,808	1,418	827	658	35,608	15,688
	513,388 acres, { 1875,	2,059	77,582	1,656	679	772	33,780	14,463
8	Monaghan, . { 1874,	1,648	62,067	1,955	120	88	23,856	8,571
	318,806 acres, { 1875,	1,214	63,889	2,262	118	102	23,981	8,846
9	Tyrone, . . { 1874,	2,804	117,354	52	154	142	44,832	16,916
	778,944 acres, { 1875,	2,683	116,092	44	152	160	44,823	16,663
	Total of Ulster, { 1874,	50,065	694,079	8,138	2,292	6,798	325,564	103,945
	5,321,582 acres, { 1875,	46,590	704,897	9,436	2,118	7,474	328,533	102,236
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1875, . {	Decrease, 3,475	Increase, 10,818	Increase, 1,298	Decrease, 174	Increase, 676	Increase, 2,969	Decrease, 1,709
	Total of Ireland, { 1874,	187,978	1,480,897	211,608	9,901	11,391	892,425	333,588
	20,327,196 acres, { 1875,	161,321	1,499,371	233,747	10,312	11,647	900,277	332,783
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1875, . {	Decrease, 26,657	Increase, 18,474	Increase, 22,139	Increase, 411	Increase, 256	Increase, 7,852	Decrease, 805

for each County and Province, in the Years 1874 and 1875—*continued.*

Crops, in Statute Acres.							Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.	Years.	Population in 1871.	Number.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Total Extent under Crops.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Ulster:	
456	219	1,431	1,067	9,192	82,185	242,045	1,306	1874	404,015	1
668	159	1,359	1,428	9,442	83,405	248,200	754	1875		
294	181	1,705	983	7,906	42,137	163,251	180	1874	179,260	2
453	172	1,607	1,296	7,080	44,521	168,892	93	1875		
477	1,335	1,039	218	5,741	61,603	154,237	113	1874	140,735	3
566	1,253	1,016	177	5,298	61,946	156,312	53	1875		
450	1,428	1,063	1,051	11,408	50,398	231,842	708	1874	218,334	4
567	1,569	1,199	854	11,601	55,371	237,746	285	1875		
1,026	415	2,256	2,022	22,387	70,545	320,165	326	1874	293,449	5
1,228	306	2,535	2,713	17,969	72,887	322,979	1,684	1875		
741	496	596	103	2,526	54,566	104,345	324	1874	92,794	6
895	445	651	81	2,823	56,344	107,019	169	1875		
647	576	1,047	953	17,381	39,670	196,357	393	1874	173,906	7
591	926	2,256	777	16,402	36,673	188,616	265	1875		
464	588	1,050	348	8,692	32,361	141,808	50	1874	114,969	8
583	337	1,005	247	7,925	32,699	143,208	123	1875		
426	553	1,653	429	17,576	55,908	258,799	220	1874	215,766	9
582	778	2,240	446	19,993	55,582	260,238	398	1875		
4,981	5,791	11,840	7,174	102,809	489,373	1,812,849	3,620	1874	Total of Ulster,	
6,133	5,945	13,868	8,019	98,533	499,428	1,833,210	3,824	1875	1,833,228	
Increase, 1,152	Increase, 154	Increase, 2,028	Increase, 845	Decrease, 4,276	Increase, 10,055	Increase, 20,361	Increase, 204		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1875.	
38,327	33,184	34,694	21,425	106,907	1,906,679	5,269,004	12,102	1874	Total of Ireland,	
43,274	34,874	37,184	21,694	101,248	1,943,923	5,331,655	11,287	1875	5,412,377	
Increase, 4,947	Increase, 1,690	Increase, 2,490	Increase, 269	Decrease, 5,659	Increase, 37,244	Increase, 62,651	Decrease, 815		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1875.	

TABLE showing the Number of LIVE STOCK in each

Number.	Provinces and Counties.	Horses, with the purposes for which it was stated they are kept, or intended by the Owners.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle		
		Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
		Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Leinster:											
1	Carlow, 1874,	5,012	202	423	795	803	7,235	412	2,737	13,912	11,198	12,382
	1875,	4,960	148	483	896	838	7,325	414	2,615	13,813	12,580	11,818
2	Dublin, 1874,	5,729	9,409	3,339	896	657	20,030	306	2,174	14,947	24,251	9,813
	1875,	5,649	9,134	3,508	922	660	19,873	320	2,090	14,722	23,409	9,484
3	Kildare, 1874,	7,314	914	1,556	1,808	1,258	12,850	389	4,315	13,711	43,316	18,910
	1875,	7,538	1,084	1,679	1,858	1,213	13,372	421	4,292	13,528	46,852	17,680
4	Kilkenny, 1874,	11,251	481	742	1,728	1,801	16,003	871	5,219	40,919	21,296	30,671
	1875,	11,095	564	730	1,934	2,046	16,369	901	5,334	41,741	24,831	28,216
5	King's, 1874,	8,359	396	631	1,843	1,596	12,825	828	6,078	15,979	27,563	18,106
	1875,	8,352	343	633	1,917	1,679	12,924	865	6,181	16,247	30,988	16,406
6	Longford, 1874,	3,852	171	236	978	865	6,102	615	2,946	18,340	12,788	12,532
	1875,	3,827	70	240	1,045	988	6,170	619	2,908	18,960	12,396	12,103
7	Louth, 1874,	7,252	632	627	1,045	1,191	10,747	220	1,743	9,420	13,542	10,401
	1875,	7,126	743	602	1,197	1,271	10,939	228	1,764	9,747	13,813	9,598
8	Meath, 1874,	8,475	587	1,734	2,386	1,607	14,789	640	2,967	16,478	104700	31,374
	1875,	8,550	372	1,884	2,516	1,802	15,124	678	3,072	16,111	110008	30,221
9	Queen's, 1874,	8,639	370	770	1,530	1,460	12,769	704	6,104	21,372	24,623	19,340
	1875	8,588	311	806	1,520	1,317	12,542	754	5,945	21,841	26,002	17,232
10	Westmeath, 1874,	6,836	202	853	1,773	1,494	11,158	678	4,109	16,031	42,673	23,938
	1875,	6,754	172	889	1,867	1,563	11,245	638	4,042	15,943	45,062	21,783
11	Wexford, 1874,	18,343	576	1,083	2,596	2,720	25,318	1,236	8,059	40,981	20,782	29,318
	1875,	18,398	468	1,000	2,993	2,840	25,699	1,156	8,002	40,687	25,566	28,316
12	Wicklow, 1874,	7,593	409	761	1,317	1,158	11,238	323	3,455	26,868	19,188	18,073
	1875,	7,188	408	750	1,633	1,239	11,218	300	3,498	26,549	22,033	18,153
	Total of Leinster, 1874,	98,655	14,349	12,755	18,695	16,610	161,064	7,222	49,906	248,958	365,920	234,856
	1875,	98,025	13,817	13,204	20,298	17,456	162,800	7,294	49,743	249,889	393,540	221,010
	Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1875,	Decrease 630	Decrease 532	Increase 449	Increase 1,603	Increase 846	Increase 1,736	Increase 72	Decrease 163	Increase 931	Increase 27,620	Decrease 13,846

County and Province in the Years 1874 and 1875.

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	One year old and upwards. Ewes.	One year old and upwards. Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.				
11,434	48,926	29,879	17,597	27,917	75,393	2,541	20,148	22,689	2,932	160,371	1874	1
10,461	48,672	30,004	19,302	27,919	77,225	2,921	20,763	23,684	3,364	164,492	1875	
6,711	55,722	34,713	20,206	26,329	81,248	2,771	16,739	19,510	6,258	203,615	1874	2
6,149	53,764	29,701	15,236	22,067	67,004	2,106	13,303	15,409	6,183	197,977	1875	
10,630	86,567	67,421	44,685	58,314	170,420	1,316	13,424	14,740	3,138	212,091	1874	3
10,344	88,404	61,868	40,522	51,408	153,798	1,797	12,119	13,916	3,208	227,746	1875	
29,524	122,410	51,491	29,382	48,111	128,984	5,474	39,952	45,426	6,315	394,013	1874	4
25,285	120,073	47,421	28,473	44,765	120,659	5,736	43,115	48,851	6,828	379,918	1875	
10,086	71,734	52,706	43,110	54,284	150,100	2,251	18,718	20,969	3,795	261,725	1874	5
9,205	72,846	52,228	38,895	49,816	140,939	2,673	20,066	22,739	3,868	249,763	1875	
12,980	56,640	14,434	7,356	14,675	36,465	1,778	13,572	15,350	7,691	192,838	1874	6
13,675	57,134	14,527	6,917	14,246	35,690	2,178	17,947	20,125	8,436	154,785	1875	
6,361	39,724	27,003	5,239	24,414	56,656	1,472	12,426	13,898	4,917	210,108	1874	7
6,370	39,528	24,660	5,014	20,368	50,042	1,470	14,856	16,326	5,461	223,844	1875	
13,934	166,486	95,194	63,019	84,417	242,630	1,862	12,680	14,542	6,195	269,090	1874	8
13,921	170,261	86,481	55,968	78,714	221,163	1,972	14,158	16,130	6,591	285,387	1875	
13,056	78,391	41,219	28,631	38,508	108,358	3,283	24,153	27,436	5,491	254,253	1874	9
12,166	77,241	40,559	23,390	36,553	100,502	3,221	25,877	29,098	5,288	256,444	1875	
15,115	97,757	55,596	54,038	64,309	173,943	1,274	16,081	17,355	7,236	254,527	1874	10
14,014	96,802	52,084	50,222	58,728	161,034	1,289	17,865	19,154	6,678	256,257	1875	
29,816	120,897	66,734	37,023	60,016	163,773	8,895	54,722	63,617	5,536	497,536	1874	11
27,534	122,103	69,820	35,760	60,423	166,003	8,995	56,179	65,174	5,616	476,351	1875	
17,391	81,520	87,046	58,454	71,556	217,056	3,160	18,198	21,358	6,684	188,520	1874	12
15,555	82,290	84,954	64,943	67,207	217,104	3,350	18,787	22,137	6,895	184,327	1875	
177,038	1,026,774	623,436	408,740	572,350	1,605,026	36,077	260,813	296,890	66,188	3,098,687	1874	
164,679	1,029,118	594,307	384,642	532,214	1,511,163	37,708	275,035	312,743	68,416	3,057,291	1875	
De-crease 12,359	In-crease 2,344	De-crease 29,129	De-crease 24,098	De-crease 40,636	De-crease 93,863	In-crease 1,631	In-crease 14,222	In-crease 15,853	In-crease 2,228	De-crease 41,396	—	

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TABLE showing the Number of LIVE STOCK in each

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses, with the purposes for which it was stated they are kept, or intended by the Owners.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Munster:												
1	Clare,	1874.	10,634	372	627	1,944	1,723	15,300	419	9,084	56,299	39,150	41,927
		1875.	10,302	405	591	1,977	1,633	14,908	363	8,893	57,623	36,722	37,512
2	Cork, E.R.,	1874.	21,266	1,976	2,271	3,853	3,877	33,243	1,157	5,914	98,314	24,294	40,382
		1875.	21,042	1,537	2,078	4,367	4,060	33,084	1,246	6,243	101,023	26,306	36,415
3	Cork, W.R.	1874.	14,118	264	575	1,559	2,213	18,729	223	2,515	82,953	15,520	28,145
		1875.	13,762	302	502	1,692	2,259	18,517	197	2,378	86,218	16,793	26,283
4	Kerry,	1874.	11,244	445	555	1,401	1,516	15,161	1,656	7,541	109,079	28,713	33,162
		1875.	10,665	408	564	1,348	1,690	14,675	1,841	7,922	112,140	30,261	32,241
5	Limerick,	1874.	10,517	902	1,098	1,499	1,313	15,329	1,204	7,719	97,692	22,305	25,987
		1875.	10,072	786	1,075	1,576	1,300	14,809	1,257	7,653	99,418	24,385	26,053
6	Tipperary, N.R.,	1874.	8,599	365	677	1,722	1,561	12,924	751	6,101	31,864	27,906	27,468
		1875.	8,605	290	741	1,809	1,690	13,135	821	6,336	32,647	29,557	24,321
7	Tipperary, S.R.,	1874.	8,752	433	1,093	1,446	1,336	13,060	884	6,675	51,962	21,875	24,573
		1875.	8,411	551	988	1,644	1,342	12,936	861	6,665	52,381	24,969	23,867
8	Waterford,	1874.	8,399	606	833	1,446	1,351	12,637	657	3,865	43,702	11,870	20,419
		1875.	8,217	539	753	1,747	1,515	12,771	647	3,926	44,699	14,811	18,009
	Total of Munster,	1874.	93,529	5,365	7,729	14,870	14,890	136,383	6,951	49,414	571,865	191,633	242,063
		1875.	91,076	4,818	7,292	16,160	15,489	134,835	7,233	50,016	586,149	203,804	224,701
	Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1875,		Decrease 2,453	Decrease 547	Decrease 437	Increase 1,290	Increase 599	Decrease 1,548	Increase 282	Increase 602	Increase 14,284	Increase 12,171	Decrease 17,362
	Connaught:												
1	Galway,	1874.	16,268	892	1,255	3,316	3,850	25,491	1,243	14,216	42,448	66,864	35,222
		1875.	15,680	897	1,189	3,320	4,153	25,239	1,337	14,093	43,391	70,721	34,130
2	Leitrim,	1874.	2,122	372	197	413	353	3,457	238	7,306	39,368	15,601	17,230
		1875.	2,078	233	178	391	388	3,268	270	7,311	41,134	14,225	14,845
3	Mayo,	1874.	12,186	540	608	1,529	2,340	17,203	1,505	20,087	56,734	53,044	30,324
		1875.	11,887	464	511	1,696	2,816	17,374	1,780	19,546	59,963	53,049	31,850
4	Roscommon,	1874.	4,691	334	688	1,300	1,066	8,079	1,033	7,616	29,960	27,944	22,773
		1875.	4,414	326	747	1,321	1,244	8,052	1,045	7,747	31,782	30,650	22,513
5	Sligo,	1874.	4,940	294	355	815	691	7,095	580	7,639	34,508	20,030	19,036
		1875.	4,796	378	334	759	886	7,153	465	7,492	36,014	20,972	18,518
	Total of Connaught,	1874.	40,207	2,342	3,103	7,373	8,300	61,325	4,599	56,864	203,018	183,483	124,585
		1875.	38,855	2,298	2,959	7,487	9,487	61,086	4,897	56,189	212,284	189,617	121,856
	Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1875,		Decrease 1,352	Decrease 44	Decrease 144	Increase 114	Increase 1,187	Decrease 239	Increase 298	Decrease 675	Increase 9,266	Increase 6,134	Decrease 2,729

County and Province in the Years 1874 and 1875—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	One year old and upwards. Ewes.	One year old and upwards. Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.				
37,231	174,607	67,916	38,408	61,064	167,388	6,314	30,493	36,807	14,260	397,369	1874	1
33,334	165,191	60,493	34,328	54,106	148,927	6,963	34,068	41,031	14,314	393,837	1875	
56,436	219,426	105,224	28,142	90,372	223,738	14,589	71,830	86,419	13,739	579,052	1874	2
46,288	210,032	101,187	25,826	85,541	212,554	16,306	75,979	92,285	13,920	571,224	1875	
35,833	162,451	65,402	11,846	51,810	129,058	9,216	40,704	49,920	10,941	401,983	1874	3
31,321	160,615	65,188	12,534	50,310	128,032	10,546	44,859	55,405	10,977	404,248	1875	
44,193	215,147	53,672	16,750	35,542	105,964	8,000	41,539	49,539	24,926	385,774	1874	4
43,059	217,701	53,557	17,235	35,227	106,019	8,132	43,731	51,863	25,319	385,943	1875	
59,128	205,112	32,272	19,999	25,571	77,842	7,295	43,533	50,828	10,297	375,736	1874	5
49,882	199,738	28,886	17,089	24,269	70,244	8,653	49,328	57,981	10,668	365,895	1875	
21,254	108,492	62,169	36,696	62,772	161,637	4,469	28,612	33,072	5,896	281,320	1874	6
18,700	105,225	57,363	33,501	57,567	148,431	4,767	33,939	38,706	6,164	289,800	1875	
36,002	134,412	58,017	33,653	53,255	144,925	5,259	36,153	41,412	5,373	339,992	1874	7
29,084	130,301	55,567	27,554	50,076	133,197	6,144	40,394	46,538	6,526	334,739	1875	
23,014	99,005	28,617	9,760	26,256	64,633	6,446	39,253	45,699	4,944	230,577	1874	8
18,137	95,656	28,227	8,259	24,234	60,720	7,497	41,718	49,215	4,262	226,307	1875	
313,091	1,318,652	473,280	195,254	406,642	1,075,185	61,579	332,117	393,696	90,376	2,991,803	1874	
269,805	1,284,459	450,468	176,326	381,330	1,008,124	69,008	364,016	433,024	92,150	2,971,993	1875	
De-crease, 43,286	De-crease 34,193	De-crease, 22,821	De-crease, 18,928	De-crease, 25,312	De-crease, 67,061	In-crease, 7,429	In-crease, 31,899	In-crease, 39,328	In-crease 1,774	De-crease 19,810	—	
22,317	166,851	258,585	217,078	206,844	682,507	6,698	42,222	48,920	9,668	622,906	1874	1
22,780	171,022	247,424	217,134	193,799	658,357	7,370	50,201	57,571	11,360	619,406	1875	
21,062	93,261	8,157	2,693	7,326	18,176	2,605	15,410	18,015	5,534	245,699	1874	2
23,065	93,269	7,536	2,637	6,375	16,548	3,082	18,900	21,982	5,346	249,837	1875	
26,208	166,310	125,048	72,148	103,703	300,899	5,325	35,800	41,125	5,230	603,159	1874	3
29,752	174,614	124,202	72,451	103,585	300,238	6,991	46,670	53,661	4,855	584,864	1875	
18,791	99,468	72,349	68,595	65,021	205,965	3,380	22,196	25,576	10,613	404,400	1874	4
21,271	106,216	71,827	65,547	65,948	203,322	3,631	27,778	31,409	11,658	403,708	1875	
20,057	93,631	27,361	13,384	23,991	64,736	1,678	13,590	15,268	2,785	287,574	1874	5
22,029	97,533	27,877	12,847	24,573	65,297	2,540	17,048	19,588	3,063	269,163	1875	
103,435	619,521	491,500	373,898	406,885	1,272,283	19,686	129,218	148,904	33,830	2,163,738	1874	
118,897	642,654	479,866	370,616	394,280	1,243,762	23,614	160,597	184,211	36,282	2,126,978	1875	
In-crease, 10,462	In-crease 23,133	De-crease, 12,634	De-crease, 3,282	De-crease, 12,605	De-crease, 28,521	In-crease. 3,928	In-crease, 31,379	In-crease, 35,307	In-crease 2,452	De-crease 36,760	—	

[*continued on page* 20.

TABLE showing the Number of LIVE STOCK in each

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses, with the purposes for which it was stated they are kept, or intended by the Owners.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards.			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.				Other	
			Agricultural.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.						Milch Cows.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Ulster:												
1	Antrim,	1874,	21,190	3,022	1,144	1,684	1,862	28,902	66	645	63,931	24,809	34,726
		1875,	20,626	2,552	1,148	2,103	2,125	28,554	67	675	65,229	23,993	31,912
2	Armagh,	1874,	9,973	620	433	512	643	12,181	104	1,543	32,315	12,196	20,441
		1875,	9,975	587	410	577	811	12,360	213	1,680	33,692	10,876	18,363
3	Cavan,	1874,	7,016	329	377	922	1,059	9,703	986	9,066	48,862	16,990	23,769
		1875,	6,810	356	361	930	1,213	9,670	1,024	8,745	50,295	16,847	21,829
4	Donegal,	1874,	19,722	385	320	1,029	1,549	23,005	39	1,935	69,644	36,009	36,642
		1875,	18,765	521	315	1,104	1,799	22,504	42	1,923	71,852	36,368	35,658
5	Down,	1874,	25,119	1,407	1,007	1,939	2,108	31,580	148	1,245	55,766	18,365	35,189
		1875,	24,884	1,139	1,045	2,021	2,607	31,696	126	1,169	56,208	16,958	32,008
6	Fermanagh,	1874,	5,244	185	293	439	499	6,660	131	4,196	43,548	15,813	14,965
		1875,	5,248	193	308	512	581	6,842	147	4,220	44,628	14,954	14,154
7	Londerry,	1874,	17,517	446	551	1,296	1,891	21,701	79	571	45,558	16,491	24,007
		1875,	17,111	675	485	1,145	1,843	21,259	16	415	45,715	15,535	22,692
8	Monaghan,	1874,	8,330	224	299	556	757	10,166	386	4,030	33,214	11,082	20,044
		1875,	8,194	285	293	647	827	10,246	377	3,961	34,740	11,091	17,785
9	Tyrone,	1874,	20,378	516	453	1,031	1,509	23,917	74	1,015	74,696	21,052	34,918
		1875,	20,153	616	487	1,190	1,862	24,308	80	1,006	78,171	20,093	32,150
	Total of Ulster,	1874,	134,130	7,161	4,877	9,408	11,877	167,315	2,013	24,246	467,534	172,807	244,701
		1875,	131,766	6,924	4,852	10,229	13,668	167,439	2,092	23,794	480,530	166,715	226,551
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1875,		Decrease 2,723	Decrease 240	Decrease 25	Increase 821	Increase 1,791	Decrease 376	Increase 79	Decrease 452	Increase 12,996	Decrease 6,092	Decrease 18,150
	Total of Ireland,	1874,	366,860	29,220	28,464	50,346	51,677	526,587	20,785	180,430	1,491,375	913,843	846,207
		1875,	359,722	27,857	28,307	54,174	56,100	526,160	21,516	179,742	1,528,852	953,676	794,118
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1875,		Decrease 7,158	Decrease 1,363	Decrease 157	Increase 3,828	Increase 4,423	Decrease 427	Increase 731	Decrease 688	Increase 37,477	Increase 39,833	Decrease 52,089

County and Province in the Years 1874 and 1875—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.						
		One year old and upwards.										
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
36,586	160,052	38,350	10,002	32,514	80,866	5,474	43,052	48,526	4,774	383,351	1874	1
33,928	155,062	37,366	8,418	32,400	78,184	5,959	50,507	56,466	5,694	378,013	1875	
18,907	83,859	7,234	1,134	6,988	15,356	3,037	16,007	19,044	8,144	308,172	1874	2
19,683	82,614	6,626	1,123	7,225	14,974	3,349	21,715	25,064	8,540	321,062	1875	
30,728	120,349	12,124	3,502	12,598	28,224	6,174	28,201	34,375	14,695	423,502	1874	3
31,428	120,399	12,262	2,593	12,467	27,322	7,986	34,277	42,263	15,800	422,501	1875	
34,886	177,181	84,816	29,877	58,161	172,854	3,299	17,432	20,731	2,215	523,873	1874	4
38,708	182,586	81,697	35,839	56,173	173,709	3,979	22,311	26,290	2,128	580,515	1875	
36,374	145,694	28,299	7,728	26,702	62,729	5,278	36,058	41,336	11,688	556,595	1874	5
35,568	140,742	31,480	9,365	28,282	69,127	6,017	41,468	47,485	12,845	547,357	1875	
25,556	99,882	5,990	1,694	6,034	13,718	2,103	15,201	17,304	3,818	313,228	1874	6
26,669	100,405	5,706	1,991	5,762	13,459	2,722	18,691	21,413	4,818	323,635	1875	
27,416	113,472	18,607	4,512	18,788	41,907	3,901	24,169	28,070	4,159	321,468	1874	7
28,778	112,720	16,929	3,744	16,811	37,484	3,732	29,801	33,533	4,210	316,997	1875	
21,337	85,677	8,372	1,208	9,293	18,873	2,596	18,904	21,500	9,907	371,977	1874	8
21,418	85,034	8,031	1,406	8,918	18,355	3,734	24,568	28,302	10,440	401,846	1875	
42,977	173,643	25,839	6,559	22,279	54,677	3,874	24,936	28,810	6,959	611,981	1874	9
45,783	176,197	23,583	6,906	22,006	52,495	4,861	33,580	38,441	7,571	607,580	1875	
274,767	1,159,809	229,631	66,216	193,357	489,204	35,736	223,960	259,696	66,359	3,814,147	1874	
281,963	1,155,759	223,680	71,385	190,041	485,109	42,339	276,918	319,257	72,046	3,899,506	1875	
Increase 7,196	Decrease 4,050	Decrease 5,951	Increase 5,169	Decrease 3,313	Decrease 4,095	Increase 6,603	Increase 52,958	Increase 59,561	Increase 5,687	Increase 85,359	—	
873,331	4,124,756	1,817,859	1,044,105	1,579,731	4,441,695	153,076	946,108	1099186	256,753	12,068,375	1874	
835,344	4,111,990	1,747,321	1,002,969	1,497,863	4,248,153	172,669	1076366	1249235	268,894	12,055,768	1875	
Decrease 37,987	Decrease 12,766	Decrease 70,535	Decrease 41,139	Decrease 81,866	Decrease 193,540	Increase 19,591	Increase 130458	Increase 150049	Increase 12,141	Decrease 12,607	—	

Number of Irish Emigrants from each Province during the first SIX Months of 1874 and 1875, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter Year, compiled from Returns obtained by the Constabulary, who acted as Enumerators at the several Irish Ports.

Months.	PROVINCES.											
	LEINSTER.				MUNSTER.				ULSTER.			
	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Persons.				Persons.				Persons.			
January,	217	244	27	.	380	558	178	.	1,981	907	.	1,074
February,	294	424	130	.	1,123	950	.	173	1,629	1,093	.	536
March,	755	695	.	60	1,532	1,374	.	158	2,435	1,561	.	874
April,	1,579	1,528	.	51	3,888	3,745	.	143	3,441	2,438	.	1,003
May,	2,900	1,389	.	1,511	5,440	2,911	.	2,529	4,556	2,987	.	1,569
June,	1,369	748	.	621	2,518	1,822	.	696	2,894	1,938	.	956
Total,	7,114	5,028	.	2,086	14,881	11,360	.	3,521	16,936	10,924	.	6,012

Months.	CONNAUGHT.				FROM WHAT PROVINCE NOT STATED.				IRELAND.			
	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
January,	151	97	.	54	3	.	.	3	2,732	1,806	.	926
February,	224	163	.	61	.	1	1	.	3,270	2,631	.	639
March,	740	473	.	267	.	.	.	.	5,462	4,103	.	1,359
April,	2,048	1,469	.	579	9	.	.	9	10,965	9,180	.	1,785
May,	2,687	1,054	.	1,633	1	23	22	.	15,584	8,364	.	7,220
June,	985	503	.	482	2	.	.	2	7,768	5,011	.	2,757
Total,	6,835	3,759	.	3,076	15	24	9	.	45,781	31,095	.	14,686

The entire number of emigrants (*Irish*) from Ireland, since May, 1851—*the period when the Enumeration commenced*—to the 30th June last, was 2,357,024, of whom 1,258,486 were males, and 1,098,538 were females.

APPENDIX.

EXTIRPATION OF WEEDS.

The following extracts from the General Abstracts of Tillage and Live Stock for the years 1856 and 1857, submitted by me to the Lord Lieutenant [the late Earl of Carlisle, K.G.], which contain much useful information from the writings of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair and other distinguished individuals, are reprinted in the hope that they may be of service to all those engaged in the cultivation of land, by directing more earnest attention to the subject, and *inducing a general determination to extirpate weeds from not only all tillage and grass lands, but also from the highways, sides of railways, canals, and waste lands of Ireland*:—

Measures taken to effect the Destruction of Weeds.

Your Excellency is aware that in connexion with the Agricultural Statistics, I have, for the last four years, had returns made to me by the Constabulary, showing the extent to which weeds are permitted to grow, and, in most cases, *to shed their seeds*, on the sides of highways, railways, and canals, as well as on the various farms of the country. I beg to take this opportunity of acquainting your Excellency how deeply sensible I am of the kind and considerate manner in which my request to the Judges to bring the subject before the various Grand Juries was received and acted upon by their Lordships, not only on the last Spring circuit, but more particularly during that lately concluded; and I am informed, by communications from almost every county, that the several Grand Juries have given directions to the County Surveyors to take all necessary steps to prevent the great injury to the farming classes which has hitherto arisen from the growth of weeds along the sides of public roads. I would here take the liberty of remarking that your Excellency's observations at the meeting of the Royal Dublin Society last April, and also at the late cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Athlone, as to the lamentable prevalence of weeds in Ireland, have had the happiest effect. In answer to

the circular which I took the liberty of addressing to the Directors of railways and canals, I have to acknowledge the receipt, in several instances, of very courteous replies; copies of these I have felt it to be my duty to forward for insertion in the public papers, feeling that the assistance of the Press, which has hitherto been most liberally afforded to me on all occasions, is of the greatest importance, by making generally known the vast injury and loss which arise from the unchecked growth of weeds on the farms and along the highways of the country. Every observer, and even the general traveller, must be struck with the neglect on this important matter, which, with few exceptions, exists in almost every part of Ireland.

I beg to mention that, having brought this subject before the Commissioners of National Education, and suggested to them the many advantages that must arise by instructing their teachers to direct the attention of the children in the numerous schools under their control to the importance of destroying weeds when found growing on their parents' farms, I have received a reply promising every assistance in the matter, and have furnished to Mr. Macdonnell, the Resident Commissioner, 1,000 copies of my circular to County Surveyors, to be distributed by the teachers then in training, on their return home; and I have learned that 6,000 of these circulars have since been procured by the Commissioners, for circulation amongst their schools. The Committee of the Church Education Society have also promised their valuable assistance with the pupils in their schools, and also the Poor Law Commissioners, through the medium of the masters and teachers in workhouses, by instructing the children in attendance as to the advantages which must arise to the community by the practice of destroying weeds. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools have also promised their friendly aid.

The Masters in Chancery, upon all of whom I waited personally, have unanimously taken the subject into their consideration, and, I am informed, purpose recommending that an order should be issued requiring receivers over the estates under the Court to use their influence with the tenantry to keep their farms free from weeds.

The Commissioners of Public Works have also directed the removal of weeds from all works in progress under their control—such as those of arterial drainage, roads, &c.

The following extract from the works of that eminent man and real patriot, Sir John Sinclair, first President of 'The Board of Agriculture,' quoted in the 'Rural Cyclopædia,' will be read with interest, as exhibiting the immense loss arising from the neglect of removing weeds from growing crops, and is highly valuable, as being the record of actual experiment:—

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"All plants which grow naturally among a crop that has been sown, "may be regarded as *enemies* to that crop. The destruction of such "plants, therefore, must be considered as one of the most important "branches of the agricultural art; for if that is neglected, or even but

"slovenly performed, the crops may be reduced to the amount of one- Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.
"fourth or one-third of a fair average crop, even upon the very best soils.
"Besides, it merits consideration, that if weeds are suffered to exist, the
"full advantages of manuring land, and many other improvements, can
"only be partially obtained. Nor is this all: the mixture of weeds in
"the soil prevents the crops from receiving the beneficial influence of the
"atmosphere,—sucks up that moisture so essential for the growth of the
"crop sown,—tends more than any other circumstance to injure the crop
"when lodged by violent winds or heavy rains,—augments the risks at
"harvest (for a crop that is clean may be ready for the stack-yard in
"much less time than is required to harvest it when incumbered with
"weeds),—and the seeds of these intruders deteriorate the quality of the
"grain. Notwithstanding all the injuries thence sustained, how many
"are there who hardly ever attempt to remove weeds in an effectual
"manner! This negligence is the more to be blamed, because, were
"farmers at the trouble of collecting all sorts of weeds before they had
"formed their seeds, and of mixing them with rich earth, with lime, or
"fermenting them with dung, they would soon be reduced into a soft
"pulpy mass, and in this way a pernicious nuisance might be converted
"into a valuable manure. Various *experiments* have been tried, to ascer-
"tain the positive advantage derived from carefully weeding one part of
"a field, and leaving another part undone; among these, the following,
"made with peculiar accuracy, may be safely relied on:—

"1. *Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broad-*
"*cast with wheat; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled*
"*out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre pro-*
"*duced* 18 *bushels; the six weeded acres* 135 *bushels, or* 22½ *per acre,*
"*which is* 4½ *bushels, or* ¼ *more produce in favour of weeding.*—2. *A*
"*six-acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The*
"*weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost* 12*s. per acre. The*
"*produce of an unweeded acre was only* 13 *bushels; of the weeded,* 28.
"*Difference in favour of weeding,* 15 *bushels per acre, besides the land being*
"*so much cleaner for succeeding crops.*—3. *Six acres sown with oats, one*
"*acre ploughed but once, and unmanured, produced only* 17 *bushels.*
"*Another six acres, ploughed three times, manured, and weeded, produced*
"37 *bushels. This experiment proves, that oats require good management,*
"*and will pay for it as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased*
"*produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the*
"*manure.*

"The importance of weeding, both to the individual and to the pub-
"lic, is such, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate, a regula-
"tion of police, for fining those who harbour weeds, the seeds of which
"may be blown into their neighbours' ground, can have no injustice in
"principle. In England, the petty constable might be required, by pre-
"cept from the high constable, to give in presentments to the Quarter
"Sessions, containing a list of all persons who suffered weeds to run to
"seeds in their hedges or lands, such presentments to be particularly
"specified to the Court. Those referring to the coltsfoot, to be given in at
"the Lady-day sessions; and those referring to thistles, rag-weed, &c., to
"be given in at the Midsummer sessions. An order of Court might then
"be made for the immediate removal of such nuisances; and if not com-
"plied with, the offender should be fined a sum not exceeding five pounds,
"one-half to the informer, and the other half to go for the relief of the

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"poor. If, in consequence of such a system being enforced, *from four to "five bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of barley, and ten bushels of oats ad-"ditional* were raised in *all the fields* in the kingdom, *whose crops are "injured by weeds*, the benefit would be well worth the labour and "expense, and the farmers would soon find that however anxious they "may be to have their lands tithe-free, yet to have them weed-free is of "still greater importance. On the whole, keeping his land in a clean "state ought to be a principal object with every farmer; and if this be "not carefully attended to, he may rest assured of paying dearly for his "neglect. But the losses which he suffers do not remedy the injury which "the public sustains from his slovenly conduct.

"In several countries the legislature has interposed its authority for "the destruction of weeds. By a regulation in France, *a farmer may sue "his neighbour, who neglects to destroy the thistles upon his land at the pro-"per seasons*, or may employ people to do it at the other's expense. In "Denmark, there is a law to oblige the farmers to root up the corn mari-"gold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. But the oldest regulation for that pur-"pose was probably in Scotland; a statute of Alexander II., about the "year 1220, having been directed against that weed, which was considered "to be peculiarly pernicious to corn fields. The statute is very short, and "ably expressed. *It denounces that man to be a traitor 'who poisons the "king's lands with weeds, and introduces into them a host of enemies.'*— "Boudsmen who had this plant in their corn, *were fined a sheep for each "stalk*. Under the authority of that law, Sir William Grierson, a Scottish "baron, was accustomed to hold *Goul* courts, for the express purpose of fining "the farmers in whose growing crops three heads or upwards of that weed "were found. Such a plan, if generally adopted, would soon extirpate "weeds; and as by a *clause introduced into many leases* (and which *ought to "be universal*), the landlord is empowered to *cut down these weeds*, at the "*expense of the tenant*, if the latter neglect to do it himself, it is much to "be regretted that so useful a regulation should not be generally enforced. "The policy of *some legislative provision* for this purpose has been fre-"quently suggested. A clause enforcing the extirpation of weeds in "hedges along the sides of roads, passed the House of Commons, but was "thrown out by the Lords. It is to be hoped that so useful a measure, "even on a more extensive scale, will soon be passed into a law. By "some it is recommended that the destruction of weeds on the sides of "roads should be done at the parish expense; others, by the road-surveyors, "and the expense to be stated in their accounts. * * *

"Though it is impracticable to extirpate annual weeds altogether, "either by summer fallow or turnip culture, yet the number of weeds "may be so much lessened, by these means, as to prevent them from "materially injuring corn crops. Two measures are necessary for that "purpose,—first, to bring the seeds within the limits of vegetation; and "secondly, *to destroy every weed that vegetates*, thus regularly lessening "the original stock. As the seeds of annual weeds are naturally furnished "with the means of preservation while stored in the ground, it is abso-"lutely necessary to bring them into life before their destruction can be "effected. This is accomplished by the operations of ploughing, harrow-"ing, and rolling, by which the ground is pulverized and reduced, whilst "the seeds are brought to the surface, or so near it as to allow their speedy "vegetation. All the seeds within two or three inches of the surface, "may be expected to vegetate according to circumstances, such as richness "of soil, fineness of mould, and the degree of moisture which may pre-"vail when the above processes are executed. When the first crops of

"weeds appear above the surface, a second ploughing should be given, by "which that crop will instantly be destroyed, and a foundation laid for "producing another crop. Harrowing and rolling should again be resorted "to; and in this way, several crops may be annihilated, in warm and "moist seasons, before the turnips are drilled, more especially if attention "has been paid to harrow and roll the land after every ploughing, so that "sufficient moisture may be preserved to insure vegetation. When under "turnips, both the hand and horse hoe should be constantly employed "whenever weeds appear; and upon no account should a single one "be allowed to run to seed. *By paying due attention to these measures, "many farms which formerly were a nest of seed-weeds, are now brought "into such order that the weeds are kept under subjection and easily man-"aged.* In this way the destruction of many annual weeds may be accom-"plished, before the turnip-seed is sown, and the seeds of almost every "annual weed locked up in the ground, may be brought to the surface, "and within the reach of vegetation. Besides, the several horse and hand "hoeings given to the turnip crop, serve to destroy every annual weed as "fast as it appears; and if the seed-furrow given the corn crop which "succeeds the turnips, is not taken deeper than the horse-hoeing furrow "(and a greater depth is unnecessary), few weeds will appear in the corn "crop which afterwards follows. As grass-seeds are always sown in the "improved districts, with the corn crop that succeeds turnips, no annual "weeds can appear in that season; but it very often happens in the suc-"ceeding year, from ploughing the clover-stubble a little deeper than the "seed-furrow given to the crop which succeeded turnips, that a fresh "growth of annual weeds make their appearance. To get the better of "these enemies some experienced farmers have hand-weeded the crops "which followed clover, at an expense not less than from ten to twenty "shillings per acre, and evidently much to their advantage; whilst others "have resorted to the drill husbandry to get quit of annual weeds. The "*great object* of both was, *to procure clean crops*, each being perfectly satis-"fied that *if their crops were full of weeds*, the productive powers of the "soil would not only be deteriorated, but that *the amount or value of those "crops would be also considerably lessened.*

Sir John Sinclair on the destruction of Weeds.

"Owing to the nature of the soil and climate, many perennial weeds "are much more abundant in Scotland, and also in Ireland, Wales, and "the north and north-west of England, than in other countries, where the "soil is drier, and the climate more temperate. * * *

"*With regard to docks and thistles, the method of getting rid of them "is perfectly obvious; all that is required being to fallow the ground well "in the first instance, and to exterminate the plants afterwards whenever "they appear. This may be accomplished by pulling them up by the root, "in every corn field, when the weather is moist, and cutting them over in "all the grass lands before they have perfected their seeds; though cutting "should only be resorted to when the weather is so dry as to prevent pulling "these weeds out of the ground. The same attention ought to be paid to the "destruction of nettles, ragweeds, mugwort, and the mountain daisy. Every "one of these weeds ought to be pulled up by the root, if that measure can "be accomplished; but where that is impracticable, they ought to be regularly "cut down by the scythe, in which way their increase will at least be pre-"vented. This operation should always be performed before their seeds "arrive at maturity, otherwise the ground may thence be stocked with fresh "seed, to an extent not much less than if the cutting process had been "neglected.*"

Fecundity of Weeds.

The injurious effects of weeds are scarcely to be wondered at, when their extraordinary and almost *incredible fecundity* is taken into consideration. The following table (with the exception of the Irish names, for which I am indebted to Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Eugene Curry, M.R.I.A.,) is taken from Professor Buckman, as quoted in the *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* on the 12th of July, 1856 :—

"*Seeding of Weeds.*—One of the most fertile sources of the continuation "of weeds is that of constantly *allowing them to seed on the land.* Now "the enormous increase which may result from seeding may be gathered "from the following table of observations made upon a few of our common "species :—

Botanical Name.	Irish Name.	Common Name.	No. of Flowers.	No. of Seeds each Flower may bear.		No. of Seeds on a single Plant.
Senecio vulgaris,	Grunnasg,	Groundsel,	130	× 50	=	6,500
Stellaria media,	Fliodh,	Chickweed,	50	„ 10	„	500
Agrostemma githago,	Cogul-arbhuir,	Corn cockle,	7	„ 370	„	2,590
Lychnis dioica,	Rós-fiadhain,	Campion,	25	„ 137	„	3,425
Papaver rhœas,	Cailcin dearg,	Red poppy,	100	„ 500	„	50,000
Sinapis arvensis,	Carran buidhe,	Charlock,	400	„ 10	„	4,000
„ nigra,	Sgeallar dubh,	Black mustard,	200	„ 6	„	1,200
Galium tricorne,	Coinnleach leaptha,	Corn bed-straw,	100	„ 2	„	200
„ aparine,	Luibh-an-ladhair,	Clivers [Cleavers],	550	„ 2	„	1,100
Sonchus arvensis,	Fothannan,	Corn sow-thistle,	100	„ 190	„	19,000
Carduus nutans,	Fothannan cumhra,	Musk thistle,	25	„ 150	„	3,750
Æthusa cynapium,	Fionnas,	Fool's parsley,	300	„ 2	„	600
Ervum tetraspermum,	Roilléith,	Tare,	60	„ 3	„	180
Daucus carota,	Carrán Fiadhain,	Wild carrot,	600	„ 2	„	1,200
Pastinaca sativa,	Meacanfiadhain,	Wild parsnip,	600	„ 2	„	1,200

"Now, it is not likely that each individual plant would always "perfect the quantities of seeds above tabulated; but the list gives a "pretty accurate notion of the numbers of seeds which might be perfected "under circumstances favourable to their development, and from it will "at once be gathered the important practical fact that, allowing for the "casualties to which seeds are constantly liable, yet enough would be "left, where seeding is allowed but for *a single year*, to give trouble for "*many years after.*

"*It cannot be too earnestly urged* THAT WEEDS BE DESTROYED BEFORE "THEIR SEEDS ARE RIPE, OR INDEED NEARLY RIPE, *as the ripening process* "*is often completed by the juices in the stems, especially of pulled weeds:* "*hence groundsel and thistles, when pulled and laid by, as we saw last* "*year, yet ripened much seed; and their involucres, opening in the sun,* "*were wafted on the breeze to an indefinite distance; and it should be* "*recollected that one—the primary head—may ripen long before the rest,* "*so that a tolerable weed-growth may follow from a delay which has* "*allowed only this one head to perfect its seed. Each plant of groundsel* "*might in this way be increased* 50 *fold, each plant of corn sow-thistle* "190 *fold, and a single head of musk-thistle may produce an increase* "*of* 150 *fold.*"

And in the number of the same useful periodical for November 18, 1854, another list of weeds is given, from which the following are selected:—

Botanical Name.	Irish Name.	Common Name.	Number of Seed vessels or Flowers to each Plant.		Number of Seeds to each Vessel or Flower.		Number of Seeds to each Plant.	When gathered in 1854.
Capsella bursa pastoris,	Sraidin,	Shepherd's purse,	150	×	30	=	4,500	Sept. 9
Sisymbrium officinale,	Lus-an-oir,	Common hedge mustard,	450	„	12	„	5,400	Oct. 13
Heracleum sphondylium,	Goran (or Goranach),	Cow parsnip,	2,500	„	2	„	5,000	Aug. 17
Convolvulus arvensis,		Corn bind weed,	200	„	3	„	600	Sept. 26
Galeopsis ladanum,	Neanntog,	Henbit nettle,	500	„	4	„	2,000	„
Bartsia odontites,		Red bartsia,	400	„	12	„	4,800	Oct. 1
Leontodon taraxacum,	Castsearbhan,	Dandelion,	12	„	170	„	2,040	„
Centaurea jacobea,	Gob-an-Ghiusain,	Hardhead scabious,	50	„	80	„	4,000	Sept. 10
„ nigra,		Blackhead,	50	„	60	„	3,000	„
Anthemis cotula,	Brean-lus.	Stinking chamomile,	271	„	150	„	40,650	Sept. 23
Matricaria chamomilla,	Moidiur,	Mayweed,	150	„	300	„	45,000	Oct. 14
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,	Easpug-ban,	Ox-eye daisy,	45	„	300	„	13,500	Sept. 18
Arctium lappa,	Copog tuathail,	Burdock,	613	„	40	„	24,520	Oct. 1
Sonchus oleraceus,	Bleacht Fheothadan,	Sow thistle,	100	„	250	„	25,000	Sept. 6
Carduus acaulis,		Stemless thistle,	6	„	100	„	600	Sept. 8
Papaver dubium,			100	„	600	„	60,000	Oct. 14
Rumex obtusifolius,	Copog sraide,	Common dock,	13,000				13,000	Sept. 15
Euphorbia exigua,		Dwarf spurge,	500	„	3	„	1,500	Sept. 19
„ peplus,	Geirneimh,	Petty spurge,	400	„	3	„	1,200	Sept. 11
„ helioscopia,		Sun spurge,	324	„	3	„	972	Oct. 14
Lapsana communis,	Duilleog bhaighte,	Nipple wort,	560	„	15	„	8,400	Sept. 23

Annexed are the names of some of the most noxious weeds, with compound flowers, which I have been informed by Doctor Mackay, author of the 'Flora Hibernica,' grow wild in Ireland, and all of which produce seeds in the greatest quantity:—

COMMON NAMES.	BOTANICAL NAMES.
1. Spear plume thistle.	Cnicus lanceolatus.
2. Marsh plume thistle.	Cnicus palustris.
3. Creeping plume thistle.	Cnicus arvensis.
4. Welted thistle.	Carduus acanthoides.
5. Slender-flowered thistle.	Carduus tenuiflorus.
6. Dandelion.	Leontodon taraxacum.
7. Ox-eye daisy.	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
8. Corn marygold.	Chrysanthemum segetum.
9. Rough hawkbit.	Apargia hirta.
10. Autumnal hawkbit.	Apargia autumnalis.

Of so much importance has the eradication of weeds been considered in the Colony of Victoria, that an Act has been recently passed to insure their destruction; the owner or occupier of the land on which they grow may be ordered by a Justice of the Peace to destroy them, and is liable to a fine if he does not comply—a course which, if followed in this country, would be

gratefully received by the farming classes, and be productive of great national benefit, as, according to the experiments of Sir John Sinclair, already referred to, the land, WHEN KEPT FREE FROM WEEDS, WILL YIELD A MUCH GREATER AMOUNT OF PRODUCE.

It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that I have received from very many influential parties, to whom I am personally unknown, communications expressive of their entire approval of what has been termed by some of them the 'National Crusade against Weeds.' I also learn, from copies of almost every journal in Ireland, kindly sent to me by the editors, that the Press has, without exception, given its powerful aid to the same object—one which most happily has received your Excellency's marked approbation. And I confidently trust, from the opinions so unequivocally expressed in every quarter, that much and permanent good will be effected by bringing the present great neglect on this subject prominently under public observation.

In the observations on the Agricultural Abstracts for last year [1856] I had the honour of stating the measures taken by me to call public attention to the great injury and loss caused by the non-removal of weeds from farms and the sides of high roads, railways, and canals. I am now informed, that in some localities improvement has taken place; but on account of the unchecked growth of weeds in so many places, as well as in the fields and hedge-rows of the slovenly and careless farmer, the efforts of those desirous to effect their eradication are, in a great measure, frustrated. To the extensive circulation of the information given in the Abstracts for 1856, as authorized by your Excellency, and to the able appeals on the subject which have appeared in the public press, this improvement may be attributed; *until legislation, however, affords some remedy to those who keep their lands free from weeds against such parties as allow them to grow and seed, to the injury of the adjoining lands, the practice of clean agriculture in Ireland cannot, I fear, be hoped for;* because, if a farmer sees that the expense which he incurs in removing weeds is thrown away, owing to his careless neighbour poisoning the fields around with the seeds of noxious plants, he will naturally feel that it is hopeless to eradicate them, as they are replaced by the vigorous stock growing on his neighbour's holding. With a view to keep this subject before the agricultural community, I, last spring, issued a circular to the several Assistant Barristers, soliciting their aid. It was most courteously received, many of them having addressed the parties attending Quarter Sessions, on the great advantages which must arise, owing to the increased yield of land when kept free from weeds, as is clearly shown by the experiments of that eminent and distinguished man, the late Sir John Sinclair. [See page 25.]

So important has this subject become, that for an essay upon it a prize was awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year;—the successful author, Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, gives the following practical methods for removing weeds from the soil:—

"*On the Extirpation of Weeds.*—The extirpation of weeds would appear "in *theory* a much easier matter than in *practice* it is found to be, for the "seeds of wild plants constituting weeds are so universally distributed, that, "though they may differ in kind at different places, yet, wherever a crop "will grow, there also will weeds flourish, if allowed. There would also "appear to be species of weeds peculiar to certain crops, species which "appear in one crop and not in another; the charlock is a familiar example "of this, as it will often make its appearance in great quantities after the "breaking up of pasture or old sainfoin lea, where it had not been observed "before for years. Evidence of this may also be obtained from the vast "quantities of wild plants which spring up in woods after trees and "underwood have been removed; so quickly and so abundantly, indeed, "as to convince us that their seeds must have lain dormant, only awaiting "the required circumstances to vegetate. Newly-formed earthworks fre- "quently cause the sudden growth of wild plants, which have never before "been observed in the district. Hence, however careful we may be to "destroy weeds in one crop, we shall assuredly have some fresh species "with the next, as well as fresh plants of the same, in consequence of "dormant seeds having been brought within the power of growth by "newly stirring the soil; from which it is obvious that weeds are not to "be eradicated by one effort, however vigorous it may be.

"The getting rid of weeds would appear to resolve itself into the two "following heads:—

"1st. *Destroying those already in the soil.*

"2nd. *Preventing others being sown.*

"The first of these must be considered with reference to those weeds "which are already rooted in the soil, that is, weeds of a perennial character, "as well as those annual weeds the seeds of which have been scattered at "different periods.

"Perennial and deep-rooted weeds can only be got rid of by properly "preparing the fallows, to which end farm-work should always be got as "forward as possible. One of the most common causes of the continuance "of weeds is, that work is delayed until it is time to get in the seed for "the crop, when untoward weather, want of time, or some other cause, "prevents the possibility of that thorough cleaning which is necessary to "get rid of weeds. *Seed is thus put into foul land, which must wait until "a more convenient season for being cleaned.*

"In the usual process of arable farming, preparation of the soil by "ploughing, scuffling, harrowing, and exposure to sunshine and drought, "clears the land of a great quantity of weeds; but if we observe the "depth to which the underground stems of couch, coltsfoot, bindweed, and "such-like plants penetrate, we shall see at once that this is not sufficient "to *exterminate the enemy;* but, having done this in the most careful "manner, we may observe that there are still spots left here and there in "a field where these weeds flourish. Now, it appears to me that the best "method of dealing with a case like this, is to go carefully over the ground "after the crop is removed, and dig up the weed-patches with a three- "pronged fork. With this implement they can be followed in their "direction and depth; and thus, by a simple employment of day-labour, "*these isolated nurseries of mischief* may, if not too numerous, be readily, "perfectly, and cheaply broken up. Indeed there is no mode so efficient "as this; and, from long observation of the natural history of weeds of "this kind in arable fields, I am convinced that more may be done by the "fork towards the complete eradication of deep-rooted weeds than by any "other means.

"There are some of these deep-rooted weeds which are exceedingly

"troublesome in pastures, such as the stinging-nettle, butter-bur, and "bistort. These occur in patches, some in the corners of the field, others "in wet places, while the bistort will be found occupying isolated spots in "the centres of meadows. These cannot well be attacked by digging them "up. The best plan of treating them is to regularly mow them down, "when their stems grow a few inches above the surface of the ground. "The principle upon which this is recommended is, that the leaves are "absolutely necessary to the extension of the whole of the parts of a plant; "if, therefore, these are continued to be destroyed in proper time, the "extinction of the underground stems is ultimately insured; it will not "do, however, to leave them until the usual period of mowing, as at that "time the plants will have advanced to maturity, and the leaf function "have been fully performed. An observance of this law will be of great "use in destroying many weeds, in situations where the roots cannot be "got at; let it simply be borne in mind, as *the leaves are the lungs of the "plant, never in such cases to allow the lungs to develope themselves.*

"*The prevention of Weeds-sowing.*—Weeds are constantly being sown "under many circumstances, the chief of which may be stated as fol- "lows:—

"*Weeds are sown with the seed for the crop.*

"*Weeds are spread over the land by manures.*

"*Weeds are perpetuated by being allowed to seed.*

"*Weeds are disseminated from road-sides, and waste land, or from a "badly managed farm to a good one, chiefly by 'flying seeds.'*

"*Sowing of Seeds.*—That weeds are perpetuated notwithstanding the "most careful preparation of the land, by sowing them with our seeds, is "a fact too well known to be disputed. Six years ago we saw a field "sown with foreign flax-seed, which came up full of black mustard,— "*Sinapis nigra*, much to the injury of the crop: this has ever since been "a troublesome weed in the field, and has even been the means of dissemi- "nating it over a great portion of a farm on which it was previously "almost unknown. Again, many weeds are sown with clover seeds, "sainfoin, and the like, which, though they may not make way during "the covering of the ground with the crop, may yet appear in some future "crop. From this it follows, that too much care cannot be taken to get "clean seed, and it wants but little botanical skill to detect the presence "of weeds in a sample. Pure or clean seed is even worth paying a greater "price for, as the reverse may entail trouble and expense for years. Any "mechanical processes, therefore, which can be made available for cleaning "seed are well worthy of patronage. A seedsman who will be careful in "the preparation and collection of seed deserves the best support. In "order also to assist in this matter, farmers should be particular *not to "allow a dirty patch to stand for seed, although it may be 'the most profit- "able thing they could do with it.'*

"*Weeds and Manure.*—It is too much the custom to consider that the "power of germination of seeds is destroyed by decomposition in manure "heaps. That some are so, when the manure has been thoroughly decom- "posed, there can be no doubt; but many are not, and with those that "are the process is too uncertain to be relied upon. We have seen quan- "tities of pulled docks and of crow-garlic thrown upon a heap to decay, "and afterwards noticed vetches manured therewith to be full of these "troublesome weeds. Neglected manure-heaps are often covered with a "profuse vegetation, which *thereon produce enough weed-seeds to stock a "farm.* In these cases the plants rendering the original seed were, doubt- "less, mixed with the straw of which the manure was made, and yet, "notwithstanding the vicissitudes they had to contend with, were not

"destroyed. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken to prevent this "source of mischief, to which end it will always be found best to burn "pulled weeds; and in harvesting corn, docks, thistles, and the like, "should not be bound up with the sheaves, but, if practicable, left stand- "ing, and afterwards destroyed.

* * * * * *

"Weeding should be done as early as possible, either with the horse- "hoe, common hoe, or sometimes the Dutch hoe, and, when thus *early* cut "down, may safely be left to wither on the ground; but it should be "borne in mind that if any individual plants amongst them are shedding "their seed at the time, and are not taken away, the very hoeing insures "its safe plantation.

"It is precisely in this way that coltsfoot is often much increased. "The flowers of this plant appear in spring before the leaves. By the "time the seed is ripe the leaves become conspicuous; the hoe is then set "to work to cut down the latter, by which the ripened seeds are sown, "when, if left, they might have flown away to a distance. Now, it may "be that the roots of the coltsfoot—for it is not destroyed by the hoe— "are forked out after the crop has been gathered; but the sown seeds "will insure that the pest shall give us some more work to do at a future "time. The patches of coltsfoot flowers should, therefore, be cut down "as soon as they appear, and by this means we not only spoil the crop of "seeds, but cripple the growth of the plant by cutting off the leaf-buds. "Many other instances of a like kind might be adduced tending to show "that a knowledge of the natural history of weeds is of great importance "in enabling us to subdue them.

"*Dissemination of Weeds from Wastes.*—This is a matter that requires "serious consideration, and, having once obtained correct views upon the "subject, should incite to prompt and energetic action. It is well known "that some of the most pernicious weeds are to be found amongst the "*Compositæ*, a natural order of plants to which the *Sonchus, Leontodon, "Carduus, Tussilago, Senecio, and Centaurea* belong. Now, in all these "plants we may observe that their seeds are crowned with a feathery "down—the *Pappus* of botanists—which acts as a tiny parachute, en- "abling such seeds to be wafted here and there by the slightest breeze, "and thus they float for miles. It, therefore, follows that however par- "ticular we may be in trying to subdue them in our cultivated fields, yet "waste places and waysides, where many species like to dwell, if not "attended to will ever afford a nursery for many of the most objectionable "weeds. Waste places, therefore, on every farm—if there be such— "cannot too carefully be looked to in this matter; and, if the principle be "fully recognised, the keeping roads in order, especially in rural districts, "will comprehend *weeding the waysides*. We once saw a farmer employ men, "in a not over busy time, in mowing thistles on a good breadth of road run- "ning through the middle of his farm, but, unfortunately, the seed was ripe "when this was done, and, as the thistles were left where they fell, the "dissemination of their seeds was not prevented. This, therefore, is a "matter which seems to belong to the overseer of the road, and the plea "of idle time should never be recognised.

"But, unfortunately, it is not always that these evils emanate from "mere waste places and roadsides. One bad and dirty farmer may *preserve* "weeds enough to continue a supply to a wide range of neighbours; in "which case it would not seem unreasonable to call upon him to render "compensation for damages.

* * * * * *

"*The weeds of hedge-banks and fences* are innumerable: many wild

"flowers, not in our list, by growing in such situations, are weeds. Couch, "cleavers, bindweed, and bryony are among the most troublesome, espe- "cially when they occur in young quicks. To insure the growth of the "fence these must be removed, and, indeed, should never be suffered to "make head. This can be done with a small fork, handled with judgment, "so as not to disturb the roots of the hedge. By this means we may not "only remove the weeds, but the operation contributes to the fertility of "the soil, and thus the hedge more quickly overtops what, but for this "attention, would completely smother it. In this case, as in most others, "it is safer to burn what we remove than to remove it to the dungheap "or to let it lie about. We knew a farmer who offered his cottagers 3*d.* "the bushel for weed ashes; and as a description of the manner in which "a cottage family proceeded to make them may be useful and interesting, "it is here given:—The refuse of the garden was first put together in a "heap, and covered with turf from the roadside; this, on being fired, "burnt in a smothered manner; the children brought all the weeds and "refuse they could collect from time to time, and added it green to the "rest, and, by the occasional addition of turfs, a continued smothered fire "was kept up for weeks; in one cottage garden was as much as fifty "bushels, and the process still going on. With these ashes the farmer "always did well in his turnip crop, so that not only was an exterminating "warfare carried on with our enemies, but they were destined ultimately "to be converted into food; and we cannot better conclude this essay than "by saying—Always destroy the life and reproductive power of weeds, "even by fire, if necessary."

And on this subject, one of our most observant and popular authors, the late Mr. Charles Dickens, in a number of that useful periodical, 'Household Words,' after gracefully alluding to the exertions for the eradication of weeds, which were being made in Ireland, remarks:—

"Inasmuch, as Nature is resolved to spread her carpet where she can, "and man knows very well that the green carpet with its pretty little "flower patterns, must be taken up wherever the ground is to be tilled for "special uses of his own, the need of constant watchfulness is obvious "enough. To say that over a given space there shall grow nothing but "wheat, if we mean earnestly what we are saying, is to declare war "against all other growths which set up their own claims to the same "land. It is a case of war arising out of territorial aggression. The "farmers seize upon a territory occupied by various races of plants known "to them by the rough general name of The Weeds. The weeds are got "under, subdued, in a great measure extirpated, and the farmers then set "up an iron rule over the soil, upon which they establish in rich colonies "their own subjects, the cereals and green crops. The farmers justify their "first aggression. The well-being of mankind depends, they say, on the "predominance of the two races of cereals and green crops. What do the "weeds care for this reasoning? The race of man has always trampled on "them. They are the first owners of the soil. They claim it. They "watch, therefore, the opportunity to rise, and every great rising of the "weeds is attended with a frightful massacre of the new race. There is "no mercy shown even to the newly born, whether of the green crops "or the cereals. Thousands upon thousands of them are without pity "smothered by the weeds, while others perish in their prime.

"Let us observe the common case of a fortified town in possession of

"a cereal colony, such as we may take a wheat field to be, walled with its "hedges, moated with its ditches, and having its one or two great gates "kept carefully closed. Not only is it frequently in England, and almost "invariably in Ireland, plagued by the insubordination of the weeds allowed "to live within its bounds, and to lie there at the root of general society; "but it is, every summer, regularly besieged by ragged regiments. There "are the chickweeds, the hawkbits, the thistles, with their white plumes "waving and their lances shouldered, the poppies, reddest of republicans, "the black mustards, whose family, perhaps, has caused more tears to be "shed than any race, except that of the onions. There are the nettles "with their poisoned barbs, the dandelions each with fire upon his head. "These storm the field, master the outworks, and do not a little mischief "to the regiments that lift their shining spears within. * *

"It would appear that we are within the truth in saying that, where "the weeds are not kept under, there is a loss incurred of one-fourth of the "crop. The weeds rob the growth with which they are mixed of some "part of the food which the ground holds for the use of plants; they clog "the ground mechanically; they keep air and light from the young seed; "they injure the crop seriously when there is high wind or heavy rain; "they delay the processes of harvesting and stacking; and, by so doing, "increase the farmer's risk; while the grain that has ripened under all "these disadvantages, goes to the stack worse corn than it would have been "had it been grown unaccompanied by weeds.

"The suppression of weeds has been considered in France a duty not "unworthy of being enforced by law. A French farmer may sue his neigh- "bour who neglects to destroy the thistles upon his land at the proper sea- "sons, or he may employ people to do it at his neighbour's cost. In "Denmark, there is a law to oblige farmers to root up the corn-marigold. "The oldest regulation against the corn-marigold was, probably, that in a "Statute of Alexander the Second of Scotland; which, in or about the year "1220, denounced that man to be a traitor who poisons the King's lands "with weeds and introduces into them a host of enemies. Bondsmen who "had this plant in their corn were fined a sheep for each stalk, and a Scot- "tish baron held what were called Goul Courts, for the purpose of fining "farmers in whose growing crops three or more heads of corn-marigold "could be detected.

"In modern times a clause of a Bill which enforced the extirpation of "weeds in hedges and along roadsides, passed our English House of Com- "mons, but was thrown out by the Lords. Yet it is possible that great "advantage might result from one or two legal provisions of this kind. "The loss by weeds in England is not very great; in Ireland the fields are "overrun with them." * * * * * *

At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, at Waterford, the following earnest and emphatic observations, which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect, were addressed by His Excellency to a large and influential assemblage of landed proprietors and agriculturists:—

* * * * * * * *

"I know that the total extinction of weeds must be a work of time, "and of gradual and continued effort, like all other great works;—but "Delhi has not yet fallen—and Irish weeds are not yet extirpated; and "I believe the one to be as essential to the real regeneration of Irish "Agriculture, as the other is to the martial glory and stability of the "Empire."

The following Circular was addressed to the Magistracy, the Clergy of all Denominations, and other influential parties in Ireland, when sending them the Abstracts of Tillage and Live Stock. It was most favourably received, and I now reprint it:—

Agricultural Statistics Office,
5, Henrietta-street, Dublin,
October 20, 1856.

SIR,

In forwarding to you the accompanying abstracts and observations on the extent of Tillage and Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in 1855 and 1856—which I trust you will find interesting—I would earnestly solicit your attention to my remarks in reference to the extraordinary, and almost incredible growth of Weeds which is permitted along the sides of Public Roads, Railways, and Canals, as well as on the farms of Ireland. I say almost incredible, for it would be quite so, did not our every-day experience of their condition in this respect, convince us of the fact:—so important, indeed, has the subject become, that it has called forth the marked observations of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the late Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Athlone, as well as on former occasions; also of Her Majesty's learned Judges of Assize, and of the Grand Juries of almost every county in Ireland, during the late circuits. It may be truly said that a great social evil has imperceptibly grown up amongst us, until at length the attention of a large portion of the community has been turned towards it, with the view of finding a proper and permanent remedy: this happily, is within our reach; for, if the *landed proprietors, the resident gentry, and the clergy of all denominations, aided by the intelligent and improving Tenant Farmers of the country*—who are themselves the greatest sufferers from the present lamentable apathy and neglect—will only act upon the advice of His Excellency, and of Her Majesty's learned Judges, I feel I am not too sanguine in expressing my conviction that, in a few years, a most propitious change will have taken place, and the surface of this beautiful Island—now covered in so many places by large masses of thistles, rag-weed, and of yellow, scarlet, and other noxious weeds, which are permitted to grow and thrive, and scatter their baneful seeds far and wide—would then become what Providence designed her, and we now vainly boast her to be—the "Emerald Isle."

The extracts which I have given in the accompanying Report from the writings of that true patriot, Sir John Sinclair, clearly prove *the great pecuniary loss arising from neglect in weeding cereal crops.* There is, however, another reason for weeding them, quite distinct from the important national question of *the loss in yield*,—which must attract the notice of every person who is not already familiar with it. I allude to the acute pain caused to the laborious reapers of our harvests, *when grasping the corn in the act of reaping*, by which, if the crop abounds with thistles and other prickly weeds, as is too frequently the case, the hands of the reapers are severely wounded. I have myself made inquiry from several parties of reapers from various counties, and from all of them I learned, that they would much sooner cut down and bind an acre of corn free from thistles and other weeds for *four* or *five shillings* less than they would a "dirty" crop—the reason invariably given being the additional time occupied in cutting down the latter, and the injury done to their hands by grasping the prickly weeds when reaping;—to use their

own expressive words, "their hands were often so festered and destroyed by thistles, that they had to give up their work."

I would beg, therefore, to observe, that *Self Interest*,—by obtaining an increased yield (as clearly shown in the writings of Sir John Sinclair, from which I have quoted); *Economy*,—even on *small* farms—as the children of the farmers might, in the spring season of the year, when the weeds are tender, assist in cleaning the crops, and thus aid in economizing the additional four or five shillings an acre, which, as I have stated, are paid for reaping "*dirty crops*;" but not least of all, *Sympathy for the poor reaper and binder* of our harvests, will, I most respectfully venture to hope, insure the co-operation of all classes, and the continued aid of the public press, in the attempt now being made to draw attention to the importance of destroying weeds in Ireland.

My observations have been hitherto confined to the great loss and injury caused by neglect in weeding *cereal* crops; but it must be evident to every one that an equal, if not greater, amount of damage arises in many counties from the *shedding of the thousand seeds* of thistles and other noxious plants, which is but too generally permitted on the *grazing farms* of the country. I feel I am warranted in stating that the owners or occupiers of these grass lands are usually indifferent on the subject, and object to the expense of destroying weeds, asserting that they do *themselves* no injury. Although these parties may not be sensible of their loss, yet it cannot be denied that THEIR NEIGHBOURS, the unhappy tillage farmers, for miles around, suffer from the seeming neglect of the opulent grazier. Does not this state of things require a remedy? Why, I would beg to ask, should not Ireland rival England and Scotland in the care of her crops?—or why should she be behind that best of agricultural models—Belgium? Happily this is *not a political or party question*, but one in which all may cordially unite for the benefit of our common country; and therefore it is that I respectfully ask for your influence and friendly co-operation to aid in eradicating weeds from the farms of Ireland. To those who feel an interest in the progress of the country, it will, no doubt, be gratifying to learn that instruction as to the *importance of destroying Weeds* will in future form part of the educational course in the National schools, as well as in those in connexion with the Church Education Society and other influential bodies; from which it is to be hoped much benefit may arise to the farming classes of the country.

I take this opportunity of stating how deeply sensible I am of the kind and valuable assistance afforded to me, during the last six years, by the magistracy and clergy of all denominations, and by the public press of Ireland, in reference to the collection of these statistics. It also affords me the greatest satisfaction to express my obligations to my intelligent fellow-countrymen, the Tenant Farmers of Ireland, for their generous confidence, and the readiness with which they have given to the Enumerators the required information respecting their Stock and Tillage—an honourable example, well worthy of imitation by the farming classes in England.

I trust the importance of the subject to which I have now taken the liberty of calling your attention, will plead my excuse for troubling you at such length.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY, *Registrar-General.*

To ———

The following extracts on the subject of the almost incredible growth of weeds which prevails in Ireland, are taken from the "Leisure Hour" for the months of May and June, 1873:—

IRISH AGRICULTURE.

"Every traveller must be astonished at the neglect and waste of natural resources. Even in the pasture lands, in which Ireland most excels, the spontaneous liberality of the soil seems to induce the greater indolence and carelessness. The aid of art has been little used in laying down land to grass, for it is only recently that the trade in grass seeds has assumed any dimensions. Hay-making, as generally conducted, is a slovenly operation, though labour has been so abundant. Cut too late, I saw the grass often left in small cocks, to be drenched by the autumn rains. A good sweet hay-stack is the exception, not the rule, on an Irish farm. I never saw such a country for weeds. I saw two men in a field with scythes mowing down ragwort. Had I been travelling afoot or in a car, and not in a railway carriage, I would have sought an explanation of so strange a sight. Had the ragwort been sown as a crop, it could hardly have been closer, so as actually to be mown with scythes. Is it used as fodder for any Irish animal? I suspect it was only an extreme illustration of the miserable state of the agriculture too common in Ireland. The amount of weeds is a national disgrace. It is not uncommon to see a ton of weeds in a dozen tons of hay. Many a field has more weeds than a whole parish in England. Small tenants keep land without laying it down with grass seeds, and it becomes the receptacle for all the floating weeds of the district, and then spreads them far and wide. Even for green crops the land is seldom sufficiently cleaned. Smoking heaps of twitch and weeds are rarely seen. If the farmer would give a small reward to boys for heaps of weeds, as they used to do for heads of vermin, they could keep this nuisance under. Ragwort, for instance, can easily be pulled up by the roots in wet weather, and the boys from the workhouse school would gladly attack a field for a trifling reward, and enjoy the fun of the bonfire that the heaps would make. But fields and road-sides are alike neglected, and weeds help to keep Ireland green but poor. *I am sure it is no exaggeration to say that the direct loss to Ireland from weeds is above a million and a half sterling. I have heard the loss estimated at nearly double that amount.* On the drainage of land vast sums have been expended, and under good management with wonderful results. But even in land that has been drained there is too general carelessness in scouring ditches and keeping the outlets of drains clear. It is better to have no drains than drains choked. In this matter, as in the curse of weeds, the careless, indolent habits of the people make agricultural progress up-hill work. Bad fences are also everywhere evident. The direct losses from the destruction of produce through this cause are enormous, and it is a constant source of litigation and ill-will. Want of industry and want of sense account for all the backwardness of Irish husbandry."—*Ireland in* 1872 : *a Tour of Observation. By Dr. Macauley, Editor of the "Leisure Hour."* (H. S. King & Co.)

The following remarks on the subject of weeds in Ireland are extracted from the *Freeman's Journal*:—

29th September, 1873.

"We think Mr. Donnelly has done good service in republishing, as an "Appendix to his Agricultural Statistics, a collection of opinions on the "poverty caused by the universal flourishing of weeds throughout this "country. It is impossible to deny the accuracy of the statement that, "*so far as weeds are concerned, Ireland is the wealthiest country in the "world.* If we walk by a rural river, we see the bed covered with weeds "taller than a man. If we look at those useless and wasteful ditches "which divide one farm from another, the glaring yellow of the blooming "weed meets the eye everywhere. If we glance at the slopes which run "along a line of railway, we can see the noxious weed in full vigour. "Fine crops are smothered by the myriad seeds which are borne along "on every wind. *The good farmer is worried and deprived of the just "fruits of his skill and labour by the mere fact of bad neighbourhood.* "The evil is almost universal. Every visitor to the country notices it, "wonders at it, complains of it. Every book of observation taunts us "with our slovenliness in this inexcusable matter; we dare not deny the "fact, and we do nothing to remove the blot. Mr. Donnelly quotes Sir "John Sinclair, Lord Carlisle, Charles Dickens, Dr. Macauley, and the "*Freeman's Journal*, in support of his 'CRUSADE AGAINST WEEDS.' For "our part we trust his efforts, which in this direction have been un- "ceasing, will have proper influence in enlisting the landlord, the county "surveyor, the police and the people in a compact force which shall "have for purpose the extirpation of this scandalous reproach."

8th July, 1874.

"Now, that the Grand Juries of Ireland are being assembled for the "despatch of their important public duties, it is not an inopportune "time to call the attention of those influential bodies to a matter which, "though frequently brought before them already, has not hitherto "received that serious and practical consideration to which it is entitled. "We refer to the prevailing negligence which still allows a vast growth "of weeds to deface the agriculture of the country, and to mar in a "degree much larger than is popularly known the results of the cultiva- "tion of the soil of Ireland. The returns of our capable and careful "Registrar-General, Mr. Donnelly, furnish some very striking figures "on this head. In this gentleman's annual report we are able to trace "the consequences of a defect of system which has been long the blot of "Irish farming. It is evident to any person of observant habits who "may chance to pass through three-fourths of the island that the farm- "ing of the land is to a great extent slovenly and wasteful. Not only "are weeds allowed to flourish rankly in the ditches, the divisions of "fields, in furrows and between drills, but they are all too often per- "mitted to grow with the crop, stifling it with their luxuriance, and "absorbing its nourishment from the soil, till, when at last an effort is "made to remove them, the growing plants show starved, sickly, and "discoloured. We do not want to exaggerate. There is a good deal of "good farming in this country—the spirit of enlightenment has spread "and is spreading—but there is more backwardness than there ought "be, above all in the indifference with respect to the worst enemy of "legitimate vegetation—the weed. Nothing is more common than a "young cornfield the natural green of which is converted into flaming

"yellow by the preponderance of foreign growths. Potato patches are "found equally dirty. *A particular fault, arising from a most hurtful "misapprehension is the custom of leaving the weeds to remain till they "have grown thick enough and large enough to make it a chance that "the one weeding may clean the field.* But before they have reached "this stage, permitted them by a custom highly characteristic of the "rude, happy-go-lucky methods of old farming, they inflict the most "serious injury on the crop. There is another grave blemish on our "agriculture. The gigantic ditches, the vast dykes and cuttings, the "wide roadside traverses, which abound in Ireland are found nowhere "else. But, besides the waste of surface caused by these, there is a more "deliberate loss in the 'headlands,' which are left to lie untilled at the "ends of the sown or planted ground. The whole subject has been so "often discussed that it may seem a wearisome iteration to refer to it "now; but we are induced to do so by the fact that we have recently "received letters from tourists and visitors to Ireland which we are "absolutely ashamed to publish, so strong are they in comment upon "our want of thrift, neatness, and cleanliness in our farming. One "correspondent, who is not, by the way, a stranger, is of opinion "that much of the remedy lies with the Grand Juries, or those who "compose them. These gentlemen may be taken as enjoying a large "amount of influence in the localities they represent. It is in their "power to impress upon those in their employment, as well as upon their "tenantry, the lesson of clean farming and full cultivation of as much "of the ground in their occupation as they can put a plough-socket or a "spade in. The law calls upon road contractors to remove weeds from "the roadway, and this they ought be careful to do. They might set "a good example also upon their own farms. Another correspondent "suggests, with a great deal of sound reason, that our public bodies, "such as railway companies, who hold a large extent of land in their "possession, might help to spread proper ideas upon this most impor-"tant subject. As it is, the amateur horticulture and agriculture of the "railway companies exhibit a disagreeable anomaly. Attached to some "wayside station, the platforms and buildings of which are beautiful "with wealth of well-tended roses, there may be found a plot of corn or "potatoes, or vegetables, a very eye-sore for weeds and dirt. As a "matter of fact, the loss caused by weeds and waste is immense. English "periodicals have described the weeds in Ireland as 'a national disgrace.' "Mr. Donnelly's reports substantiate the reproach. This is an evil, "and a real one, and we think that the Registrar-General deserves the "most emphatic acknowledgments for his incessant, unwearied, and "zealous efforts to end what is not only the greatest blot on Irish agri-"culture, but the greatest impediment to its development and prosperity. "He has recommended that children at school be instructed in the "necessity of destroying weed. This is an excellent advice, and ought "be made a specialty of the National School teaching. When it is known "that *the loss to Ireland annually from weeds alone is estimated at from "one and a half to three millions sterling,* our readers will own that the "commendable action of the Registrar-General ought to be earnestly and "energetically seconded by all who have at heart the interests of the "nation."

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF THE NUMBERS OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

REGISTERED IN

IRELAND

IN THE YEAR

1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1875.

[C.—1219.] *Price* 1½*d.*

TO HIS GRACE, JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

&c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I have the honour to transmit, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament, a General Abstract of the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages *registered* in Ireland during the year 1874; as required by the 26 Vic., cap. 11, the 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 90, and the 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81.

The first-mentioned Act provides for the Registration of the Births and Deaths of the entire population—the second for the Registration of Roman Catholic Marriages,—and the third for the Registration of the Marriages of members of the Protestant community. The two former statutes came into operation on the 1st of January, 1864; the last-mentioned on the 1st of April, 1845.

During the year 1874, 141,411 Births and 92,352 Deaths were *registered* in Ireland. In the same period (according to the returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports) 73,184 persons emigrated; a decrease of 24,125 would therefore appear to have taken place in the population. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 5,314,844.

The mean temperature at Dublin for the year was 49·0° against an average of 49·5° for the previous ten years, and the rain-fall measured 27·833 inches, being ·938 in. over the average for the ten years 1864–73.

MARRIAGES.—The number of Marriages *registered* in Ireland during the year 1874 amounted to 25,201, being equal to a ratio of 1 in 211 or 4·74 per 1,000 of the *estimated* population in the middle of that year. Of this number, 17,673 took place between Roman Catholics, and 7,528 between Protestants, being equal respectively to 1 Marriage in every 230 Roman Catholics, and 1 in every 166 Protestants. The average number of Marriages registered in the ten years 1864–73 was 28,418.

BIRTHS.—The Births *registered* in Ireland during the year amounted to 141,411—72,524 boys and 68,887 girls—affording a ratio of 1 in every

37·6, or 26·6 per 1,000 of the population, against an average rate of 26·7 per 1,000 for the previous ten years.

DEATHS.—The number of Deaths *registered* was 92,352—46,684 males and 45,668 females—equal to a ratio of 1 in every 57·5, or 17·4 per 1,000 of the population. The average rate for the years 1864–73 was 16·9 per 1,000.

Ages.—Of the 92,352 Deaths *registered* during the year, 13,256 or 14·4 per cent., were of children under 1 year old, and 34,898 or 37·8 per cent., were of persons aged 60 years and upwards.

Diseases.—During the year, 12,473 Deaths were stated by the Registrars to have occurred from the eight principal zymotic diseases, being 13·5 per cent. of the total Deaths, and equal to 2·35 in every 1,000 persons living. Of these, 540 were caused by small-pox, 606 by measles, as many as 3,894 by scarlet fever which was epidemic in a great portion of the country, 599 by diphtheria, 1,950 by whooping-cough, 2,988 by fever, 1,823 by diarrhœa, and 73 by simple cholera. The average annual number of Deaths from these diseases during the previous ten years was 12,568.

Inquests.—There were 2,707 inquests reported to the Registrars, or 1 inquest to every 34 deaths registered.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—Of the 92,352 Deaths *registered* during the year 1874, 13,361 or 14·5 per cent. occurred in public institutions.

As being closely connected with the subject of Vital Statistics, Tables relating to Emigration, Pauperism, the Weather, and the Prices of the principal articles of Food in 1874 and the previous ten years, are appended.

The final revision of the numbers of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, as given in the following Tables for the year 1874, has not yet been completed; they will probably be found to differ, in some instances, but not to any important extent, from the revised numbers in the detailed Abstracts to be hereafter presented to Parliament with my Eleventh Annual Report,

I have the honour to be
Your Grace's very faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,
Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
April 16*th*, 1875.

TABLE I.—Showing for each of the years 1864–74, the *estimated* **Population**; the number of **Marriages**, **Births**, and **Deaths** *registered*, and the number of **Emigrants** enumerated, with the rates per 1,000 of the *estimated* Population represented thereby, and the averages for the ten years 1864–73.

YEARS.	*Estimated* Population.	Numbers *Registered*.			Number of Emigrants as returned by the Enumerators	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.			
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.
1864,	5,640,527	27,406	136,414	93,144	114,169	4·86	24·2	16·5	20·2
1865,	5,594,589	30,802	144,970	93,154	101,497	5·51	25·9	16·7	18·1
1866,	5,522,942	30,121	146,090	93,027	99,467	5·45	26·5	16·8	18·0
1867,	5,486,509	29,742	144,388	93,503	80,624	5·42	26·3	17·0	14·7
1868,	5,465,914	27,699	146,051	86,185	61,018	5·07	26·7	15·8	11·2
1869,	5,449,094	27,277	145,659	89,593	66,568	5·01	26·7	16·4	12·2
1870,	5,418,512	28,667	149,846	90,462	74,855	5·29	27·7	16·7	13·8
1871,	5,395,007	28,960	151,355	88,348	71,240	5·37	28·1	16·4	13·2
1872,	5,372,199	26,943	149,278	97,294	78,102	5·02	27·8	18·1	14·5
1873,	5,337,261	26,566	144,592	97,840	90,149	4·98	27·1	18 3	16·9
Yearly Average, 1864–73.	5,468,255	28,418	145,864	92,255	83,769	5·20	26·7	16·9	15·3
1874,	5,314,844	25,201	141,411	92,352	73,184	4·74	26·6	17·4	13·8

TABLE II.—Showing for each REGISTRATION PROVINCE and COUNTY in Ireland the Annual Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Population, represented by the number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Year 1874.

REGISTRATION PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Population, represented by		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
IRELAND,	4·7	26·6	17·4
PROVINCES.			
I. LEINSTER,	5·4	25·6	20·1
II. MUNSTER,	4·6	28·1	16·9
III. ULSTER,	4·8	25·8	17·5
IV. CONNAUGHT,	4·0	27·4	13·8
I. LEINSTER.			
Carlow,	4·4	27·8	20·9
Dublin,	7·7	27·2	24·4
Kildare,	4·7	24·8	15·9
Kilkenny,	4·9	25·4	21·6
King's,	4·0	24·7	16·8
Longford,	4·3	25·4	17·0
Louth,	3 9	25·9	18·5
Meath,	3·6	22·4	17·1
Queen's,	4·0	23·4	17·4
Westmeath,	4·3	25·1	21·4
Wexford,	4·5	25·1	18·3
Wicklow,	4·8	24·5	15·7
II. MUNSTER.			
Clare,	4·4	26·4	14·8
Cork,	4·6	27·7	17·1
Kerry,	4·7	32·4	15·1
Limerick,	4·8	28·1	17·9
Tipperary,	4·1	26·7	16·7
Waterford,	4·9	27·1	19·4
III. ULSTER.			
Antrim,	6·5	30·1	21·1
Armagh,	4·6	25·2	18·4
Cavan,	3·6	25·7	14·7
Donegal,	3·3	24·3	15·2
Down,	4·8	25·4	18·2
Fermanagh,	4·1	23·5	15·7
Londonderry,	4·6	24·4	16·9
Monaghan,	3·8	23·9	15·1
Tyrone,	4·4	23·5	15·4
IV. CONNAUGHT.			
Galway,	3·6	27·3	14·4
Leitrim,	4·0	25·8	13·7
Mayo,	4 1	29·0	13·5
Roscommon,	4·5	26·5	13·3
Sligo,	4·0	26·3	13·6

TABLE III.—Deaths from all causes, and from each of the eight principal **Zymotic Diseases** (Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever, Diarrhœa and Cholera) *registered* in Ireland during the years 1864–74, with the average annual number in the ten years 1864–73; the annual mortality per 1,000 of the estimated population, from all causes, and from the above-named diseases; and the ratio which the deaths from those diseases bear to the total deaths registered in each year.

[NOTE.—The particulars for the years 1873 and 1874, derived from the Quarterly Numerical Returns furnished by the Registrars, are subject to revision.]

YEARS.	Total Deaths registered.	Deaths from Eight Principal Zymotic Diseases.									Annual registered Mortality per 1,000 Persons living.		Per-centage of Total Deaths caused by Eight Zymotic Diseases
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Total.	From all Causes.	From Eight Zymotic Diseases.	
1864, . .	93,144	854	630	2,605	661	1,735	5,152	1,962	120	13,719	16·51	2·43	14·7
1865, . .	93,154	461	1,036	3,683	480	1,506	5,283	2,139	91	14,679	16·65	2·62	15·8
1866, . .	93,027	194	851	3,501	317	1,736	4,218	1,911	2,501	15,229	16·84	2·76	16·4
1867, . .	93,503	21	1,292	2,145	189	2,144	3,750	1,920	387	11,848	17·04	2·16	12·7
1868, . .	86,185	23	1,251	2,696	202	2,380	3,560	2,127	157	12,396	15·77	2·27	14·4
1869, . .	89,593	20	948	3,670	243	1,439	3,399	1,731	98	11,548	16·44	2·12	12·9
1870, . .	90,462	32	954	2,978	188	1,319	2,985	2,120	93	10,669	16·69	1·97	11·8
1871, . .	88,348	665	547	2,207	226	1,388	3,176	1,736	90	10,035	16·38	1·86	11·4
1872, . .	97,294	3,248	1,380	2,459	257	1,926	3,220	1,625	101	14,216	18·11	2·65	14·6
1873, . .	97,840	481	1,159	2,039	354	1,936	3,071	2,211	86	11,337	18·33	2·12	11·6
Yearly Average 1864–73.	92,255	600	1,005	2,798	312	1,751	3,782	1,948	372	12,568	16·87	2·30	13·6
1874, .	92,352	540	606	3,894	599	1,950	2,988	1,823	73	12,473	17·38	2·35	13·5

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE PRICES in DUBLIN of BREAD, OATMEAL, POTATOES, and BEEF, during the years 1864–74, and the AVERAGE NUMBER of PERSONS in IRELAND receiving IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR RELIEF on Saturdays in those years; also the AVERAGE PRICES of PROVISIONS and the AVERAGE NUMBER of PERSONS in RECEIPT of RELIEF during each quarter of the year 1874.

YEAR.	*Average* PRICES OF PROVISIONS.				PAUPERISM.	
	BREAD (Messrs. R. Manders & Co.'s 4-lb. Loaf).	OATMEAL (Corn Exchange), per Cwt.	POTATOES (at Potato Market), per Cwt.	BEEF (at the Dublin Cattle Market), per Cwt.	*Average* NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED.	
					In-door.	Out-door.
	d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
1864, ...	5¾	10 9	2 6 to 3 6	51 6 to 64 6	56,423	8,564
1865, ...	6	14 0	2 11 „ 3 6	54 0 „ 66 6	53,340	9,953
1866, ...	6¾	15 5	3 1 „ 4 4	52 6 „ 68 0	50,510	11,509
1867, ...	8¼	17 9	4 3 „ 5 5	50 6 „ 67 6	53,147	14,803
1868, ...	8¼	16 11	4 2 „ 5 5	51 0 „ 65 0	54,484	16,711
1869, ...	6¾	15 9	3 6 „ 5 1	53 0 „ 69 6	52,118	17,975
1870, ...	6¾	15 5	3 6 „ 4 7	54 6 „ 68 6	49,115	21,068
1871, ...	7¼	15 1	2 9 „ 4 11	59 0 „ 74 0	46,094	24,209
1872, ...	8	15 10	4 8 „ 6 7	59 0 „ 75 0	46,053	27,054
1873, ...	8	17 2	4 6 „ 8 0	64 0 „ 82 6	47,391	30,211
1874, ...	8	18 8	3 10 „ 5 7	54 6 „ 79 0	47,699	30,232
1st Quarter, 1874, . .	9	20 0	4 4 „ 5 10	54 6 „ 80 0	52,029	31,886
2nd „ „ . .	8¼	21 0	4 4 „ 7 0	57 0 „ 81 0	47,986	31,991
3rd „ „ . .	7½	16 8	4 0 „ 5 10	52 6 „ 77 6	43,784	28,613
4th „ „ . .	7	17 0	2 7 „ 3 7	53 6 „ 77 6	46,996	28,439

THE WEATHER.

The following particulars have been extracted from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the years 1864–74, furnished by Colonel Wilkinson, R.E., by direction of the Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey.

The mean height of the barometer during the year 1874 was 29·948 inches, against an average of 29·916 inches for the preceding ten years. The highest reading during the year (30·821) was on the 6th March, at 9.30 P.M., air calm, and the lowest (28·595 inches) was on the 11th December, at 3.30 P.M., wind W.

The mean temperature of the year was 49·0°; the highest registered was 81·3° on the 18th July, and the lowest was 22·5° on the 5th February. The average mean temperature of the years 1864–73 was 49·5°.

Rain or snow fell on 186 days during the year, the amount being 27·833 inches. The average annual rain-fall for the preceding ten years was ·938 in. less, while the average number of days on which rain or snow fell annually, in that period, was 192.

During the year 1874, Westerly winds were even more prevalent than usual, the number of days on which it blew from one of the three points, S.W., W., N.W., at 9.30 A.M, being 237 against an average of 202 days in the ten years 1864–73. The prevailing wind was the W., it having blown from that point on 119 days, with an average pressure of 2·26 lbs. per square foot. The strongest wind, S.W., was on the 27th March and 2nd April, the pressure being 25 lbs. per square foot.

TABLE V.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS at Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin, 1864–74.

[For Detailed Table for the year 1874, see page 16–17.]

YEARS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.			Hygrometer.	Rain-Gauge.		Wind.								
	Mean at 9.30, A.M. (corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.)	Mean (Fahrenheit).			Mean Humidity (9.30, A.M.) complete Saturation = 1.	Number of days Rain or Snow fell.	Amount.	Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.30, A.M.								Calm
		Of all highest.	Of all lowest.	Temperature.				N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W	
	Inches.	°	°	°			Inches.									
1864, . .	29·775	57·1	40·9	49·0	·771	197	25·323	21	31	69	21	23	93	79	24	5
1865, . .	29·973	58·8	41·8	50·3	·794	178	28·225	25	23	60	25	26	75	99	18	14
1866, . .	29·858	56·9	41·2	49·1	·812	216	26·857	17	13	30	17	38	84	107	26	33
1867, . .	29·965	56·9	41·3	49·1	·826	201	24·050	21	14	37	31	30	71	92	47	22
1868, . .	29·931	59·4	42·3	50·8	·786	183	24·095	14	24	24	41	21	124	68	29	21
1869, . .	29·962	57·7	41·7	49·7	·801	192	28·018	19	32	19	29	10	114	50	65	27
1870, . .	30 061	57·4	39·6	49·3	·804	124	22·788	22	11	34	25	14	65	88	43	63
1871, . .	29·924	57·7	41·1	49·4	·833	176	28·252	24	9	43	30	46	57	107	21	28
1872, . .	29·767	57·6	41·3	49·4	·819	253	35·809	24	10	11	28	56	76	60	31	70
1873, . .	29,944	56 8	40·8	48·9	·792	203	25·528	22	21	40	18	25	81	89	38	31
Yearly Average, 1864–73.	29·916	57·6	41·2	49·5	·804	192	26·895	21	19	37	26	29	84	84	34	31
1874, . .	29·948	57·3	40 7	49·0	·810	186	27·833	16	19	28	19	31	86	119	32	15

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, with the number of DEATHS from the princi

Registration Provinces and Counties.*	Area, in Statute Acres.	Population in 1871.	Total number registered during the year 1874.			The Deaths registered during the year are stated by the Regis								
						Deaths of		Deaths from						
			Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Children under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.
IRELAND,	20,322,641	5,412,377	25201	141411	92352	13256	34898	540	606	3894	599	1950	2088	1823
PROVINCES.														
I. LEINSTER,	4,703,640	1,315,355	6,942	32,971	25840	3,487	9,483	11	274	1545	214	356	865	455
II. MUNSTER,	6,005,406	1,408,092	6,287	38,672	23230	3,650	9,355	7	56	427	101	594	834	598
III. ULSTER,	5,402,600	1,847,852	8,683	47,213	31922	4,293	11500	362	179	1689	262	549	906	613
IV. CONNAUGHT,	4,210,995	841,078	3,289	22,555	11360	1,826	4,560	160	97	233	22	451	383	157
I. Leinster.														
CARLOW,	185,857	45,835	193	1,233	926	148	405	3	53	19	4	6	42	15
DUBLIN,	225,511	408,366	3,124	11,074	9,936	1,540	2,525	5	108	1015	54	50	392	236
KILDARE,	463,714	92,284	426	2,240	1,432	196	600	..	7	34	9	2	46	37
KILKENNY,	456,500	97,699	457	2,381	2,029	250	822	.	12	157	27	45	95	48
KING'S,	548,239	80,841	308	1,899	1,293	133	601	.	4	26	9	5	42	17
LONGFORD,	344,090	81,951	342	2,026	1,357	192	556	1	9	96	10	43	29	6
LOUTH,	299,690	102,409	393	2,582	1,850	182	792	.	30	49	41	32	44	23
MEATH,	431,306	72,394	252	1,554	1,192	106	552	.	12	34	29	2	32	6
QUEEN'S,	358,860	65,473	255	1,478	1,099	118	544	.	.	25	6	12	27	19
WESTMEATH,	283,176	48,684	202	1,175	1,003	91	472	.	12	52	9	5	17	8
WEXFORD,	629,926	143,352	638	3,519	2,563	373	1,118	2	14	32	6	133	68	21
WICKLOW,	476,771	76,067	352	1,810	1,160	158	496	.	13	6	10	21	31	19
II. Munster.														
CLARE,	714,385	138,795	589	3,554	1,986	265	951	.	1	6	4	15	82	42
CORK,	1,892,821	527,825	2,378	14,422	8,909	1,299	3,393	1	18	230	37	361	300	200
KERRY,	1,145,318	192,298	889	6,185	2,876	532	1,121	.	2	15	26	92	135	61
LIMERICK,	690,047	194,759	901	5,293	3,363	567	1,339	.	22	30	16	49	128	111
TIPPERARY,	1,068,824	214,884	857	5,514	3,443	536	1,531	.	9	65	15	43	125	118
WATERFORD,	494,011	139,531	673	3,704	2,653	451	1,020	6	4	81	3	34	64	66
III. Ulster.														
ANTRIM,	673,591	401,285	2,711	12,471	8,731	1,530	1,977	147	44	707	66	223	291	246
ARMAGH,	371,592	214,412	976	5,299	3,877	531	1,351	13	33	223	21	88	107	69
CAVAN,	522,835	155,932	549	3,907	2,231	272	1,007	.	32	87	16	30	55	35
DONEGAL,	1,168,945	207,346	667	4,924	3,078	389	1,332	32	6	89	8	68	101	29
DOWN,	567,812	249,895	1,176	6,201	4,449	574	1,605	23	19	214	55	69	130	72
FERMANAGH,	378,300	86,258	342	1,954	1,307	120	626	.	1	13	15	29	29	11
LONDONDERRY,	565,825	184,099	838	4,418	3,063	359	1,202	126	5	207	47	20	67	62
MONAGHAN,	341,118	124,270	465	2,899	1,831	213	862	5	20	31	7	13	38	42
TYRONE,	812,582	224,355	959	5,140	3,355	305	1,538	16	19	118	27	9	88	47
IV. Connaught.														
GALWAY,	1,500,832	250,426	890	6,679	3,532	580	1,510	1	35	29	10	104	125	63
LEITRIM,	338,538	86,496	333	2,175	1,156	138	482	2	4	22	2	40	23	9
MAYO,	1,328,424	244,027	980	7,012	3,270	605	1,202	133	39	31	8	112	126	45
ROSCOMMON,	676,919	167,903	729	4,315	2,174	336	883	8	19	70	1	153	72	29
SLIGO,	366,282	92,216	357	2,374	1,228	167	483	16	.	81	1	42	37	11

* The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of Superintendent Registrars' Districts or Poor Law Unions. Whenever a Dist hence all the *Registration* Counties

ZYMOTIC DISEASES, *registered* in each PROVINCE and COUNTY in 1874.

to include		Marriages				Births				Deaths				Registration Provinces and Counties.*
Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
2,707	13,361	9,481	5,387	5,115	5,218	36,634	38,580	33,768	32,429	25,883	24128	19636	22705	**IRELAND.**
														PROVINCES.
884	4,753	1,852	1,684	1,760	1,646	8,244	9,058	8,046	7,623	7,280	6,535	5,643	6,382	LEINSTER.
764	4,167	3,279	1,097	949	962	10,224	11,125	8,767	8,556	6,631	6,324	4,797	5,478	MUNSTER.
830	3,228	2,435	2,062	2,014	2,172	12,119	12,869	11,426	10,799	8,823	8,192	6,792	8,045	ULSTER.
229	1,213	1,915	544	392	438	6,047	5,528	5,529	5,451	3,079	3,077	2,404	2,800	CONNAUGHT.
														I. Leinster.
35	118	55	42	45	51	259	367	312	295	274	256	200	196	CARLOW.
275	2,650	703	777	906	738	2,784	2,936	2,768	2,586	2,560	2,427	2,350	2,599	DUBLIN.
81	187	103	117	101	105	535	577	565	563	404	329	315	384	KILDARE.
53	324	163	91	101	102	618	691	546	526	656	577	362	434	KILKENNY.
55	185	78	74	81	75	459	537	471	432	377	298	266	352	KING'S.
41	130	133	80	66	63	536	551	499	440	409	334	318	296	LONGFORD.
76	220	106	103	101	83	610	691	665	616	525	476	388	461	LOUTH.
42	185	72	59	59	62	401	442	340	371	345	318	225	304	MEATH.
38	154	84	58	53	60	369	400	359	350	313	282	236	268	QUEEN'S.
26	150	55	41	46	60	310	329	280	256	286	264	219	234	WESTMEATH.
113	324	205	153	120	160	920	1,011	800	788	813	664	511	575	WEXFORD.
49	126	95	89	81	87	443	526	441	400	318	310	255	279	WICKLOW.
														II. Munster.
54	333	377	94	64	54	970	997	799	788	569	544	409	464	CLARE.
312	1,653	1,080	447	395	456	3,632	4,274	3,273	3,243	2,545	2,470	1,829	2,065	CORK.
55	386	605	133	76	75	1,736	1,814	1,357	1,278	827	825	569	655	KERRY.
146	749	451	165	133	152	1,455	1,448	1,175	1,215	923	879	691	870	LIMERICK.
98	555	479	130	134	114	1,450	1,569	1,294	1,201	979	904	777	783	TIPPERARY.
99	511	287	128	147	111	981	1,023	869	831	788	702	522	641	WATERFORD.
														III. Ulster.
274	1,093	566	794	649	702	3,185	3,361	3,011	2,914	2,222	2,110	1,971	2,428	ANTRIM.
97	382	260	223	235	258	1,309	1,427	1,369	1,194	1,017	994	861	1,005	ARMAGH.
43	199	157	107	149	136	1,017	1,154	890	846	684	569	455	523	CAVAN.
73	245	367	108	68	121	1,339	1,262	1,196	1,127	990	788	629	671	DONEGAL.
119	332	302	266	321	287	1,556	1,737	1,541	1,367	1,176	1,150	965	1,158	DOWN.
29	121	102	76	80	84	522	515	444	473	339	383	256	329	FERMANAGH.
99	354	226	184	197	231	1,181	1,141	1,086	1,010	942	821	569	731	LONDONDERRY.
45	181	176	91	82	116	691	817	681	710	558	454	419	400	MONAGHAN.
51	321	279	213	233	234	1,319	1,455	1,208	1,158	965	923	667	800	TYRONE.
														IV. Connaught.
78	436	458	165	117	150	1,824	1,766	1,573	1,516	939	969	767	857	GALWAY.
21	111	173	60	44	56	533	573	509	560	323	301	223	309	LEITRIM.
50	318	634	121	108	114	1,889	1,492	1,329	1,802	872	879	689	830	MAYO.
45	228	441	137	75	76	1,148	1,085	1,053	1,029	589	593	487	505	ROSCOMMON.
35	120	209	58	48	42	653	612	565	544	356	335	238	299	SLIGO.

Union extends into more than one County, it is assigned wholly to that County in which the greater portion of the population is located; more or less from the Counties *Proper*.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, with the number of DEATHS from the principal ZYMOTIC

Divisions and Superintendent Registrars' Districts.*	Area, in Statute Acres.	Population in 1871.	Total number registered during the year 1874.			The Deaths registered during the year are stated by the Registrars									
						Deaths of		Deaths from							
			Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Children under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.
IRELAND,	20,322,641	5,412,377	25201	141411	92352	13256	34898	540	606	3894	599	1950	2988	1823	73
DIVISIONS.															
I. NORTH-EASTERN,	2,328,305	1,111,167	6,006	29,650	20925	3,027	6,610	207	125	1421	207	404	604	462	17
II. NORTH-WESTERN,	2,392,501	526,339	2,066	12,635	7,878	920	3,381	150	20	188	18	136	235	92	2
III. EASTERN,	1,993,016	787,416	4,643	20,149	16036	2,262	5,140	9	173	1157	139	128	566	322	11
IV. NORTH MIDLAND,	2,019,108	511,940	1,887	12,500	7,871	923	3,532	5	68	279	58	185	180	106	3
V. SOUTH MIDLAND,	2,361,709	448,840	1,822	11,083	7,643	1,025	3,498	3	71	201	46	76	280	181	7
VI. WESTERN,	4,088,459	766,202	3,012	20,630	10377	1,707	4,267	157	82	162	23	335	379	156	3
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN,	1,826,172	451,483	2,964	11,486	8,152	1,194	3,372	8	24	227	34	211	255	179	10
VIII. SOUTH-WESTERN,	3,313,071	808,990	3,701	23,278	13470	2,198	5,098	1	42	259	74	475	490	325	20
I. North-Eastern.															
1 Antrim,	117,119	35,928	151	927	641	87	274	2	.	17	7	10	17	14	.
2 Armagh,	154,253	72,391	296	1,589	1,298	171	497	7	3	41	3	39	37	26	1
3 Ballycastle,	102,197	18,507	64	439	312	24	152	.	7	27	2	.	12	4	.
4 Ballymena,	161,161	71,465	387	2,067	1,107	170	394	12	1	11	30	19	37	26	1
5 Ballymoney,	127,518	38,505	147	860	586	65	247	.	7	14	6	17	14	9	.
6 Banbridge,	124,928	65,768	311	1,557	1,038	137	380	.	7	60	7	1	62	17	.
7 Belfast,	47,812	202,591	1,760	7,247	5,529	1,110	719	132	28	619	21	163	191	175	8
8 Castleblayney,	94,213	39,584	201	990	651	75	299	.	18	5	2	8	14	12	.
9 Coleraine,	112,396	38,773	192	968	708	90	289	3	2	64	13	4	10	14	.
10 Cookstown,	96,720	34,661	148	792	536	46	216	5	7	19	22	5	15	7	1
11 Downpatrick,	147,361	54,644	261	1,225	1,025	103	414	7	.	40	12	20	26	17	.
12 Dungannon,	102,548	45,989	215	954	696	49	318	4	1	56	1	1	17	8	.
13 Kilkeel,	81,829	21,426	98	527	368	44	166	.	1	11	2	3	6	1	.
14 Larne,	117,784	34,401	202	931	556	74	191	1	1	19	.	14	20	18	.
15 Lisburn,	119,843	59,714	247	1,570	1,068	151	342	7	11	34	13	22	22	18	1
16 Lurgan,	79,464	69,916	307	1,906	1,147	208	358	3	10	27	4	21	40	29	1
17 Magherafelt,	156,721	58,747	261	1,357	873	84	348	8	1	120	7	2	13	29	1
18 Newry,	137,875	72,105	373	1,804	1,432	152	496	3	20	155	14	27	30	14	1
19 Newtownards,	93,851	48,231	259	1,322	950	139	303	9	.	69	21	23	14	19	1
20 Newtownlimavady,	152,712	27,821	126	618	421	48	207	4	.	13	20	5	7	5	.
II. North-Western.															
21 Ballyshannon,	132,353	28,308	96	601	410	67	190	.	.	1	.	29	14	2	.
22 Castlederg,	91,785	16,311	69	427	206	22	118	.	.	.	.	3	6	1	.
23 Donegal,	160,411	29,393	89	599	404	48	161	18	.	2	1	6	5	7	.
24 Dunfanaghy,	125,650	16,477	39	488	202	35	83	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.
25 Enniskillen,	203,628	43,599	207	1,014	719	70	327	.	.	12	.	14	20	7	.
26 Glenties,	257,430	37,930	172	962	508	81	196	4	6	6	.	3	23	2	.
27 Gortin,	111,261	15,546	62	356	176	18	82	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.
28 Inishowen,	159,408	33,697	97	887	683	77	292	5	.	69	2	18	27	5	.
29 Irvinestown,	75,927	19,713	57	411	235	19	123	.	.	1	1	3	2	1	.
30 Letterkenny,	101,207	17,113	28	392	266	24	116	2	.	1	.	2	7	2	.
31 Londonderry,	143,996	58,758	259	1,475	1,061	137	358	111	2	10	7	9	37	14	.
32 Manorhamilton,	144,847	30,667	177	776	416	50	175	1	4	8	.	8	6	3	.
33 Millford,	111,335	25,819	69	629	360	37	169	1	.	8	5	10	15	8	.
34 Omagh,	174,217	47,139	198	1,105	717	71	311	1	8	34	2	.	13	14	.
35 Sligo,	143,523	47,750	188	1,206	665	86	268	.	.	32	.	31	24	8	.
36 Strabane,	134,372	39,516	182	941	605	58	287	5	.	1	.	.	20	15	.
37 Stranorlar,	121,151	18,609	77	366	245	20	125	.	.	2	.	.	8	1	.

* The *Divisions* consist of groups of Superintendent Registrars' Districts, which Districts, 163 in number, a

DISEASES, *registered* in each DIVISION and SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT in 1874.

to include		Marriages				Births				Deaths				Divisions and Superintendent Registrars' Districts.*
Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				
		March	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
2,707	13,361	9,481	5,387	5,115	5,218	36,634	38,580	33,768	32,429	25,883	24128	19636	22705	**IRELAND.**
														DIVISIONS.
572	2,092	1,466	1,519	1,467	1,554	7,522	8,093	7,266	6,769	5,570	5,242	4,596	5,517	NORTH-EASTERN.
205	865	847	412	364	443	3,362	3,306	3,022	2,945	2,383	2,122	1,528	1,845	NORTH-WESTERN.
532	3,418	1,116	1,163	1,263	1,101	4,987	5,452	4,978	4,732	4,309	3,995	3,613	4,119	EASTERN.
171	851	725	380	397	385	3,205	3,465	2,964	2,866	2,275	2,073	1,677	1,846	NORTH MIDLAND.
252	1,066	732	364	360	366	2,781	3,130	2,651	2,521	2,261	1,974	1,611	1,797	SOUTH MIDLAND.
218	1,188	1,827	480	336	369	5,627	5,082	5,024	4,897	2,819	2,852	2,219	2,487	WESTERN.
279	1,401	850	394	389	431	2,981	3,305	2,656	2,544	2,441	2,182	1,639	1,890	SOUTH-EASTERN.
478	2,480	1,918	675	539	569	6,169	6,747	5,207	5,155	3,825	3,688	2,753	3,204	SOUTH-WESTERN.
														I. North-Eastern.
28	44	26	42	39	44	226	225	228	248	185	161	142	153	Antrim.
39	123	71	68	78	79	393	407	454	335	327	357	284	330	Armagh.
24	31	18	12	14	20	111	115	110	103	90	82	63	77	Ballycastle.
46	56	109	75	97	106	502	589	509	467	314	310	240	243	Ballymena.
24	30	42	38	30	37	240	236	191	193	184	152	118	132	Ballymoney.
21	68	76	63	85	87	354	489	378	336	288	259	222	269	Banbridge.
120	896	323	580	412	445	1,861	1,976	1,743	1,667	1,287	1,281	1,294	1,667	Belfast.
13	49	64	40	37	60	224	284	223	259	208	150	143	133	Castleblayney.
14	66	56	44	46	46	261	251	239	217	205	148	164	191	Coleraine.
13	32	42	37	34	35	200	245	163	184	139	147	106	144	Cookstown.
31	122	57	60	74	70	304	352	311	258	267	278	229	251	Downpatrick.
10	46	65	38	59	53	249	272	240	193	199	183	161	153	Dungannon.
7	13	34	17	29	18	128	136	140	123	94	103	84	87	Kilkeel.
32	36	48	47	57	50	245	220	230	236	162	124	114	156	Larne.
38	59	67	60	68	52	425	421	391	333	298	282	227	261	Lisburn.
27	147	75	76	79	77	470	550	465	421	341	292	233	281	Lurgan.
25	62	81	46	52	82	371	356	327	303	285	243	153	192	Magherafelt.
31	112	114	79	78	102	446	470	450	438	349	345	344	394	Newry.
22	70	68	66	65	60	345	339	321	317	229	228	203	290	Newtownards.
7	30	30	31	34	31	167	160	153	138	119	117	72	113	Newtownlimavady.
														II. North-Western.
13	47	46	19	15	16	164	166	132	139	111	99	103	97	Ballyshannon.
2	24	28	12	12	17	114	119	92	102	57	70	28	51	Castlederg.
8	26	40	22	15	12	171	150	140	138	129	119	82	74	Donegal.
1	7	27	8	.	4	138	110	123	117	56	44	39	63	Dunfanaghy.
21	71	66	41	52	48	282	244	239	249	192	185	161	181	Enniskillen.
5	21	138	9	6	19	252	237	269	204	169	130	125	84	Glenties.
2	8	17	22	11	12	83	97	86	90	49	50	32	45	Gortin.
26	54	41	18	11	27	247	232	206	202	216	187	128	152	Inishowen.
7	21	18	15	10	14	104	127	91	89	61	79	41	54	Irvinestown.
5	60	7	6	2	13	105	103	83	101	90	66	39	71	Letterkenny.
53	196	59	63	65	72	382	374	367	352	333	313	180	235	Londonderry.
13	31	102	28	18	29	191	210	180	195	121	110	74	111	Manorhamilton.
6	14	34	10	11	14	163	158	159	149	133	78	68	81	Millford.
9	100	51	37	56	54	273	311	257	264	210	197	140	170	Omagh.
18	85	96	36	32	24	336	318	266	286	189	161	124	191	Sligo.
7	84	43	50	40	49	258	244	248	191	181	169	119	136	Strabane.
9	16	34	16	8	19	99	106	84	77	86	65	45	49	Stranorlar.

*terminous with the Poor Law Unions of the same names For topographical description of the Divisions, see page 18.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, with the number of DEATHS from th
REGISTRAR'S DISTRIC

Superintendent Registrars' Districts.	Area, in Statute Acres.	Population in 1871.	Total number registered during the year 1874.			The Deaths registered during the year are stated by the Registra										
						Deaths of		Deaths from								
			Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Children under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	
III. Eastern.																
38 Ardee,	96,211	22,282	92	520	445	46	206	.	21	16	12	7	18	3	.	
39 Bailieborough,	65,909	22,062	71	572	299	44	118	.	1	25	1	1	10	2	.	
40 Balrothery,	75,139	20,066	113	494	413	60	162	.	.	12	3	2	9	12	.	
41 Baltinglass,	139,108	20,403	94	513	341	41	156	.	2	.	3	.	8	9	.	
42 Carrickmacross,	60,664	20,656	63	536	278	46	131	4	1	1	.	1	9	8	.	
43 Celbridge,	86,838	18,062	70	433	291	34	112	.	.	10	1	1	13	6	.	
44 Drogheda,	99,045	34,726	159	834	654	56	243	.	4	12	29	19	12	6	1	
45 Dublin, North,	40,769	134,091	1,015	4,104	3,605	526	787	1	28	442	17	17	153	94	4	
46 Dublin, South,	48,089	199,512	1,636	5,244	4,887	793	1,223	1	67	462	23	21	206	117	1	
47 Dundalk,	104,434	45,401	142	1,228	751	80	343	.	5	21	.	9	14	14	.	
48 Dunshaughlin,	108,339	11,647	33	258	190	22	101	.	1	5	.	1	2	2	.	
49 Gorey,	129,705	23,209	89	547	390	52	173	.	2	2	.	19	14	3	1	
50 Kells,	108,982	21,895	52	483	346	27	151	.	.	10	7	.	9	3	.	
51 Naas,	216,622	44,197	229	1,041	640	100	241	.	6	15	3	1	20	19	.	
52 Navan,	94,466	19,311	102	388	336	28	153	.	10	6	22	1	17	1	.	
53 Rathdown,	61,514	54,697	360	1,232	1,031	161	353	3	13	99	11	7	24	13	.	
54 Rathdrum,	227,541	37,807	178	862	536	74	226	.	.	2	4	16	12	6	.	
55 Shillelagh,	110,122	17,857	80	435	283	43	114	.	11	4	3	5	11	4	.	
56 Trim,	119,519	19,541	65	425	320	29	147	.	1	13	.	.	4	.	.	
IV. North Midland.																
57 Athlone,	150,768	33,612	160	877	465	56	222	.	6	.	.	.	18	14	1	
58 Ballymahon,	100,126	18,788	79	431	306	49	131	.	4	10	.	15	7	2	.	
59 Bawnboy,	104,504	24,006	102	672	351	47	151	.	7	7	5	7	5	4	.	
60 Carrick-on-Shannon,	100,736	28,115	86	733	413	49	165	1	.	12	2	24	8	3	.	
61 Cavan,	160,662	52,562	216	1,316	853	101	368	.	12	50	2	22	28	11	.	
62 Clogher,	101,679	25,199	85	565	419	41	206	1	3	7	2	.	11	2	1	
63 Clones,	73,502	23,207	89	488	289	40	124	.	.	6	5	2	8	7	.	
64 Cootehill,	105,848	34,831	90	752	424	42	200	.	12	5	8	.	3	7	.	
65 Delvin,	74,775	11,847	45	272	195	22	95	.	.	3	4	.	3	.	.	
66 Granard,	134,003	33,633	132	849	547	71	229	.	.	52	9	15	13	2	.	
67 Lisnaskea,	98,745	22,946	78	529	353	31	176	.	1	.	14	12	7	3	.	
68 Longford,	109,961	29,530	131	746	504	72	196	1	5	34	1	13	9	2	.	
69 Mohill,	92,955	27,714	70	666	327	39	142	.	.	2	.	8	9	3	.	
70 Monaghan,	112,739	40,829	112	885	630	52	308	1	1	19	.	2	7	15	.	
71 Mullingar,	208,401	36,837	157	903	808	69	377	.	12	49	5	5	14	8	.	
72 Oldcastle,	85,912	21,471	70	595	304	38	170	.	.	.	.	.	9	11	1	
73 Roscommon,	114,056	22,468	107	614	344	59	150	1	.	.	.	12	13	2	.	
74 Strokestown,	90,036	23,345	78	607	339	45	122	.	5	23	1	48	8	10	.	
V. South Midland.																
75 Abbeyleix,	107,167	19,949	76	445	358	39	184	.	.	9	1	12	6	3	1	
76 Athy,	160,254	30,025	127	766	501	62	247	.	1	9	5	.	13	12	.	
77 Borrisokane,	81,850	11,510	43	232	162	12	78	.	.	6	.	3	4	2	.	
78 Carlow,	185,857	45,835	193	1,233	926	148	405	3	53	19	4	6	42	15	.	
79 Cashel,	156,822	29,392	138	775	522	75	252	.	.	5	3	12	32	15	2	
80 Castlecomer,	57,820	14,302	85	431	321	46	139	.	.	15	11	1	14	5	.	
81 Donaghmore,	51,060	8,359	18	179	125	11	59	.	.	4	2	.	5	2	.	
82 Edenderry,	172,407	20,160	81	497	348	41	162	.	.	8	2	.	12	6	.	
83 Kilkenny,	110,943	31,193	135	691	665	81	267	.	4	44	1	22	40	29	2	
84 Mountmellick,	200,633	37,165	161	854	616	68	301	.	.	12	3	.	16	14	.	
85 Nenagh,	183,088	33,206	126	914	455	84	203	.	2	1	.	4	4	9	.	
86 Parsonstown,	220,437	32,261	136	739	485	60	228	.	2	6	.	5	13	5	1	
87 Roscrea,	118,488	20,034	79	387	249	38	117	.	2	.	.	1	8	1	.	
88 Thurles,	143,351	31,475	129	761	542	95	240	.	2	12	1	5	20	23	.	
89 Tipperary,	179,988	42,931	154	1,219	686	115	297	.	3	19	6	1	31	34	.	
90 Tullamore,	155,395	28,420	91	663	460	32	211	.	2	12	7	.	17	6	.	
91 Urlingford,	76,149	12,623	50	297	222	18	108	.	.	20	.	4	3	.	1	

principal ZYMOTIC DISEASES, *registered* in each DISTRICT and SUPERINTENDENT in 1874—*continued*.

to include		Marriages				Births				Deaths				Superintendent Registrars' Districts.
Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
														III. Eastern.
12	62	20	24	22	26	113	141	140	126	116	137	92	100	Ardee.
5	24	21	19	11	20	136	188	125	123	103	62	58	76	Bailieborough.
13	47	24	31	36	22	121	127	118	128	112	91	101	109	Balrothery.
9	38	33	28	17	16	128	151	119	115	100	93	74	74	Baltinglass.
9	34	29	11	7	16	130	140	132	134	86	60	64	68	Carrickmacross.
20	49	17	23	17	13	99	106	112	116	75	75	60	81	Celbridge.
31	83	38	46	47	28	197	243	193	201	197	155	145	157	Drogheda.
110	1,158	202	225	326	262	1,033	1,059	1,031	981	878	895	860	972	Dublin, North.
133	1,294	387	429	452	368	1,313	1,411	1,325	1,195	1,304	1,211	1,132	1,240	Dublin, South.
33	75	48	33	32	29	300	307	332	289	212	184	151	204	Dundalk.
14	19	9	5	12	7	63	74	57	64	52	48	36	54	Dunshaughlin.
15	40	22	28	15	24	137	162	127	121	104	120	79	87	Gorey.
12	42	18	9	8	17	137	135	108	103	107	107	67	65	Kells.
41	90	51	54	66	58	247	261	268	265	193	147	136	164	Naas.
9	81	23	30	29	20	84	106	88	110	91	87	70	88	Navan.
19	151	90	92	92	86	317	339	294	282	266	230	257	278	Rathdown.
24	62	37	47	47	47	214	247	204	197	160	134	112	130	Rathdrum.
16	26	25	14	17	24	101	128	118	88	58	83	67	75	Shillelagh.
7	43	22	15	10	18	117	127	87	94	95	76	52	97	Trim.
														IV. North Midland.
22	56	30	29	27	24	222	239	208	208	139	125	98	103	Athlone.
9	24	30	21	16	12	106	126	97	102	85	96	51	74	Ballymahon.
2	29	45	26	20	11	169	175	159	169	103	95	51	102	Bawnboy.
6	40	36	19	18	13	181	190	167	195	116	97	81	119	Carrick-on-Shannon.
16	85	48	35	37	46	364	396	292	264	251	222	188	192	Cavan.
8	27	33	17	21	14	142	167	122	134	130	107	81	101	Clogher.
5	21	33	21	18	17	119	137	124	108	79	79	70	61	Clones.
10	21	32	11	15	32	198	213	173	168	134	117	87	86	Cootehill.
4	21	15	8	7	15	73	73	63	63	52	51	39	53	Delvin.
14	51	34	40	24	34	227	239	214	169	165	118	142	122	Granard.
1	29	18	20	18	22	136	144	114	135	86	119	54	94	Lisnaskea.
18	55	69	19	26	17	203	186	188	169	159	120	125	100	Longford.
2	40	35	13	8	14	161	173	162	170	86	94	68	79	Mohill.
18	77	50	19	20	23	218	256	202	209	185	165	142	138	Monaghan.
22	129	40	33	39	45	237	256	217	193	234	213	180	181	Mullingar.
10	40	11	16	16	27	150	182	141	122	93	73	71	67	Oldcastle.
	60	73	20	7	7	151	171	156	136	91	94	67	92	Roscommon.
4	46	43	13	10	12	148	142	165	152	87	88	82	82	Strokestown.
														V. South Midland.
12	37	28	11	19	18	104	130	106	105	109	80	79	90	Abbeyleix.
20	48	35	40	18	34	189	210	185	182	136	107	119	139	Athy.
1	17	12	8	13	10	49	67	59	57	52	42	39	29	Borrisokane.
35	118	55	42	45	51	259	367	312	295	274	256	200	196	Carlow.
18	96	89	19	15	15	195	224	170	186	153	120	140	109	Cashel.
11	31	20	18	24	23	101	127	105	98	97	89	58	77	Castlecomer.
2	14	6	3	3	6	51	52	41	35	40	37	26	22	Donaghmore.
14	51	21	24	19	17	125	132	137	103	99	78	78	93	Edenderry.
20	181	46	35	27	27	192	195	145	159	248	176	102	139	Kilkenny.
24	103	50	44	31	36	214	218	212	210	164	165	131	156	Mountmellick.
11	56	68	20	19	19	258	248	214	194	129	118	98	110	Nenagh.
24	53	34	27	43	32	172	219	170	178	139	118	108	120	Parsonstown.
11	32	36	11	19	13	89	115	105	78	59	68	55	67	Roscrea.
9	35	78	19	14	18	210	215	171	165	156	149	114	123	Thurles.
22	92	106	14	24	10	335	335	291	258	202	189	149	146	Tipperary.
17	81	23	23	19	26	162	186	164	151	139	102	80	139	Tullamore.
1	21	25	6	8	11	76	90	64	67	65	80	35	42	Urlingford.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, with the number of DEATHS from the REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT

Superintendent Registrars' Districts.	Area, in Statute Acres.	Population in 1871.	Total number registered during the year 1874.			The Deaths registered during the year are stated by the Registrars										
						Deaths of		Deaths from								
			Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Children under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.
VI. Western.																
92 Ballina,	150,415	30,911	117	797	411	69	150	5	4	5	.	19	17	9	.
93 Ballinasloe,	160,507	24,291	88	549	333	34	168	.	.	1	1	3	3	7	1
94 Ballinrobe,	144,894	29,276	134	787	388	64	169	8	2	6	1	6	17	7	.
95 Ballyvaghan,	71,063	5,712	20	138	93	14	36	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
96 Belmullet,	177,933	15,758	61	405	153	39	63	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.
97 Boyle,	159,696	44,240	176	1,050	507	92	192	.	3	41	.	36	14	.	.
98 Castlebar,	140,998	32,174	94	870	369	52	142	34	3	1	.	3	3	.	1
99 Castlereagh,	162,363	44,238	208	1,167	519	84	197	7	5	6	.	57	19	3	.
100 Claremorris,	110,788	31,300	124	979	414	89	156	10	8	2	1	23	14	1	.
101 Clifden,	192,965	25,231	96	692	286	55	86	.	5	.	1	7	8	4	.
102 Corrofin,	61,386	7,095	28	166	86	4	49	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.
103 Dromore, West,	96,985	17,742	63	494	220	36	89	2	.	14	1	1	4	2	.
104 Ennis,	112,505	26,530	137	602	436	53	216	.	1	.	4	2	18	12	.
105 Ennistimon,	99,281	23,355	85	635	328	50	144	.	.	2	.	2	12	13	.
106 Galway,	197,467	44,022	167	1,145	760	139	293	.	16	3	1	33	25	8	.
107 Glennamaddy,	100,319	20,274	51	598	312	62	107	.	.	2	5	9	12	3	.
108 Gort,	107,919	17,973	69	487	269	37	134	.	.	3	.	6	13	11	.
109 Killadysert,	62,319	12,211	48	345	158	28	72	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
110 Killala,	104,882	10,242	48	273	168	20	78	.	.	.	3	1	2	3	.
111 Kilrush,	136,788	35,978	154	996	530	72	269	.	.	1	.	4	24	12	.
112 Loughrea,	198,832	26,402	76	640	354	59	169	.	3	.	.	.	20	7	.
113 Mountbellew,	102,383	18,423	67	518	287	39	135	.	5	4	.	8	12	8	.
114 Newport,	170,413	16,061	72	437	184	39	65	.	3	.	.	3	12	12	.
115 Oughterard,	172,745	19,591	88	607	209	39	88	.	.	1	1	1	6	.	.
116 Portumna,	77,046	12,906	61	336	195	19	112	.	2	.	.	.	6	5	.
117 Scarriff,	86,320	13,953	71	323	180	22	89	.	.	3	.	.	9	1	.
118 Swineford,	152,594	53,540	242	1,664	815	184	217	76	19	15	.	55	31	5	.
119 Tobercurry,	125,774	26,724	106	674	343	45	126	14	.	35	.	10	9	1	.
120 Tuam,	190,649	41,323	127	1,107	527	97	218	1	4	15	1	37	20	10	.
121 Tulla,	84,723	13,961	46	349	175	22	76	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.
122 Westport,	175,507	24,765	88	800	368	49	162	.	.	1	3	2	23	8	1
VII. South-Eastern.																
123 Callan,	104,011	20,764	85	505	467	53	172	.	.	43	15	14	17	4	.
124 Carrick-on-Suir,	112,630	28,113	98	702	497	78	189	.	1	27	.	9	14	26	1
125 Clogheen,	118,427	22,247	70	592	345	54	150	.	.	7	2	11	15	11	.
126 Clonmel,	86,810	24,089	118	634	482	63	194	.	.	15	3	7	11	23	.
127 Dungarvan,	94,044	21,869	100	563	384	66	169	.	.	9	1	6	6	9	.
128 Enniscorthy,	196,689	39,557	170	940	689	97	320	.	6	12	.	20	17	6	.
129 Fermoy,	148,268	32,784	148	789	488	56	212	.	.	3	.	4	29	12	.
130 Kilmacthomas,	64,478	13,399	65	365	201	40	84	.	.	3	.	4	3	1	.
131 Lismore,	97,140	18,834	73	503	275	37	118	.	.	1	2	5	17	1	.
132 Middleton,	109,266	30,404	155	755	458	47	215	.	.	4	4	13	9	13	.
133 Mitchelstown,	86,957	20,745	77	575	320	52	152	.	.	1	.	3	16	15	.
134 New Ross,	177,231	39,946	154	945	731	116	288	.	5	10	2	58	22	5	1
135 Thomastown,	107,577	18,817	102	457	354	52	136	.	8	35	.	4	21	10	3
136 Waterford,	125,719	57,316	337	1,571	1,296	230	460	6	3	41	.	10	24	29	1
137 Wexford,	126,301	40,640	225	1,087	753	108	337	2	1	8	4	36	15	7	.
138 Youghal,	70,624	21,959	87	503	412	45	176	.	.	8	1	7	19	7	4
VIII. South-Western.																
139 Bandon,	101,345	25,740	108	649	443	51	188	.	.	20	1	29	16	9	1
140 Bantry,	106,855	16,330	59	486	244	55	75	.	12	4	3	28	8	1	.
141 Cahersiveen,	197,545	25,148	126	883	390	106	137	.	.	15	.	36	19	3	.
142 Castletown,	73,445	14,326	69	486	219	42	114	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.
143 Clonakilty,	80,465	26,849	92	751	429	52	163	.	.	40	.	42	14	3	.

principal Zymotic Diseases, *registered* in each Division and Superintendent in 1874—*continued.*

to include		Marriages				Births				Deaths				Superintendent Registrars' Districts.
Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	une.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
														VI. Western.
12	46	61	20	20	16	213	217	180	187	110	115	81	105	Ballina.
9	89	36	27	10	15	156	172	127	94	68	111	70	84	Ballinasloe.
9	55	74	22	23	15	233	198	169	187	112	107	67	102	Ballinrobe.
8	15	13	2	3	2	36	50	19	33	19	26	19	29	Ballyvaghan.
2	26	39	2	7	13	99	130	97	79	32	53	35	33	Belmullet.
12	20	114	29	17	16	303	261	242	244	145	141	112	109	Boyle.
7	52	63	13	10	8	226	189	298	157	79	123	78	89	Castlebar.
7	46	131	46	14	17	324	272	282	289	127	145	128	119	Castlereagh.
5	27	79	20	7	18	268	172	251	288	126	89	93	106	Claremorris.
	25	41	3	10	42	199	191	142	160	76	76	54	80	Clifden.
4	20	18	4	5	1	49	50	40	27	25	21	21	19	Corrofin.
9	23	38	10	10	5	128	148	123	95	66	71	47	36	Dromore, West.
13	99	63	36	18	20	178	148	136	140	143	118	81	94	Ennis.
8	53	55	13	10	7	171	189	140	135	87	96	73	72	Ennistimon.
18	112	76	29	40	22	304	354	291	196	204	189	183	184	Galway.
5	21	42	2	1	6	183	114	133	168	88	83	79	62	Glennamaddy.
7	33	31	31	6	1	129	139	110	109	71	68	67	63	Gort.
2	17	40	2	3	3	90	94	82	79	50	37	36	35	Killadysert.
6	17	36	6	2	4	71	87	69	46	56	47	35	30	Killala.
13	61	107	20	14	13	275	267	235	219	136	155	109	130	Kilrush.
12	52	33	13	12	18	174	217	113	136	100	105	64	85	Loughrea.
11	22	44	10	7	6	155	113	118	132	78	79	47	83	Mountbellew.
1	10	33	17	11	11	99	91	131	116	44	42	46	52	Newport.
1	16	52	4	10	22	142	129	160	176	66	57	35	51	Oughterard.
7	29	29	19	6	7	79	86	95	76	51	54	47	43	Portumna.
1	63	47	11	8	5	82	96	73	72	51	58	24	47	Scarriff.
4	36	200	10	10	22	479	218	429	538	203	209	168	235	Swineford.
8	12	75	12	6	13	189	146	176	163	101	103	67	72	Tobercurry.
8	37	74	27	15	11	303	251	284	269	137	147	121	122	Tuam.
5	32	34	6	3	3	89	103	74	83	58	33	46	38	Tulla.
4	49	49	14	18	7	201	190	205	204	110	94	86	78	Westport.
														VII. South-Eastern.
17	60	35	14	18	18	115	144	137	109	136	141	93	97	Callan.
12	102	32	29	28	18	191	196	162	153	144	139	86	128	Carrick-on-Suir.
16	60	45	10	8	7	152	167	140	133	105	79	80	81	Clogheen.
10	147	45	29	22	22	162	198	144	130	123	139	102	118	Clonmel.
10	69	55	9	20	16	158	135	131	139	118	100	69	97	Dungarvan.
36	73	49	42	33	46	263	267	209	201	212	190	153	134	Enniscorthy.
15	101	59	28	28	33	230	244	168	147	148	139	88	113	Fermoy.
10	23	39	5	9	12	90	109	82	84	56	53	32	60	Kilmacthomas.
9	45	45	8	9	11	128	142	110	123	90	78	44	63	Lismore.
3	73	63	18	19	55	179	226	187	163	125	123	100	110	Middleton.
8	37	55	8	7	7	135	173	131	136	80	98	63	79	Mitchelstown.
38	96	68	32	24	30	258	276	204	207	254	172	143	162	New Ross.
4	31	37	18	24	23	134	135	95	93	110	91	74	79	Thomastown.
58	272	116	86	81	54	414	441	384	332	380	332	291	293	Waterford.
24	115	66	51	48	60	262	306	260	259	243	182	136	192	Wexford.
9	97	41	16	11	19	110	146	112	135	117	126	85	84	Youghal.
														VIII. South-Western.
16	60	52	15	24	17	161	184	142	162	142	116	87	98	Bandon.
9	24	45	5	6	3	140	155	102	89	58	79	56	51	Bantry.
3	40	100	6	12	8	252	255	203	173	117	130	69	74	Cahersiveen.
3	25	44	11	7	7	125	157	110	94	62	57	41	59	Castletown.
14	55	54	17	11	10	203	215	162	171	140	108	103	78	Clonakilty.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, with the number of DEATHS from the REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT

Superintendent Registrars' Districts.		Area, in Statute Acres.	Population in 1871.	Total number registered during the year 1874.			The Deaths registered during the year are stated by the Registrars										
							Deaths of		Deaths from								
				Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Children under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.
VIII. South-Western—*continued.*																	
144	Cork,	169,732	143,377	837	3,690	2,995	434	955	1	3	59	17	65	100	83	3
145	Croom,	83,324	17,061	57	390	263	44	103	.	.	.	1	5	9	1	.
146	Dingle,	125,279	20,245	83	671	327	67	118	.	1	.	.	43	18	12	.
147	Dunmanway,	103,917	17,666	61	562	249	48	78	.	.	8	1	31	5	5	.
148	Glin,	60,666	14,899	46	447	224	54	91	.	.	.	3	9	6	9	.
149	Kanturk,	186,524	32,796	115	999	424	65	182	.	3	1	3	12	13	10	2
150	Kenmare,	198,152	18,348	75	593	214	42	100	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.
151	Killarney,	251,287	44,443	217	1,396	703	107	264	.	.	.	12	4	37	21	.
152	Kilmallock,	145,150	35,471	172	979	621	95	258	.	.	13	.	4	33	34	1
153	Kinsale,	79,651	24,594	118	621	437	56	171	.	.	11	.	44	16	10	1
154	Limerick,	177,951	79,248	408	2,053	1,509	257	550	.	22	17	4	3	38	42	4
155	Listowel,	151,208	34,283	146	1,093	533	88	222	.	1	.	9	2	18	7	.
156	Macroom,	179,108	30,544	141	969	421	59	199	.	.	7	2	2	17	10	.
157	Mallow,	149,565	30,595	93	804	488	99	177	.	.	.	3	1	13	8	1
158	Millstreet,	74,906	14,592	57	535	216	43	85	.	.	.	2	1	7	4	.
159	Newcastle,	143,024	30,196	135	955	456	76	191	.	.	.	8	24	32	17	3
160	Rathkeale,	79,932	17,884	83	469	290	41	146	.	.	.	.	4	10	8	.
161	Skibbereen,	115,024	31,385	107	851	481	71	180	.	.	47	.	63	12	3	.
162	Skull,	57,169	13,139	54	397	185	24	71	.	.	15	.	15	6	3	.
163	Tralee,	221,847	49,831	242	1,549	709	122	280	.	.	.	5	7	39	15	4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the Ordnance

1874.	Self-Registering Thermometers.				Hygrometer.—9.30 A.M.					Rain Gauge.		
	Mean			Monthly Range.	Dry Bulb. Mean Temperature of Air.	Wet Bulb. Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean of Humidity.	Number of days Rain or Snow fell.	Amount.	Greatest amount that fell in 24 hours.
	Of all highest in the Month.	Of all lowest in the Month.	Temperature.									
	°	°		°	°	°	°				Inches.	Inches.
January,	42·6	36·3	39·4	23·0	42·6	41·5	39·9	·254	·904	17	2·265	·660
February,	48·7	34·0	41·4	33·5	41·5	39·6	36·8	·227	·839	11	1·865	·780
March,	53·5	38·4	45·9	39·0	47·4	45·0	42·0	·276	·824	15	1·134	·450
April,	59·5	39·1	49·3	45·6	52·6	48·4	44·2	·299	·741	17	1·077	·330
May,	60·0	40·8	50·4	41·3	54·2	50·4	46·8	·326	·771	13	1·994	·645
June,	68·2	44·8	56·5	38·9	61·4	56·9	53·5	·412	·762	8	·674	·300
July,	72·0	49·9	61·0	40·3	65·2	60·9	58·3	·486	·789	18	2·283	·475
August,	68·8	48·9	58·8	39·0	62·0	57·6	54·4	·427	·770	20	5·086	1·710
September,	63·9	46·3	55·1	36·9	57·5	53·5	49·9	·363	·765	16	2·452	·540
October,	56·6	42·7	49·6	33·7	51·0	48·3	45·3	·308	·816	18	2·968	·535
November,	52·0	38·3	45·2	38·6	45·7	44·0	41·7	·273	·865	18	3·235	·935
December,	41·2	29·4	35·3	32·0	35·0	33·6	31·0	·182	·864	15	2·800	·830
Total,	687·0	488·9	587·9		616·1	579·7	543·8	3·833	9·710	186	27·833	
Mean,	57·3	40·7	49·0		51·3	48·3	45·3	·319	·810			

principal ZYMOTIC DISEASES, *registered* in each DIVISION and SUPERINTENDENT in 1874—*concluded*.

to include		Marriages				Births				Deaths				Superintendent Registrars' Districts.
Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of				
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
														VIII. South-Western—*continued.*
145	814	225	207	193	212	892	1,021	907	870	852	808	601	731	Cork.
16	31	26	11	8	12	115	100	87	88	63	69	47	84	Croom.
2	31	67	13	1	2	199	197	140	135	79	85	87	76	Dingle.
5	21	36	10	9	6	158	170	139	95	63	76	63	47	Dunmanway.
4	24	28	7	6	5	133	108	91	115	51	62	57	54	Glin.
4	65	80	15	9	11	236	298	242	223	120	116	94	94	Kanturk.
4	23	59	4	5	7	174	174	121	124	70	52	38	54	Kenmare.
6	123	150	31	18	18	381	441	293	281	209	195	132	167	Killarney.
23	134	90	32	24	26	243	285	210	241	178	164	121	158	Kilmallock.
29	53	52	27	21	18	156	176	133	156	152	112	83	90	Kinsale.
66	431	174	80	68	86	583	544	459	467	433	391	303	382	Limerick.
15	56	107	21	9	9	283	306	262	242	169	141	99	124	Listowel.
10	48	96	17	14	14	267	296	186	220	118	109	84	110	Macroom.
15	82	38	28	15	12	212	241	181	170	119	144	98	127	Mallow.
2	37	33	9	5	10	133	168	101	133	66	49	46	55	Millstreet.
24	73	91	19	13	12	259	277	214	205	118	111	109	118	Newcastle.
13	56	42	16	14	11	122	134	114	99	80	82	54	74	Rathkeale.
18	52	70	12	13	12	203	277	189	182	142	145	102	92	Skibbereen.
7	9	37	4	3	10	92	127	81	97	41	65	32	47	Skull.
25	113	122	58	31	31	447	441	338	323	183	222	144	160	Tralee.

Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin, in 1874.

Cloud.			Barometer.				Wind.									1874.
Number of days the Sky was overcast at			Corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.				Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.30, A.M.									
9.30, A.M.	3.30, P.M.	9.30, P.M.	Mean.			Monthly Range.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	
			9.30, A.M.	3.30, P.M.	9.30, P.M.											
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.										
10	13	17	29·981	29·981	29·988	1·366	.	.	.	.	4	10	16	1	.	January.
5	6	10	29·920	29·911	29·916	1·870	1	2	1	3	6	5	7	.	3	February.
8	7	8	30·167	30·153	30·174	1·262	1	.	1	3	2	8	12	3	1	March.
8	8	7	29·846	29·823	29·839	1·423	1	.	5	2	4	6	8	4	.	April.
10	12	11	30·040	30·028	30·031	·868	7	4	6	4	2	3	1	2	2	May.
6	1	5	30·150	30·145	30·151	·906	2	6	2	.	2	6	7	3	2	June.
5	11	11	29·961	29·962	29·978	·720	.	2	3	2	2	9	9	4	.	July.
16	10	13	29·908	29·904	29·911	1·130	.	.	2	.	.	9	13	3	4	August.
7	10	10	29·822	29·818	29·831	·980	.	.	2	.	4	13	8	2	1	September.
10	8	15	29·791	29·803	29·832	1·356	2	3	1	1	1	10	11	2	.	October.
13	15	14	29·948	29·920	29·926	1·618	.	1	1	4	3	4	14	2	1	November.
8	10	12	29·846	29·830	29·836	1·791	2	1	4	.	1	3	13	6	1	December.
106	111	133	359·380	359·278	359·413		16	19	28	19	31	86	119	32	15	Total.
			29·948	29·940	29·951											Mean.

Topographical Description of the Eight Divisions into which Ireland has been divided in the foregoing Tables.

No. I., The North-Eastern Division.—This division may be described by a line passing southward from Lough Foyle through the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Armagh, to Lough Bawn, in the county of Monaghan, and thence eastward to Carlingford Lough; the north and east being on the seaboard.

No. II., The North-Western Division, is bounded on the east by the division just described, from Lough Foyle to a point a little south of Six Mile Cross, in the county of Tyrone, and may be described by a line drawn thence S.W. through the county of Fermanagh to the south of Enniskillen, embracing that portion of the north-west angle of the county of Cavan belonging to the Enniskillen Union, into the county of Leitrim, crossing Lough Allen, thence into the county of Sligo, to a point situated to the southward of the town of Ballymote, and thence extending north to Ballysadare Bay; the remainder of the division is bounded by the sea. It contains Loughs Erne and Derg, and part of Lough Allen, and large portions of it are mountainous.

No. III., The Eastern Division, is situated in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster; it extends along the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, from Warrenspoint, in the county of Down, to the south of Cahore Point, in the county of Wexford, stretching inland about twenty-five miles, and embracing the counties of Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow, and portions of the counties of Carlow, Cavan, Kildare, Meath, and Wexford; together with small portions of the counties of Armagh and Monaghan.

No. IV., The North Midland Division, is situated in the provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, and extends southward from its junction with the "North-Western" division near Six Mile Cross, in the county of Tyrone, to Tyrrellspass, in the county of Westmeath. Virginia, in the county of Cavan, is situated on its eastern border, and Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon, on its western.

No. V., The South Midland Division, situated in the provinces of Leinster and Munster extends from the Hill of Down, in the county of Meath, southward to Borris, in the county of Carlow Its southern boundary may be described by a line drawn thence to New Birmingham, in the county of Tipperary, and from that point south to Fethard, in the same county, thence westward to the northern base of the Galty mountains, and in a north-westerly direction, to Pallasgreen, in the county of Limerick. On the east it is bounded by the "Eastern" division, and on the west by the "Western" and the "South-Western" divisions.

No. VI., The Western Division.—This division extends southwards from Sligo and Killala Bays to the northern bank of the River Shannon, lying westward of Limerick; the extreme points, north and south, being Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, and Loop Head, in the county of Clare, a distance in or about 120 miles, which, however, does not represent the extent of seaboard, the western coast being indented by numerous bays and inlets. This division has been extended much more inland than the eastern division, as from its exposure to the Atlantic Ocean, and the prevalence of westerly winds (which blow for nearly three-fourths of the year), the climate must be affected for a considerable distance inland; the Unions situated on the extreme east are Boyle, Castlereagh, Glennamaddy, Mountbellew, Ballinasloe, and Portumna.

No. VII., The South-Eastern Division.—This division extends from its junction with the "Eastern" division, southward of Cahore Point, in the county of Wexford, along the eastern and southern coasts to the east of Cork Harbour, and is bounded on the north by the "South Midland" division. It embraces the county of Waterford, nearly the whole of the county of Wexford, parts of the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; that portion of the county of Limerick (38,550 acres) comprised in the Mitchelstown Union, and a portion of the eastern side of Cork county.

No. VIII., The South-Western Division, extends along the southern and western coasts from Cork Harbour to the River Shannon, and embraces the county of Kerry, nearly the whole of the counties of Cork and Limerick, and a small portion of the county of Clare, comprised in the Limerick Union.

INDEX.

Number of the DIVISION in which each Union or Superintendent Registrar's District is situated.

Union or Superintendent Registrar's District.	No. of Division.	Union or Superintendent Registrar's District.	No. of Division.	Union or Superintendent Registrar's District.	No. of Division.	Union or Superintendent Registrar's District.	No. of Division.
Abbeyleix,	V.	Clifden,	VI.	Inishowen,	II.	Newport,	VI.
Antrim,	I.	Clogheen,	VII.	Irvinestown,	II.	New Ross,	VII.
Ardee,	III.	Clogher,	IV.			Newry,	I.
Armagh,	I.	Clonakilty,	VIII.	Kanturk,	VIII.	Newtownards,	I.
Athlone,	IV.	Clones,	IV.	Kells,	III.	Newtownlimavady,	I.
Athy,	V.	Clonmel,	VII.	Kenmare,	VIII.		
				Kilkeel,	I.	Oldcastle,	IV.
Baileborough,	III.	Coleraine,	I.	Kilkenny,	V.	Omagh,	II.
Ballina,	VI.	Cookstown,	I.	Killadysert,	VI.	Oughterard,	VI.
Ballinasloe,	VI.	Cootehill,	IV.				
Ballinrobe,	VI.	Cork,	VIII.	Killala,	VI.	Parsonstown,	V.
Ballycastle,	I.	Corrofin,	VI.	Killarney,	VIII.	Portumna,	VI.
		Croom,	VIII.	Kilmacthomas,	VII.		
Ballymahon,	IV.			Kilmallock,	VIII.		
Ballymena,	I.	Delvin,	IV.	Kilrush,	VI.	Rathdown,	III.
Ballymoney,	I.	Dingle,	VIII.	Kinsale,	VIII.	Rathdrum,	III.
Ballyshannon,	II.	Donaghmore,	V.			Rathkeale,	VIII.
Ballyvaghan,	VI.	Donegal,	II.			Roscommon,	IV.
		Downpatrick,	I.	Larne,	I.	Roscrea,	V.
Balrothery,	III.			Letterkenny,	II.		
Baltinglass,	III.	Drogheda,	III.	Limerick,	VIII.		
Banbridge,	I.	Dromore, West,	VI.	Lisburn,	I.	Scarriff,	VI.
Bandon,	VIII.	Dublin, North,	III.	Lismore,	VII.	Shillelagh,	III.
Bantry,	VIII.	Dublin, South,	III.			Skibbereen,	VIII.
		Dundalk,	III.	Lisnaskea,	IV.	Skull,	VIII.
Bawnboy,	IV.			Listowel,	VIII.	Sligo,	II.
Belfast,	I.	Dunfanaghy,	II.	Londonderry,	II.		
Belmullet,	VI.	Dungannon,	I.	Longford,	IV.	Strabane,	II.
Borrisokane,	V.	Dungarvan,	VII.	Loughrea,	VI.	Stranorlar,	II.
Boyle,	VI.	Dunmanway,	VIII.	Lurgan,	I.	Strokestown,	IV.
		Dunshaughlin,	III.			Swineford,	VI.
Cahersiveen,	VIII.			Macroom,	VIII.		
Callan,	VII.			Magherafelt,	I.	Thomastown,	VII.
Carlow,	V.	Edenderry,	V.	Mallow,	VIII.	Thurles,	V.
Carrickmacross,	III.	Ennis,	VI.	Manorhamilton,	II.	Tipperary,	V.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	IV.	Enniscorthy,	VII.	Middleton,	VII.	Tobercurry,	VI.
		Enniskillen,	II.	Millford,	II.	Tralee,	VIII.
Carrick-on-Suir,	VII.	Ennistimon,	VI.				
Cashel,	V.	Fermoy,	VII.	Millstreet,	VIII.	Trim,	III.
Castlebar,	VI.			Mitchelstown,	VII.	Tuam,	VI.
Castleblayney,	I.	Galway,	VI.	Mohill,	IV.	Tulla,	VI.
Castlecomer,	V.	Glennamaddy,	VI.	Monaghan,	IV.	Tullamore,	V.
		Glenties,	II.	Mountbellew,	VI.		
Castlederg,	II.	Glin,	VIII.	Mountmellick,	V.	Urlingford,	V.
Castlereagh,	VI.			Mullingar,	IV.		
Castletown,	VIII.	Gorey,	III.			Waterford,	VII.
Cavan,	IV.	Gort,	VI.	Naas,	III.	Westport,	VI.
Celbridge,	III.	Gortin,	II.	Navan,	III.	Wexford,	VII.
Claremorris,	VI.	Granard,	IV.	Nenagh,	V.		
				Newcastle,	VIII.	Youghal,	VII.

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